"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, somewhat warmer today; Friday overcast, cooler, probably showers; wind south.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,425. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

GERMANS LAUNCH TERRIFIC ATTACKS ON SOMME LINES

Throw Wave After Wave of Massed Troops Against Posi- Newly Won by the French.

FIGHTING LASTS ALL DAY

Foch's Guns Cut Up Teuton Columns, Which Gain Ground Only to Lose It.

BRITISH MAKE BIG RAID

Seize 200 Yards of Trenches Near Arras — Repulse Attacks South of the Ancre.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A tremendous effort on the part of the Germans was made today to dislodge the trench from their newly won positions southeast of Combles, on the Somme front. The battle raged all day long with fury on a front of a little over three miles. Wave after wave of German troops was hurled against the French positions, only to be torn to pieces by the artillery and machine gun fire, the survivors being driven precipitately to shelter.

The official statement issued by the French War Office tonight lays particular stress on the heavy losses suffered by the Germans in these assaults, the ground in front of Priez farm being "covered with losses."

Fighting of a particularly violent character developed around Priez farm and in the region of Bouchavesais village. Four assaulting waves, thrown against the French lines in front of Priez farm, were broken up one after another. After several unsuccessful attempts the Germans about 1 o'clock this afternoon succeeded in getting a foothold in the northeastern part of Bouchavesaes village, but French bayonets in a quick counter attack were too much for them, and they were driven out again.

The Germans attacked last night on the front just north of the Somme Canal, from Hill 78 to the river. Here too they were repulsed, either by artillery and machine gun fire or by counter attacks.

The official report from Paris on the big battle, issued this evening, reads:

North of the Somme the Germans today made a powerful effort to dislodge us from positions we had recently won. The battle lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning until nightfall on a front of five kilometers between Priez Farm and a point south of the farm of L'Abbé Wood.

Enemy masses made repeated attacks, preceded each time by violent artillery preparation. Our troops resisted magnificently all the assaults, repulsing the attacks with a crossfire of machine guns and artillery. Everywhere we held out positions.

The battle was particularly violent at the edge of Priez Farm and in the region of Bouchavesnes. In front of Priez Farm four assaulting waves were successfully smashed by our fire. The enemy attack could be seen from our side to break up and flow back in disorder behind a crest, leaving the ground covered with corpses.

In the sector of Bouchavesnes the enemy, who, after several sanguinary defeats, had succeeded about 1 o'clock in the afternoon in setting foot in the northeastern part of the village, was dislodged with the bayonet in our irresistible attacks. Fifty prisoners, including several officers, remained in our hands.

According to observations made along the whole front and statements by prisoners, the enemy suffered heavy losses.

The usual cannonade occurred on the remainder of the front.

The French afternoon communique says:

To the north of the Somme German forces attacked our positions at Hill 76, along a line running from the Cléry Road to the Somme. Their advance was broken by our curtain of fire and by the fire of our machine guns. The enemy found it impossible to reach our lines on the northern section, while on the southern half certain German detachments which secured a footing in our advanced positions were at once driven out by a vigorous counterattack delivered by our troops.

Artillery fighting of a fairly spirited nature is going on in the sector of Bouchavesnes.

In the Champagne, to the east of Souain Hill, as well as in the Vosges at a point to the northwest of Altkirch, attacks on the part of the enemy upon minor French posts resulted in failure.

Elsewhere on the front the night passed in relative quiet.

British Also Repulse Attacks.

The British lines south of the Ancre River were also subjected to attack during the night, but these attacks had none of the violence of the fighting on the French front. The British, farther north, penetrated the German lines south of Arras, where they cleaned up about 200 yards of trenches.

In addition to recording these military operations, the British day report gives the text of a document signed by General von Falkenhoyn, (ex-Chief of the General Staff,) warning the German troops to use both guns and ammunition sparingly because supplies, the document says, are running low.

The British afternoon statement reads:

The general situation is unchanged.

South of the Ancre the enemy after preliminary bombardment made several determined counterattacks during the night, which were repulsed. Two hostile gun emplacements have been destroyed by our artillery, and an ammunition store has been exploded.

A successful minor enterprise was carried out yesterday south of Arras, 200 yards of the enemy's trenches being cleared and casualties being inflicted.

Yesterday afternoon the enemy exploded a mine near Souchez. No damage was done and we occupied the near lip.

A captured document signed by General von Falkenhayn while Chief of the German General Staff, dated Aug. 24, states:

"The wastage of guns in the last few months has been considerably in excess of production. The same is true of the ammunition in our reserves, of which there has been a serious diminution. It is the duty of all ranks—not only in the artillery—to endeavor to remedy this serious state of things. All ranks a

Continued on Page 2.

ALLIES TO CONTINUE THE DRIVE ALL WINTER

Derby Says Germans Will Not Be Permitted to Go Into Cold Weather Quarters.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—"I wish I could pick one of my horses as a winner with the certainty of victory for the Entente Allies," said Lord Derby, the British Under Secretary of War, on receiving the American correspondents today on his return from a visit to France, where, with General Sir Douglas Haig and General Joffre, he saw the trials of the "tanks" before they were sent into battle against the Germans. Lord Derby continued:

"We now have a European army with better guns, better rifles, and better ammunition than any other country in the world today. But I do not agree with the people who expect the war to end within six months, as it must surely continue over the Winter.

"We are fighting the best organized nation in the world and it would be a reflection on our own troops not to admit that the Germans are showing extraordinary bravery. Two years ago they had a great chance to win. They still are exceedingly strong in engines of destruction, but we at least are even in this respect now and I cannot help feeling that our men individually are better. Soon we hope to have a distinct margin of superiority.

"We are able to continue to increase the arms, munitions, and food of our troops and we will get more men if needed, but no concrete proposal has been made yet to increase the age limit. I cannot say such suggestion finds me unprepared, as before I came to the War Office I announced my policy was in favor of mobilizing every man in the country under the age of 60, so that each could be put in his proper place either fighting, making munitions, or carrying on the ordinary business of the country.

"Recent raids of the military on stations and places of amusement pretty plainly have proved there are very few slackers left and that the eligible men under the present compulsion law either are in the army or are properly badged for other work.

"I found every one at the front cheerful. You may rest assured the offensive will be continued. If there seems to be a lull it will be interesting to make a study of the Germany easualty list. 'Mr. Boche' will not be allowed to go into Winter quarters.

"In company with Joffre and Haig I watched the trials of the famous 'tanks,' a sight which provoked urnestrained laughter despite the terrible power they displayed, crossing trenches, butting their way through wire entanglements, and even through groves of trees."

GERMAN ORDER TELLS OF 'CRUELTY' OF TANKS

Message, Captured by French, Says This Is "Equaled by Their Efficiency."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—A significant document in the form of a confidential service order has been found on a German prisoner recently captured. The order is dated Sept. 14 and was issued by the Chief of the General Staff of the Third Army Group to the officers.

It refers to the "new battle engines employed by the enemy, whose cruelty is equaled by their efficiency," evidently meaning the new armored automobiles used by the British, the so-called tanks. "No doubt," says the order, "the enemy will intensify the use of these monstrous engines and measures must be taken to combat them as far as possible."

The order also says that the recent Anglo-French attacks are but a prelude of what is shortly to be expected, and enjoins the commanding officers to prepare gradually the inferiors and accustom them to take over the commands for all eventualities. The officers are also informed that the attacked positions must be held at all costs, whatever the intensity of the bombardment, and that officers whose men do not fight to the death are liable to court-martial.

WATSON FIGHTING WILSON.

Wants Dorsey's Followers to Denounce the Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 20.—Thomas E. Watson, who was chiefly responsible for the success of Hugh M. Dorsey, prosecutor of Leo M. Frank, in the recent gubernatorial primary, has made a demand on Dorsey that there shall be no indorsement of President Wilson by the State Democratic Convention which meets meets next Tuesday, to formally nominate Dorsey for Governor and adopt a platform. Watson has informed Dorsey that resolutions condemning the Wilson Administration should be adopted, but if it is impossible to put such resolutions through then the convention must remain silent about the President.

Dorsey is not in Georgia now, but some of his friends assert that he will refuse to obey Watson.

The inflammatory use Watson made of the Frank case was undoubtedly the chief factor in Dorsey's success. This week's issue of Watson's paper is filled with attacks on the Jews, Roman Catholics and President Wilson.

$10,000 ON HUGHES, 2 TO 1.

The Curb and the Cotton Market Each Report Cash Wagers.

A bet of $5,000 on Hughes to $2,500 on Wilson was reported on the Curb yesterday, and a similar bet on the Cotton Exchange. Edward McQuade, Curb broker, said that a proprietor of an uptown hotel had $10,000 to bet on Wilson at 1 to 2.

A Western visitor to the Curb market was quoted as saying that it was difficult to get even money bets against the President in the West.

Odds of 10 to 8 on Governor Whitman for re-election and of 10 to 9 on Calder against McCombs for United States Senator were offered without takers.

GREECE ON EVE OF JOINING ALLIES

Hellenic Circles in London Get Word—"Ultimatum" to Teutons Expired Last Night.

BULGARS GIVE UP VIGLITSA

Fall Back to Defenses on the Plain South of Monastir to Defend That City.

RUMANIANS WIN AND LOSE

Check Foes' Advance in Dobrudja, but Are Driven Back Through a Transylvanian Pass.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Within the next ten days at the outside a solution of the Greek problem entirely satisfactory to the Entente Powers will have been reached, according to statements made today in the most influential circles of the Greek colony in London. It is understood that the information upon which this prediction is based comes from both Venizelist and Monarchical sources in Athens, and are mutually confirmatory. It is suggested that now that the bases of an understanding have been arrived at events may move rapidly to definite action.

Deep annoyance has been caused in the highest ranks of the Greek colony here by the attitude latterly assumed by a certain section of the London press, which denounces King Constantine and the British Foreign Office with impartiality. The Greek colony in London is wholly pro-Ally in its sentiments, but it resents criticisms on the Greek monarch which arise from failure to appreciate his difficulties and responsibilites.

Notwithstanding the bitterness created by newspaper adjurations to the Allies to blockade Greece and bombard Athens, comfort is found in the fact that in the highest quarters of England the situation is better understood. Prince Andrea of Greece has been an honored guest at Windsor and Viscount Grey's long-sighted policy, it is predicted in responsible Greek quarters here, is now about to reap its reward.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—In the Paris Journal Officiel today announcement is made of the blockade of the Greek coast from the mouth of the River Struma to the Greco-Bulgarian frontier, effective from Sept. 16. The blockade is declared on account of the occupation of Kavala by the Bulgarians.

Reuter's Telegram Company says it learns that the Greek note to Germany is a very firm demand that the Greek troops be brought to the Swiss frontier in order that they may be conducted to a Mediterranean port, from which they will be taken to Greece.

The Greek Government guarantees that they will not be forced to serve against any enemy of Germany and at the same time disavows entirely the action of General Hadjopoulos, who, it is claimed, disregarded orders to transport his troops to another Greek port.

An official of the Greek Foreign Office visited the Entente diplomatists at Athens today, a dispatch from Athens to Reuter's says, and is understood to have requested them, as a matter of form, to recognize the new Cabinet, adding that the Cabinet would subsequently resign if such a course were considered inevitable.

It is learned in Athens on good authority that yesterday morning's conference of Premier Kalogeropoulos and the Foreign Minister with King Constantine resulted in a decision in principle for a departure from neutrality, with a view to dissipating the Entente's apparent distrust of the Cabinet.

ATHENS, Tuesday, Sept. 19.—There is reason to believe that the Greek Government has sent an ultimatum to Germany and Bulgaria, expiring Wednesday night, demanding the immediate return of the soldiers taken prisoner at Kavala.

BULGARS EVACUATE VIGLITSA IN HASTE

Fall Back to Entrenchments on Plain South of Monastir to Defend That City.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Viglitsa, toward the western end of the Macedonian front, has been evacuated in haste by the Bulgarians, according to a dispatch from Athens. The foe's line is falling back on Svesda and preparing to make a stand at previously constructed entrenchments between the Cerna river marshes and Mount Daanou for the purpose of defending Monastir in the comparatively level plain south of the city.

"Greek military authorities," says the dispatch, "assert that should these entrenchments be taken the evacuation of Monastir will be necessitated, as the defense afterward would only be possible from the hills north of the city."

Fought to the Last in Florina.

After the occupation of the town by the Entente forces Bulgarian soldiers held out for a time in several houses, resisting with savage energy. The last of these has now been accounted for. One hundred prisoners were taken in completing the capture of the positions, according to the official announcement issued by the Paris War Office today, which says:

From the River Struma as far as the region to the west of the Vardar, there have been the customary artillery exchanges and engagements between patrols. To the east of the Cerna Serbian troops, following a vigorous offensive movement, attacked Hill 2,625, the highest peak of the Kainakoulan range, which had been defensively organized by the enemy. After a fierce struggle, which developed into hand-to-hand fighting, the Serbian infantrymen came out masters of the position. The Bulgarians, who suffered very heavy losses, left 50 prisoners in the hands of the Serbians.

To the east of Florina, in the region

Continued on Page 5.

Germans Near Crisis With Danes and Dutch Over Tightened Food Blockade on Border

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—For the last week rumors have gained wide circulation in Germany that relations with Denmark were strained to a dangerous point. Similar rumors also had it that Holland was restive and war feverish. However, a Director of the Reichsbank, whose utterances apparently were inspired, announced on the Bourse today:

"The disquieting rumors regarding our relations with Denmark are without the slightest basis. These rumors were maliciously disseminated in Germany by English agents. Germany's relations with Denmark continue friendly, and there is not the slightest ground for believing they will change in the near future. The same also holds good for Holland, regarding which groundless rumors likewise have been disseminated in order to call forth uneasiness."

While these rumors are theoretically attributed to English agents here, it seems more likely that they have arisen spontaneously in the highly sensitive public mind, and are, perhaps, to be viewed as significant symptoms of the latest phase of the economic war wherein the indirect pressure of the British blockade is being felt more and more, and consequently is gaining greater importance.

Under the growing pressure of England both Denmark and Holland have diminished their food exports to Germany to a degree that is unpleasantly noticeable, and public opinion instinctively senses that if this increasing British pressure on adjacent neutrals continues to the logical limit it will mean a complete closure of neutral borders to food exports into Germany, which would be tantamount to war.

As Denmark, with Holland in the second line, has gone farthest in clapping on food embargoes under British pressure the public, with shrewd intuition, has absorbed otherwise unfounded war rumors, particularly regarding these two neutral countries, and although there appears to be no immediate danger of a crisis in these directions, yet any further material diminution of food exports from Denmark or Holland, particularly of foodstuffs vital to Germany, might well result in a grave if not dangerous situation.

The food war again warrants greater attention and interest than the purely military operations. There are many fresh indications to warrant the conclusion that the food war is entering a new and sharpened status, and for the professional follower of economic strategy the critical centre of gravity is now in Sweden. The outcome of the interchange of notes between Sweden and the Entente powers and of the conference of the Scandinavian Prime Ministers and Ministers of foreign affairs is being awaited with the keenest attention because it is likely to prove one of the decisive battles of the economic war. Sweden is the last gap in the Entente's economic blockade of the central powers, and there is no doubt here that the Entente has launched an economic offensive against Sweden and will leave no form of pressure or coercion untried in order to whip Sweden into line and close this last, useful back door to Germany. As the only determined champion of the rights of small neutrals, the Swedish Government, backed by the overwhelming bulk of the Swedish people, shows no indication of backing down from its firm stand against the Entente's demands, and its success or failure to maintain this position is being watched here with the same interest that attaches to the Somme battle and the Dobrudscha campaign as probably of equal importance.

All Look to Sweden.

The success of Sweden defending its neutral rights to do business with Germany would not be without farreaching effect in stiffening the backbone of the other neutrals. The most immediate effect would be on the rest of Scandinavia, but Holland, and even Switzerland, should be heartened into a stiffer resistance against the economic bockade of the Allies. On the other hand, capitulation by Sweden would undoubtedly mean ultimately putting Scandinavia, Holland, and Switzerland on a closed nation basis, and practically placing their commerce under Entente surveillance.

WANTS SUBMARINES USED RUTHLESSLY

Basserman Says Buelow, Tirpitz, Koester, and Zeppelin Also Favor Extreme Action.

INQUIRIES BY WASHINGTON

U-Boat Advocates Will Resume Campaign When Reichstag Opens, Official Reports Say.

BERLIN, Sept. 19, (via London, Sept. 20.)—Major Ernst Bassermann, leader of the National Liberal Party, in a keynote speech delivered on Monday before his constituents in the Saarbruecken district, declared that the submarine campaign had been postponed and not abandoned. He advocated the widest possible use of both submarines and Zeppelins, and the most ruthless methods of warfare.

The National Liberal leader asserted that his views were shared by Admiral von Tirpitz, Admiral von Koester, Prince von Buelow, and Count Zeppelin. He maintained that "in a struggle wherein the existence of Germany is at stake the most ruthless use of all possible weapons is called for." This sentiment was heartily applauded by his audience. Submarines and Zeppelins, continued Major Bassemann, were the most effective weapons against "our arch enemy, England."

Referring to the United States, Major Bassermann warned his hearers against trusting for any permanent effect upon American sympathies from England's blacklist policy, and the achievements of the Deutschland and other commercial submarines. He warned them also not to hope that the present American protest to England would have any greater effect than their predecessors.

No prospects of peace were held out by the speaker. He told his hearers that it would be a delusion to believe there was any immediate prospect of an end to the war. On the contrary, he said, Germany was facing a more difficult war than had at first appeared possible, but nevertheless he saw no reason to doubt ultimate victory.

Admiral von Tirpitz has been aroused by charges brought against him by Professor Valentin that he furnished incorrect information to the Reichstag during the submarine controversy. Professor Valentin is employed in the Foreign Office, and the papers print letters which passed between Admiral von Tirpitz and Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in regard to the affair.

From the letters it appears that in a private conversation Professor Valentin asserted Admiral von Tirpitz had misled the Reichstag in regard to the number of available submarines and the possibility of a submarine campaign. The Admiral demanded that the Chancellor discipline Professor Valentin.

Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, in his reply, frees von Tirpitz from Valentin's charges, but decides that the Professor is not subject to his disciplinary powers.

U-Boat Advocates' Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Advocates of the unrestricted use of the German submarines against merchant vessels, who comprised what is known as the von Tirpitz faction, intend to renew their campaign for the resumption of U-boat warfare on a more active scale soon after the German Reichstag convenes next week.

Information to this effect has reached Washington from German sources and the situation will be closely followed by Secretary Lansing and President Wilson on the basis of the confidential reports that James W. Gerard, American Ambassador at Berlin, will send to the State Department dealing with new developments.

In the adjustment of the Sussex case the German Government gave to the United States new and more definite assurances regarding the manner in which the U-boat warfare would be conducted. These guarantees averted a break in friendly relations, and in accepting them as satisfactory President Wilson declared in the Lansing note of May 5 that the United States would "rely upon a scrupulous execution hence forth of the now altered policy of the Imperial Government."

Continued on Page 5.

RAILROADS TO SEEK HELP FROM WILSON

Hush Criticism of 8-Hour Law and Prepare to Face Newlands Committee.

WANT FEDERAL REGULATION

Hope President Will Put Through National Incorporation and Compulsory Investigation.

The Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, composed of executives of the fourteen largest railroad systems in the United States, met at 61 Broadway yesterday, but the announcement that the railroad Presidents were going to plan a way to nullify the eight-hour law proved an error. The eight-hour law received only perfunctory attention at the meeting, and the railway heads spent the day figuring on how to present to the Newlands Transportation Committee of Congress a case strong enough to get the Federal Regulation act they hope President Wilson will put through at the short session.

It became known that not a small percentage of the railroad Presidents in the committee who were bitter against Wilson three weeks ago when the eight-hour law was passed to head off the railway brotherhoods from a national strike will vote for the President in November.

E. P. Ripley, President of the Santa Fé, was still in a belligerent mood about the eight-hour law, but the only action taken in reference to it was to ask the National Conference Committee of Railways to complete statistics showing how much it would cost in actual operation, whether trains could be speeded up to make present ten-hour runs in less time, and other details of the application of the eight-hour day. A soft pedal has been put upon the talk about the "outrageousness" of the law which was indulged in when the railroad Presidents left Washington on Sept. 2.

Two reasons have been suggested for this change of attitude: First, Senator Newlands and the majority of the members of his transportation committee are members of the majority which passed the eight-hour law, and it is from the Newlands committee that the railroads want the recommendation for Federal regulation; second, President Wilson promised when Congress adjourned that at the short session he would advocate the passage of the remainder of his strike settlement program, which included compulsory investigation laws and an assurance for the railroads that they would be able reconpense themselves by higher freight rates for the additional cost of the eight-hour day.

In neither of these premises would bitter attacks upon the eight-hour law and its passage aid the case of the railroads. It is known that this argument has been put forward by several of the conservative railroad Presidents: If the eight-hour law is attacked and declared unconstitutional the railroads face the same crisis with the brotherhoods as that which took them to Washington at the call of the President in August; they would, furthermore, have little chance of getting a Democratic Congress to pass any favorable legislation in compensation for the law if it were thrown out. If the law were attacked and upheld, then, these Presidents argue, the railroads would have hurt their case at Washington.

Some of the railroad Presidents figure that if they can get Federal regulation and compulsory investigation the eight-hour day might not be such a bad price for such progress, in view of the fact that they have an excellent chance of getting higher rates and thus forcing the public to pay what the eight-hour day would cost in any event.

It can be stated on the best of authority that the chief efforts of the best brains of the railroads will be devoted in the next two months, not in framing an attack upon the eight-hour law, but in framing a good case for Federal regulation, to which they regard President Wilson as committed.

The Newlands committee was created in response to a suggestion in President Wilson's address to Congress last December for an inquiry into the whole transportation problem and the efficacy of present railroad laws. The joint committee will begin the work on Nov. 20, with Senator Newlands of Nevada as Chairman.

At yesterday's meeting the progress

Continued on Page 5.

2,000 POLICEMEN GUARD NIGHT CARS

Third Avenue Crosstown Lines Are Kept in Operation Till Midnight.

RIOTERS ATTACK FROM PARK

Mob Battles with Reserves Called to Defend Operation of Eighth Avenue Line.

PEACE PLAN AGAIN FAILS

Shonts Rejects Mediation—Unions Renew Sympathy Strike Threat.

More than 2,000 policemen were concentrated last night in Forty-second Street, Fifty-ninth Street, and 125th Street, in which the Third Avenue Railway operated its crosstown cars after dark. The Police Commissioner had been warned that Mr. Shonts's refusal to give Mayor Mitchel any hope for a settlement had put strikers and their friends into an ugly mood.

More than 1,000 of these policemen did sentinel duty along housetops, and possibly 200 others continually patroled the streets where it was thought strikers or their sympathizers might be lurking.

Increases in service on the surface lines during the day had been accompanied by many attacks on street cars and elevated strains, and it was fared that the action of the Third Avenue Company would lead to still graver disorders.

The police had arrested one striker who, it was alleged, confessed that he had attempted to buy dynamite to blow up cars in Broadway, where he had formerly worked as a motorman. This man, who gave his name as Thomas McCarthy, said he was a member of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, which has announced its intention of forcing a general strike of organized workers in industries related to transportation on Monday or Tuesday.

Ten Cars Run at Night.

The Third Avenue Company kept ten cars going over the three cross town streets until midnight, which was later than it had run any of its cars since the strike began. Nearly 1,000 policemen on house tops, in speedy automobiles, and on motorcycles, not counting private detectives employed by the company, were detailed to guard these cars alone. The others kept similar watch over elevated trains which had suffered seriously from showers of bricks and bottles during the day.

Four of the ten cars operated by the Third Avenue Company ran in 125th street, three in Fifty-ninth Street and three in Forty-second street.

On the 125th Street line each car was guarded by tow automobile loads of policemen and detectives, one automobile as an advance guard and the other at the rear. In addition three patrolmen were assigned to each block traversed, and special details were stationed on the Riverside Drive Viaduct and on the platforms of the elevated station under which the cars passed. Inspectors for the railway company rode on the trolleys to identify any former employe who might attempt to make trouble, but the route and cars were so well guarded no one attempted to interfere with them.

Most of the shades were kept down as a shield against possible missiles.

The cars were poorly patronized, the public seeming to be afraid to ride. Jitneys did a thriving business despite the competition until Chief Inspector Drennan of the Mayor's Bureau of Licenses appeared to warn those operating without back licenses that they were violating the law.

Bottles Thrown in Fifty-ninth Street.

Each of the cars in Fifty-ninth Street and Forty-second Street was similarly guarded, and along those streets, too, and especially near the two rivers, policemen stood on housetops, where they could get a clear view of what was going on below for a distance of several blocks.

A few bottles were thrown at cars in Fifty-ninth Street, but they caused no damage and the persons who threw them escaped. Sixty policemen in uniform an dthirty others in civilian clothes had been detailed to guard these cars and the route over which they passed, the majority being stationed between Tenth and Lexington Avenues. Between Eighth and Tenth Avenues there was a policeman for every 100 feet, and each car was followed by an automobile filled with policemen. There were periods when there were more policemen in the street than pedestrians.

One of the three cars sent out in Fifty-ninth Street was returned to its depot at 10 o'clock, but the other two remained in service until midnight.

Despite the vigilance of the police, many attacks on surface and elevated cars were reported yesterday.

Just as four Eighth Avenue cars, following one another closely, drew near to Eighty-sixth Street in Central Park West, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, between 200 and 300 men ran out of Central Park, which they had crossed from a meeting in Lyceum Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, and bombarded the cars with stones, bricks and bottles.

Windows were smashed and broken glass showered passengers who crouched in the aisle. The crews of the cars tried to get out of reach behind the vestibule doors but the policemen detailed to each car jumped off and charged the crowd, swinging their clubs.

Mob Beats Back Police.

The mob shoved them back across the avenue and continued the assault on the cars until a motor truck, carrying twenty policemen, came up with a rush from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and Captain Dempsey and his men leaped into the crowd. Before the nightsticks of the policemen the rioters fell back, and presently began a retreat down Central Park West, giving ground slowly, however, and sending volleys of missiles flying into the ranks of the police.

From apartment houses in the avenue excited folk watched the fight. Mothers ran to the sidewalk in search of children who had been safely at play a moment before. Pedestrians sought refuge in doorways, and soon the police and

Continued on Page 5.

PAYS DEBT OF 64 YEARS TO KIN OF J. H. PAYNE

Government Finally Settles the Salary Account of "Home, Sweet Home's" Author.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—After sixty-four years the Government has paid $205.92 due to the estate of John Howard Payne, who wrote "Home, Sweet Home," for services as United States Consul at Tunis. He died there in April, 1852. The fact that the payment was made is disclosed in the annual report of Edward D. Hearne, Auditor of the Treasury.

The money was paid to a collateral descendant of Payne, whose name is not given in Auditor Hearne's report. Mr. Hearne said tonight that the record showing to whom the money was paid was not available.

The failure of the Government to compensate the estate of John Howard Payne until after sixty-four years was not due to any fault on its part. Payne was a bachelor and no collateral heirs came forward to claim the salary due him. "There was no red tape," says Auditor Hearne in his report. "On the Consul's death no money due him could be paid except to a person qualified with authority to receive it. During all these sixty-four years no one was found to whom the money could be paid."

GOVERNOR'S TRAIN HITS TRUCK, KILLS TWO

Mr. and Mrs. Whitman Hurry from Their Car After Crash With Brewery Wagon.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 20.—A special train of the Long Island Railroad carrying Governor Whitman, Mrs. Whitman, General Manager McCrea of the railroad company, and other members of the Governor's party to the Suffolk County Fair here struck a brewery motor truck at the Calverton crossing, five miles west of this town at 2:40 o'clock this afternoon. The truck was demolished and two men on it were killed.

The train was stopped at once, and its occupants, alarmed at the crash and the sudden application of brakes, hurried from it. Residents of the neighborhood cared for the bodies of the brewery men and the train came on to this town.

The victims were identified as Henry Gleason and Lawrence Kapper, of Riverhead.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 20.—Governor Whitman received an ovation when he visited the fair here today. He was escorted to the grandstand and there made a brief speech. He spoke of the growth of agricultural industry within the last twenty years, and complimented the managers of the fair on the exhibition.

The Governor alluded to the infantile paralysis epidemic and praised the work of physicians and others who aided in checking its spread. He did not mention the results of the primaries during his speech.

BRITAIN APOLOGIZES FOR CEBU HOLD-UP

Explains That Thick Weather Caused Destroyer to Invade the Three-Mile Limit Off Manilla.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Through Ambassador Spring-Rice, the British Government today replied to the American Government's protest against the action of a British torpedo boat destroyer, which recently held up the Philippine steamer, Cebu, within the three-mile territorial limit, near Manila. The British Government asserts that it was an accidental infringement of American territorial waters, caused by weather that made it impossible to see the shores. On instructions from Viscount Grey, the British Ambassador expressed the regret of the British Government for the incident.

The text of the British Ambassador's note was not made public. However, Secretary Lansing issued this formal statement paraphrasing the sense of the communication:

"In regard to the case of the Philippine steamer Cebu, which was held up and examined by a British cruiser one and one-half miles from Carabao Island, and within the territorial waters of the Philippine Islands, the department has today received a note from the British Embassy stating that when the Cebu was boarded the land was hidden, but as soon as the weather cleared and it was found that the ship was within territorial waters the boarding officers were recalled, and that the passenger list was examined, but the ship was not searched. On instructions of Viscount Grey, the regrets of his Majesty's Government were expressed at this accidental infringement of American territorial waters."

The Cebu incident was reported to the War Department on Sept. 12 by Francis Burton Harrison, Governor General of the Philippines, whose dispatch was immediately turned over to the State Department and a protest was made to the British Government. The Cebu was held up in latitude 14 degrees 16 minutes, longitude 120 degrees 35 minutes, or one and one-half miles from Carabao Island, on Sept. 11, inside the three-mile limit of neutral waters recognized by international law as immune from belligerent operations. The vessel was boarded by Lieutenant Bailes of the British destroyer No. 2, who apparently was in search of a man named Bady, who was not found on board the Cebu.

The British naval officer made inquiries about the passengers aboard and took the passenger and cargo list and examined them. On releasing the Cebu the British Lieutenant made this notation on her log:

"Boarded at 8:30 A. M., 9-11-16; examined and passed."

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The holding up of the Philippine steamer Cebu is believed here to have resulted from efforts of British warships to capture a German reservist connected with a junta in Manila. The reservist was believed to have been aboard the Cebu. He is said to be one of a number of Germans and Indians, making their headquarters in Manila for the purpose of sending guns to India and encouraging a revolution there.

In official circles here it is stated that Manila is not the chief centre of these activities, but that important branches also exist in the United States. The British Parliament, it is said, has made representations to Washington on the subject, but no intimation has been received yet that Washington has taken steps to crush the organization, which, according to statements, is subsidized heavily by Germans.

CALDER'S MAJORITY IS 6,750 WITH 333 DISTRICTS MISSING

Bacon Will Not Concede Senate Nomination Until Full Count Is Made.

LOST CITY BY 33,426

Up-State Districts to be Heard From May Cut Down Rival's Lead.

WHITMAN MARGIN CLOSE

Governor Led Seabury by Less Than 4,000 in Progressive Primary.

Returns from Tuesday's State-wide primaries from all except 333 election districts gave the Republican nomination for United States Senator to William M. Calder of Brooklyn by a majority of 6,750 over Robert Bacon of New York. The revolt was uncertain up to yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Bacon had gone to bed early yesterday morning, supposing he had won the nomination. Even last night he refused to concede he was beaten.

The total vote cast in the districts counted was 141,387 for Mr. Calder and 134,817 for Mr. Bacon. Of these Mr. Calder received 54,844, as compared to 21,418 for Mr. Bacon, in New York City. It was the city vote that won for the Brooklyn candidate, and 100 districts in Mr. Calder's own county, Kings, practically settled the contest. These came in a group early yesterday morning, and completely offset the majorities that Mr. Bacon had received up-State.

They put the Calder vote in Kings at 32,260, with the Bacon vote counted at 8,603, a majority of 23,567. With a majority of 7,859 in other counties of the city they brought Mr. Calder's grand city majority to 33,426, more than enough to offset the lead that Mr. Bacon brought down to the city line and, presumably to offset any gains he might make in the 333 districts yet to be heard from. Nearly 200 of these are in Delaware, Fulton, Herkimer, Montgomery, Orange, Otsego, Schoharie, Sullivan, and Washington Counties, where the vote was comparatively light.

Later returns did not materially affect the vote cast for Governor Whitman and ex-Judge Samuel Seabury in the Progressive primaries. Mr. Whitman won by about 3,344 majority. Whitman's majority over William M. Bennett in the Republican primary was about 173,506.

William F. McCombs's majority over Thomas F. Conway for the Senatorial nomination in the Democratic priaries was 30,615, with 1,102 districts missing.

Governor Whitman also won the Independence League nomination, and Mr. Calder beat Bainbridge Colby in the Progressive primary for the Senator nomination.

The see-saw result in the Republican fight for the Senate nomination was the distinctive feature of the primary. So sure was Mr. Bacon at 5 o'clock yesterday morning that he had defeated his opponent that he went to bed satisfied with the result. At that hour there were 1,300 districts missing and from then on the Calder majority continued to grow. By noon he was leading by more than 4,000 votes. Monroe and Onondaga Counties, both favorable to Calder, were late in being heard from, and the vote there had its effect in increasing the Brooklyn man's lead.

When Mr. Bacon was asked later in the day if he was planning a Statewide canvass of the votes that might eventually lead into the courts, he said:

"I decline to make any statement on that point until after all the returns are in. And I have not stated that we would start such a campaign. As a matter of fact, there are so many districts to be heard from that we believe I have been nominated. It is no time to talk about fights in the courts."

An analysis of the vote shows that Albany was the banner Bacon County in the State. The former Ambassador to France was supported by William Barnes and polled 16,224 votes, compared with 1,462 for Calder. In Buffalo and Erie County Bacon defeated his opponent by about two to one. Monroe County, where George W. Aldridge is the Republican leader, and in Onondago, where Francis Hendricks holds the same position, Calder won, in the former by about three to one, and in the latter by about two to one.

Rochester and Syracuse were the only large cities which Calder carried, however. Utica and Oneida County and Troy and Rensselaer County both went for Bacon. The same was true of Saratoga County, the home of Edgar T. Brackett, one of Bacon's active supporters.

WILSON SAYS HE'S SURE STATE IS DEMOCRATIC

President Predicts a Decisive Victory in Congratulating McCombs and Seabury.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 20.—Democratic leaders are pointing today with much gratification to what they regard as certain assurance that the campaign in New York State is to be carried on with complete harmony between the State and national tickets.

Victory for the Democratic ticket in New York State in the November elections was predicted by President Wilson tonight following the receipt of returns from the primaries held yesterday. The President, it is understood, believes that Progressive voters in New York will support the Democratic candidates.

The President sent telegrams of congratulations to William F. McCombs, the Democratic nominee for the United

States Sentae, and to Judge Samuel Seabury, the nominee for Governor. Here is the message to Mr. McCombs:

I congratulate you most warmly on your nomination by the Democrats of New York for the United States Senate. A united body of Progressive voters will be behind you.

The message to Judge Seabury read:

Your nomination by the Democrats of New York for the Governorship of the State gratifies me very deeply, as it must gratify all friends of progressive Government. I warmly congratulate you and predict a decisive victory in November.

The President spent virtually the entire day preparing for his campaign and attending to oficial business. After an early morning conference between the President and Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, executive office attachés began communicating with various non-partisan organizations which have invited Mr. Wilson to speak before them. Mr. Wilson does not plan to make any trips next week, except one to Baltimore on Monday to deliver an address, and another to Princeton on Tuesday to vote the New Jersey Democratic primaries.

It was indicated tonight that continued reference by Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, to the settlement by the President of the recently threatened railroad strike, has led Mr. Wilson to determine to devote much of his attention in his forthcoming speeches to this subject. He is expected to outline his position on this question on Saturday, when he speaks to more than 500 business men, who are expected to make a pilgrimage to Shadow Lawn. Officials said he plans to reiterate his belief that society has sanctioned the eight-hour day, and to point to his program of legislation recommended to Congress as the best possible method of avoiding railroad strikes in the future.

President Wilson also plans to attack the Republicans for bringing sectionalism into the campaign, it was said by officials. This attack will be based on the reference of Republican speakers to the number of committee chairmanships in Congress held by Southern Senators and Representatives.

The President played a round of golf with Mrs. Wilson late today at Spring Lake, N. J. On his way to and from the club he was recognized by a number of vacationists, who waved to him as he passed in his automobile.

LEADERS ALL SEE HOPE IN FIGURES

Whitman, Perkins, Seabury, and McCormick Equally Satisfied.

Political leaders of all parties were busy yesterday figuring on the result of the vote. Mr. Bacon's unexpected strength was put down to the fact that he had been indorsed by Colonel Roosevelt and many prominent Republicans, as well as by the activity of the anti-Whitman Old Guard up-State headed by William Barnes.

The Republicans attached great significance to the fact that Governor Whitman had won in the Progressive primary over Mr. Seabury. According to the returns the Governor ran ahead both in and out of New York City The result showed, they said, that the bulk of the Progressive vote in New York State would go to the Republican candidates in the November election. Democratic leaders appeared to be satisfied at the result, saying it showed that Seabury was more popular with the Progressives than was expected, and that from 25 to 35 per cent. of the Progressive vote would go to President Wilson.

Governor Whitman said last night:

"The result places Judge Seabury before the public exactly where he belongs and where he has been for weeks past, the Murphy candidate for Governor. I see that the Democratic State Chairman states that Mr. Seabury is 100,000 votes stronger than President Wilson in this State. The State Chairman's estimate of the strength of his party's candidate for President is interesting and significant.

"In my opinion, there is not the slightest possibility of either candidates carrying the State of ew York. I believe that the voters of our State are thoroughly familiar with the record of the Democratic Administration at Washington and the Republican administration at Albany."

George W. Perkins, the Progressive leader, who indorsed Mr. Whitman's candidacy on the Progressive ticket, said:

"The real effort on the part of the Democrats was to have Seabury carry the Progressive primary and endeavor to show thereby that Wilson was stronger in New York than Hughes. Mr. Whitman's victory disposes of this claim and assures the State of New York to Hughes, beyond any shadow of a doubt."

Senator William M. Bennett, who was defeated by Governor Whitman in the Republican primaries, said he was going to support the successful opponent and do the best he could for Hughes, Whitman and other Republican nominees.

Harris Says Seabury is Strong.

State Chairman Edwin S. Harris made this statement:

"I am surprised that Judge Seabury did as well as he did in the Progressive primary, knowing as I do how Progressive enrollment is secured. But unless something unforeen happens between now and election day Governor Whitman cannot be elected. Judge Seabury is 100,000 votes stronger in this State today than is President Wilson, and the latter's strength is constantly increasing. The real Progressives have left their porty because Theodore Roosevelt deserted them two years ago."

Chairman Frederick C. Tanner of the Republican State Committee said the Whitman-Seabury result showed that the Progressives were rapidly returning to the Republican Party.

"Even Josephus Daniels cannot find any encouragement for Wilson and Seabury in the result of the Progressive primary," he said. "The Progressives have come back to the Republican Party far more completely than the figures show. A great number, especially up-State, who were enrolled as Progressives, refused to go to the Progressive primary because within the fast few months they have announced themselves openly as Republicans. Governor Whitman was victorious even without the support of these men."

Seabury Sees His Election.

Ex-Judge Seabury had this to say of the result:

"I would be sorry to deprive Governor Whitman of any satisfaction which he can derive from a contemplation of the figures of the Progressive primary. It seems that with so small a vote cast over so large an area, it will need the official count to determine who has really won, but should it prove that Governor Whitman has won, it is a matter of gratification to me that, aided only by public confidence and sustained by a handful of earnest friends, I came so near defeating a combination consisting of Roosevelt malignity, Perkins' pocketbook, Straus gratitude and the powerful State Republican machine for whose efficiency as a political instrument the people of the State of New York have had to pay so dearly.

"That it portends my election I hav no doubt. If the same percentage of voters who entertain progressive views honor me wit htheir votes I shall carry the State by a large majority. It seems that about 50,000 votes cast in the Republican primary expressed a determination to repudiate Governor Whitman in a primary contest recognized at the outset as hopeless. The Progressive sentiment in the State was betrayed by its generals and camp followers, but it leaves and will find worthier champions to take their places."

William F. McCombs, the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, sent Mr. Seabury this telegram:

"The people of the State of New York are to be congratulated upon your nomination for the high office of Governor. It is refreshing to know that in you we have a man who will do away with the shameful waste and extravagance of the present Administration at Albany and restore order, efficiency, and economy in the affairs of this great State."

Mr. Calder gave out this statement in the afternoon:

"There appears to be no doubt that I have been nominated by a majority of 10,000. I base this estimate on the fact that in the rural communities of the State I have practically carried all the counties. It also seems that I have carried the Progressive primary by 3 to 2. The result indicates an unusual interest on the part of Republican voters and Progressives throughout the State. It means that the majority of voters are deeply interested in the election of the national ticket and the re-election of Governor Whitman and those who are running with him."

Messages of congratulation were received from all parts of the State by Mr. McCombs yesterday. Mr. McCombs said the nomination had come to him without the expenditure of a dollar for primary purposes and without making a campaign speech.

Chairman McCormick of the Democratic National Committee said:

McCormick Sees Wilson Victory.

"Although the returns of yesterday's primaries are incomplete, enough is known to indicate that a sufficiently large percentage of the organized and enrolled Progressives of New York favor the Democratic candidates to insure absolutely the re-election of President Wilson.

"ccording to the 1912 returns, less than 25 per cent. of the Progressive vote added to the Democratic vote in the State of New York will give New York's electoral vote to Wilson. The returns indicate that the Democrats polled considerably more than 25 per cent. of the Progresive vote. It is safe to assume that an equally large, if not a larger, perecntage of the thousands of enrolled Progressives who did not participate in the primaries are for Wilson. Our reports from various quarters justify this belief. The Democrats of New York are united and harmonious in the support of Judge Seabury for Governor and William F. McCombs for United States Senator."

Both Governor Whitman and Mr. Seabury conferred yesterday with party leaders concerning plans for their election campaigns. It was announced that Mr. Seabury and Mr. McCombs probably would conduct a joint campaign. According to present plans they will leave this city on a special train on Oct. 16 for a two weeks' tour of the State, speaking jointly in the larger cities and towns in the evenings and delivering rear platform addresses from their train in the day time.

BACON VOTE PLEASES COLONEL

Says It Shows People Favor Universal Military Service.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 20.—The large vote polled by Robert Bacon in the Republican primaries was construed tonight by Colonel Roosevelt as an indication that the people were beginning to realize the necessity for universal military service. Walter J Hayes, the Colonel's Secretary, brought the latest returns to Sagamore Hill and after expressing regret that Bacon had not won, the Colonel said:

"Mr. Bacon made a splendid fight for a principle—universal military service. The tremendous vote he received is very gratifying to me. It shows that the people are beginning to recognize the need for such training. I believe that had Mr. Calder come out against universal military service a week before he did, he would have been defeated, and had Mr. Bacon started his campaign earlier he undoubtedly would have been nominated."

The Colonel declined to make any comment on the victory of Governor Whitman in the Progressive primaries and refused to reply to the statement attributed to Mr. Seabury that "Roosevelt's malignancy, Perkins's pocketbook, and Straus's gratitude" defeated him in the Progressive primaries. When this statement was read to the Colonel he merely chuckled.

GRIEVES OVER BACON VOTE.

Staats-Zeitung Asks, "Where Were Those German Republicans?"

Commenting on the result of the Bacon-Calder fight in the primaries for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung said in its evening edition yesterday:

"One Senator more or less who is openly anti-German and who would try to drive the United States into the war certainly would not make so much difference. But the fact that a Bacon can obtain such a vote in the State of New York in counties like Erie, with Buffalo, and in Albany, Troy, Rochester, and Syracuse, where there are so many German-Americans who are Republicans and who could have taken part in the primaries, really means something.

"And this is not changed by the fact that in the last analysis Calder is nominated. He should have been nominated with such a mighty vote that the spirit revealed by the candidacy of Bacon in the Republican Party in the East—we already know that of Wilson's Democratic party—would have been rejected once for all. Where were those one-time so enthusiastic German Republicans?

"From whatever point we may look at the result of the Senatorial nomination, it does not afford much encouragement for the future of American politics. There will be no lack of 'explanations.' Especially in those circles and newspapers where Calder's candidacy was not fought at all, or only opposed for the sake of appearances. But, he who does not wish to play the ostrich will now clearly perceive that, although indeed nothing has been lost, quite different efforts, a much more decided stand for genuine American principles and quite other sacrifices are needed than those which over-confidence has thought sufficient up to the present."

O'NEILL BEAT McCOOEY'S MAN.

Wins Democratic Nomination for District Attorney in Kings.

The Democratic primaries in Brooklyn furnished a surprise in the nomination of Assistant Corporation Counsel James T. O'Neill for District Attorney of Kings County. He ran against State Senator William B. Carswell, who was the choice of the organization. Despite the McCooey support Carswell was beaten decisively. The latest returns yesterday gave O'Neill a majority of 2,009. Figures at his headquarters in the Arbuckle Building in Fulton Street gave him a total vote of 19,742 against 17,734 for Carswell.

It was not until noon that the complete returns were in, and County Leader John H. McCooey admitted that Carswell was defeated. Then he said:

"I congratulate Mr. O'Neill, and I assure him that the Democratic organization will give him the same support it would have given Senator Carswell if the latter had been nominated."

Senator Carswell won the nomination in the Independence League primaries, but he declared late yesterday afternoon that he would support O'Neill.

With the clubhouses of district organizations closed against him, O'Neill made his appeal to the voters from the platforms of hired halls and at open-air meetings. From the water front of Brooklyn to the suburbs he addressed crowds on street corners. O'Neill carried thirteen of the twenty-three Assembly Districts.

MAY CONTEST CALDER VOTE.

Hedges Calls Bacon's Showing a Triumph for the Candidate.

Job Hedges, campaign manager for Mr. Bacon said yesterday that he did not want to make any comment just now on the possibility of a contest of the primary vote.

"I will not believe that Mr. Bacon has not been nominated for the Senate," he asserted. "I have seen every vote canvassed."

Late in the evening, when returns from practically every part of the State had been received and it appeared that Calder had beaten Bacon by about 10,000 or more, Mr. Hedges said that the fact that Calder, who was in the field a great while before Bacon, had not run up a much larger majority constituted a great personal triumph for Bacon.

"There are not many men who could have made such a splendid run as Bacon did in three weeks," Mr. Hedges said.

At the Calder headquarters in Brooklyn John MacCrate said that any intimation that the belated Brooklyn ballots had in any way been tampered with was ridiculous, and that the Calder men had been more annoyed by the delay than anybody else. Even the stanchest Calderites, he said, had feared that Bacon was nominated up to a late hour in the morning when a request was made to the Brooklyn Police Headquarters for aid in getting the returns.

CURRAN TO OPPOSE DOWLING.

W. H. Chorosh Pledges Aid to the Republican Nominee.

In the contest in the Progressive primary for the nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen between Henry H. Curran and William H. Chorosh, Mr. Curran won by 1,977 votes. The vote in the entire city was: Curran, 3,716; Chorosh, 1,739. In the Independence League primary, where Mr. Curran was running against Frank Dowling, the incumbent and Democratic candidate, Mr. Dowling, won by 342 votes. The vote was: Curran, 717; Dowling, 1,059. Mr. Curran had no contestant in the Republican primary, and the contest in the November election will be between him and Mr. Dowling. Mr. Chorosh sent a telegram of congratulation to Mr. Curran, in which he said:

"I congratulate you on your success in the Progressive primary, and sincerely extend to you my best wishes. I mad add here that I consented to my candidacy prompted only by a desire to maintain the party integrity. Your able and conscientious work in the Board of Aldermen during my connection with it is well known to me, and I do not hestitate to say that in your election as President of the Board of Aldermen the city will gain a capable and faithful servant. I will be pleased to be of service to you in the campaign."

John F. McIntyre won the nomination for Judge of General Sessions in the Democratic primary over James A. Delehanty by a majority of 9,998. The vote in the entire city was: Delehanty, 8,014; McIntyre, 18,012. Mr. Delehanty won the nomination in the Progressive primary over Hugh Gordon Miller by a majority of 972. The vote was: Delehanty, 2,010; Miller, 1,038.

50,000 VOTES WERE LOST.

Persons Who Failed to Record Change of Residence Barred.

An amendment to the primary law, passed in 1915, whereby any person who moved from one election district to another within the same Assembly district might retain his primary vote by making affidavit of the change in address before the Board of Election at any one of its county offices, was so widely ignored in Tuesday's balloting that nearly every person who moved within that time was disqualified.

Election officials said yesterday that 50,000 was a conservative estimate of the persons who tried to cast their ballots, only to learn that the election lists of November, 1915, for the new district in which they had become residents did not bear their names. In Manhattan only fifty-two persons recalled the amendment, according to S. Howard Cohen, Chief Clerk of the Board of Elections, and made the necessary affidavits thirty days before the date of the primary. Politicians said that independent voters were most widely affected, because some organization leaders and lieutenants had thought to warn their constituents in time, while no notice was sent the unaffiliated voter.

WARD LOSES IN WESTCHESTER

Davis and Fairchild Defeat Republican Leader's Candidates.

One of the surprising results of the primary election was the rebuff to the leadership of William L. Ward in Westchester County. The Republican organization candidates were badly beaten wherever they were opposed. The chief interest was in the contest between Lee Parsons Davis of Yonkers and Francis A. Winslow, ex-District Attorney, also of Yonkers, for the nomination for District Attorney. Mr. Winslow had the support of the Republican leaders, but Mr. Davis carried the county by upward of 1,700 majority.

Governor Whitman beat Bennett for the Republican nomination for Governor by about 4,500. Robert Bacon and William M. Calder, for the Senatorial nomination, ran close together, but the county went to Bacon by between 500 and 600. In the Twenty-fourth Congressional District Benjamin L. Fairchild won easily over Arthur W. Lawrence, the Ward candidate.

The blow is a particularly hard one to Ward's pride, as Fairchild has long been his party foe. Ward was elected to Congress after a bitter contest with Fairchild several years ago, and after having served his term was declared by the courts never to have been legally elected. Since that time he has tried to thwart every move of Fairchild for political office.

Berlin Denies Aerodrome Fire.

BERLIN, Sept. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency says the recently published report that an aerodrome near Frankfort was burned, causing the destruction of fifteen aeroplanes and four nearly completed Zeppelins, is untrue.

STATE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

PROGRESSIVES.

County.	WHITMAN.	SEABURY.	Missing Dis.
Albany	123	101	60
Allegany	69	26	16
Broome	33	77	25
Cattaraugus	69	37	0
Cayuga	9	3	47
Chautauqua	223	112	0
Chemung	103	55	0
Chenango	70	24	0
Clinton	40	23	0
Columbia	75	27	0
Cortland	98	17	0
Delaware	30	37	26
Dutchess	43	37	14
Erie	717	866	56
Essex	96	80	0
Franklin	32	12	0
Fulton	...	...	42
Genesee	40	65	5
Greene	15	10	13
Hamilton	2	0	5
Herkimer	83	30	0
Jefferson	129	229	73
Lewis	87	124	4
Livingston	27	22	0
Madison	71	25	0
Monroe	285	238	62
Montgomery	...	...	43
Nassau	276	141	7
Niagara	...	...	68
Oneida	184	176	0
Onondaga	394	349	9
Ontario	69	111	0
Orange	43	98	38
Orleans	23	12	0
Oswego	70	12	40
Otsego	31	35	19
Putnam	11	23	0
Rensselaer	114	69	5
Rockland	240	101	5
St. Lawrence	56	24	76
Saratoga	74	40	16
Schnectady	13	27	53
Schoharie	...	...	39
Schuyler	...	...	15
Seneca	18	6	0
Steuben	190	100	17
Suffolk	56	38	76
Sullivan	21	9	0
Tioga	43	13	0
Tompkins	39	18	0
Ulster	57	50	0
Warren	17	5	1
Washington	65	58	17
Wayne	98	63	0
Wyoming	38	16	0
Westchester	196	132	108
Yates	12	38	2
New York City	5,273	2,622	825
Total	10,286	6,807	1,460
Majority for Whitman			3,479

PENROSE AND WILLCOX MEET

Senator Makes Request to Have Hughes Speak in Pennsylvania.

Senator Boise Penrose of Pennsylvania, accompanied by other Republican leaders from that State, held a long conference with William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, yesterday. The political situation in Pennsylvania was thoroughly discussed. Besides Senator Penrose those present were Mr. Gribbell, President of the Union League Club of Philadelphia; Charlemagne Tower, former Ambassador to Germany, and Mr. Bonar, a well-known Philadelphia business man. After the conference Chairman Willcox said:

"We discussed the political situation in Pennsylvania, and it was the opinion of Mr. Penrose and the others that while the State was sure to go Republican, it would not do any harm to have Mr. Hughes make some speeches there. Senator Penrose especially urged that Mr. Hughes speak in Philadelphia. He said it would have a good effect not only on Pennsylvania but neighboring States, and would hearten the Republicans.

"They wanted Mr. Hughes to go there in October, but nothing definite was decided. Mr. Hughes's itinerary for October has not yet been arranged, so it could not be decided if he will speak there or not. That will be determined later."

STATE VOTE FOR SENATOR.

REPUBLICAN.

County.	CALDER.	BACON.	District Missing.
Albany	1,462	16,234	0
Allegany	1,093	781	0
Bronx	4,293	3,031	0
Broome	2,110	4,402	0
Cattaraugus	1,411	957	0
Cayuga	2,521	1,037	3
Chautauqua	3,047	2,798	0
Chemung	380	1,513	0
Chenango	983	720	18
Clinton	986	918	0
Columbia	800	1,408	0
Cortland	877	1,074	0
Delaware	972	1,193	15
Dutchess	2,069	902	5
Erie	6,445	12,759	23
Essex	573	559	0
Franklin	1,290	776	0
Fulton	1,318	859	15
Genesee	1,587	2,216	5
Greene	468	570	7
Hamilton	95	28	5
Herkimer	1,977	1,908	0
Jefferson	1,765	1,501	0
Kings	32,260	6,693	0
Lewis	658	233	4
Livingston	682	1,771	0
Madison	1,420	1,712	0
Monroe	9,132	3,253	1
Montgomery	319	404	40
Nassau	2,630	1,018	2
New York	14,099	9,263	0
Niagara	1,557	1,771	0
Oneida	2,288	5,854	1
Onondaga	4,055	2,618	9
Ontario	398	1,008	0
Orange	1,713	1,167	38
Orleans	1,621	1,031	0
Oswego	1,685	1,040	0
Otsego	941	1,280	14
Putnam	254	109	0
Queens	3,526	1,720	0
Rensselaer	2,644	3,087	5
Richmond	656	711	0
Rockland	851	1,820	5
St. Lawrence	1,661	967	0
Saratoga	1,598	2,922	11
Schenectady	2,382	2,500	0
Schoharie	159	141	26
Schuyler	155	525	0
Seneca	845	503	0
Steuben	635	830	0
Suffolk	1,106	739	50
Sullivan	242	173	23
Tioga	734	576	0
Tompkins	223	1,192	0
Ulster	1,211	2,107	0
Warren	1,023	1,094	1
Washington	1,803	1,818	0
Wayne	1,488	2,083	0
Westchester	5,137	5,395	7
Wyoming	1,012	1,375	0
Yates	402	742	0
Total	141,887	134,817	833
Majority for Calder, 6,570.			

U. S. SENATOR—REPUBLICAN

BOROUGH RECAPITULATION.

Borough.	CALDER.	BACON.	E. D. Mis.
Manhattan	14,099	9,263	0
Bronx	4,293	3,031	0
Brooklyn	32,260	6,693	0
Queens	3,536	1,720	0
Richmond	656	711	0
Total	54,844	21,418	0
Calder's majority, 33,426.			
No election districts missing out of total of 2,079.			

MANHATTAN.

A. D.	CALDER.	BACON.	E. D. Mis.
1	415	74	0
2	198	64	0
3	216	90	0
4	300	18	0
5	271	227	0
6	583	86	0
7	297	214	0
8	404	48	0
9	247	154	0
10	446	80	0
11	445	141	0
12	212	84	0
13	306	171	0
14	405	118	0
15	624	876	0
16	301	129	0
17	720	685	0
18	468	127	0
19	505	830	0
20	459	56	0
21	630	633	0
22	416	108	0
23	1,314	1,704	0
24	416	67	0
25	697	392	0
26	587	128	0
27	374	586	0
28	451	95	0
29	401	561	0
30	444	307	0
31	545	403	5
Total	14,099	9,263	0
Calder's majority, 4,836.			
No election districts missing out of total of 829.			

BRONX.

A. D.	CALDER.	BACON.	E. D. Mis.
(part)	98	44	0
32	1,574	781	0
33	756	388	0
34	940	1,186	0
35	925	732	0
Total	4,293	3,031	0
Calder's majority, 1,262.			
No election districts missing out of total of 253.			

BROOKLYN.

A. D.	CALDER.	BACON.	E. D. Mis.
1	1,253	433	0
2	437	68	0
3	432	58	0
4	1,274	223	0
5	2,198	473	0
6	761	238	0
7	911	87	0
8	768	85	0
9	2,002	283	0
10	1,523	321	0
11	1,220	330	0
12	3,051	199	0
13	520	79	0
14	383	43	0
15	756	151	0
16	2,585	563	0
17	1,350	392	0
18	3,083	948	0
19	932	160	0
20	1,364	258	0
21	490	206	0
22	3,037	780	0
23	1,507	315	0
Total	32,260	6,693	0
Calder's majority, 25,567.			
No election districts missing out of total of 778.			

QUEENS.

A. D.	CALDER.	BACON.	E. D. Mis.
1	489	285	0
2	340	334	0
3	1,353	801	0
4	1,354	830	0
Total	3,536	1,720	0
Calder's majority, 1,816.			
No election districts missing out of total of 177			

RICHMOND.

A. D.	CALDER.	BACON.	E. D. Mis.
	656	711	0
Calder's majority, 55.			
No election districts missing out of 47.			

MILWAUKEE TEUTONS APPLAUD HUGHES

Candidate Talks 'America First' and Says He Would Protect Our Sea-Borne Comerce.

PICKS NO POWER TO ATTACK

Treads Lightly on "Hyphen Issue," Observers Say—Crowds Cordial Throughout Wisconsin Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 20.—Twelve thousand men and women, more than half of whom were said to be of German birth or descent, gave Charles E. Hughes an enthusiastic demonstration when he closed his tour of Wisconsin tonight at the Auditorium. The meeting came as the climax of a strenuous day, during which Mr. Hughes passed through territory where the pro-German sentiment is said to be at its top strength. Mr. Hughes found much cordiality, even when he talked straight Americanism.

In none of his addresses, day or night, did Mr. Hughes mention the word hyphen or German-American, and he clung to a general statement that he would protect the lives and property of Americans without fear or favor. He pounded out this statement with clenched fists and emphatic voice.

He added that he would protect American commerce, which, Germans allege, has been interrupted by England. This also won applause. His attitude, frankly enough, was that he would pick no individual power for attack and would not adopt Rooseveltian phrases, but, as he expressed it, see that America "stood foursquare to the world." There were some of the opinion that Mr. Hughes had trod lightly on the "hyphen issue," but Republican leaders who are working determinedly to carry the State were high in their praise of his addresses.

Here is what Mr. Hughes said to the pro-German element in his audience at the meeting tonight. It was evident that he realized the situation which confronted him, for as he started the declaration he suddenly raised his voice, and he emphasized each sentence by pounding with clenched fist on the speaker's table so sturdily that the sound of the blows could be heard in every corner of the hall.

For America All the Time.

"In the first place, I propose that we shall protect and enforce American rights on land and sea without fear and unflinchingly with respect to American lives, American property, and American commerce. We have no intrigues, we have no unstated purposes, we have no covert understandings or arrangements. We stand foursquare to the world, representing the United States and its interests, and its interests alone, first, last, and all the time."

One of the most vigorous outbursts of applause heard during the evening greeted this statement. Mr. Hughes then dropped the topic and proceeded to a discussion of the tariff.

The meeting tonight was one of the best that Mr. Hughes has faced. The audience comfortably filled the big auditorium, and it was inclined to be warm in its approval. The candidate's address, which was largely a repetition of his Peoria speech, was devoted largely to criticism of the Administration.

There was an illusion to the hyphen issue at the very opening of the meeting. The temporary Chairman, after the first long cheer had been given for Mr. Hughes, stepped forward to make an announcement. It was this: "The orchestra will play 'America,' and the audience will please rise and join in singing the national anthem."

Mr. Hughes was introduced by Governor Philipp, who referred to him as a man who would be firm in protecting "American citizens and American commerce" at home and abroad. A cheer was started when Mr. Hughes stepped to the front of the platform. The cheer lasetd two minutes.

Mr. Hughes opened his address with this reference to his wife, who had received a cordial demonstration:

"Wisconsin has a very warm place in my heart. While I am a son of New York, my wife is a daughter of Wisconsin. It was her privilege to be born in the City of Milwaukee, and she brought me gladly to her home."

Of the meeting he said: "No spectacle has greeted my eye which outranks this."

La Follette Not Present.

While Senator La Follette was not present, things went along smoothly, so far as harmony was concerned. Friends of the Senator offered the explanation that he was in another section of the State keeping an engagement he had made before Mr. Hughes made plans to come to Wisconsin. They pointed also to the fact that his law partner, State Chairman West, was on hand. Senator La Follette did not attend any of the meetings today.

The leaders held that there was no serious trouble and that Senator La Follette would help Hughes. Mr. Hughes did not spare Senator La Follette's Shipping bill in his speech here, referring to it as a menace to the shipping industry, as he had done before.

In his attack on the Wilson Administration Mr. Hughes referred to the Democrats at "the most wonderful phrase makers on record." He used ridicule and sarcasm in his argument, but held carefully to the statement that all he said was in good nature.

The German element took a large part in the arrangements for the reception of Mr. Hughes, and the lobby of the Pfister Hotel, whither the nominee was taken upon his arrival in the city, was the centre of attraction for many who called one any other "Herr." It was a somewhat a different picture from that presented when President Wilson was here early in the year on his preparedness tour, for at that time many of the Germans held themselves in the background.

There are evidences that some of the leaders of German origin are determined to get out as big a vote as possible for Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Hughes will leave at 2 o'clock tomorrow morning for Indiana in an effort to get teh forces there together. He will make about twenty speeches tomorrow, closing the day at Richmond.

Tour Carefully Staged.

In his journey through Wisconsin today Mr. Hughes, talking everywhere to large and attentive audiences, held the pace he had set for himself in Illinois. At the central figure in a well-managed, perfectly staged tour he was, the leaders feel, a success. They seem satisfied that Mr. Hughes will carry the State and that a strong Republican trend is developing in the Middle West.

In territory where there is a large population of citizens of German birth or German extraction Mr. Hughes emphasized the issue of Americanism. He did not pick out any nation for attack, and he did not mention the word "hyphen." But there was one statement, made early in the day at Green Bay, which was taken generally as an answer to those who have alleged that he had sidestepped direct treatment of the issue because the German-American Alliance and other German organizations had declared for him.

"Nobody can embarrass me by talking about Americanism," Mr. Hughes said. "I am not for this one or for that one; I am for the United States first, last, and all the time, without regard to any other consideration."

In his talks about Americanism Mr. Hughes laid stress on the interruption of American commerce which the Germans says President Wilson permitted England to accomplish.

"We propose that we shall inforce American rights on land and sea," said Mr. Hughes in this connection, "with respect to all nations throughout the world, with respect to American lives, American property and American commerce. We propose to stand forsquare among the nations of the earth. We have no secret understanding, we have no intrigue of any kind, we have no unstated purposes; we are just plain Americans."

Menace of Civil War.

A continuation of his attack upon the Adamson Eight-hour bill was another feature of the day's work. The nominee went so far as to say that the course followed by the Administration might well lead to civil war.

"All we have to do is to stand firm for principle, and we can get justice done in this country," said Mr. Hughes. "You will never get it in any other way. The other way merely means the rule of the stronger. You will have development of one side and development of the other side.

"You will have each side gaining courage and determination won by force. There is only one end to that path, and that is civil war."

In many ways it was a very favorable day for the Hughes campaign. The whole picture presented was as much unlike that presented on the early Western trip as day is unlike night. That feature of the campaign since Mr. Hughes left New York on Monday is one of the most important developments to date. Whereas Mr. Hughes formerly was permitted to wander off by himself to meet local conditions, without a guiding hand, without an experienced leader on his train, his movements today were directed by men old in the business of politics who knew how to get all factions together in a love feast.

There were Progressives and ex-Progressives and Republicans, and not one word except talk of harmony. Even the absence of Senator La Follette, who was renominated, was not in the nature of a jarring note. On hand to represent him was his law partner, Alfre T. Rogers, the Republican National Committeeman from Wisconsin. George West, the State Chairman and friend of Governor Philipp, who represents another element in the party, was another who took the journey. Both conferred with the nominee, talking nothing but harmony and how to get the votes into the Republican column.

New Vigor in His Fight.

Some of the leaders, among them Medill McCormick, ex-Progressive and now nominee of the Republican party for Congressman-at-large in Illinois, will remain with the train while it is in the Middle West, to see that things go as they should go if victory is to be the result. The trip by Mr. Hughes tomorrow through Indiana, where the great necessity is to prevent open factional trouble, will be watched with care and every move thought out.

These were the conditions under which Mr. Hughes campaigned today. He found the talk of harmony and victory an inspiration to effective campaign work. There was a hustle and bustle entirely lacking on the former tour, which put a new punch into the fight. Mr. Hughes reflected it in his actions and words.

The way the crowds turned out put the nominee on his mettle. The people at each stop massed about the rear platform, and when they could not find a place from which they could obtain a good view of the nominee and his wife they climed up on freight cars. Some more daring even sought vantage points in trees and on housetops. The addresses of Mr. Hughes, while not received with wild applause, were listened to with close attention, and that, political leaders of Wisconsin say, is a good sign.

These leaders were enthusiastic about the meetings, which they said were among the best held in the State. The stops weer made at Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Green Bay, Appleton, Oshkosh, and Fon du Lac. At the latter place the Stae Fair was in progress, and nearly 10,000 persons heard the nominee. In both Sheboygan and Manitowoc, where 80 per cent. of the residents are said to be of German birth or extraction, there was generous applause.

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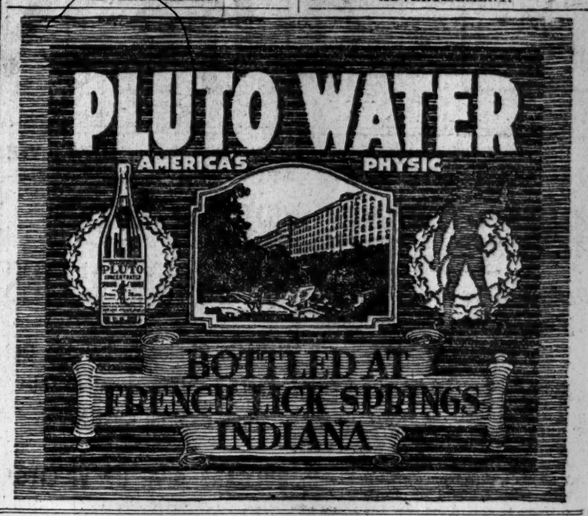

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WANTS SUBMARINES USED RUTHLESSLY

Continued from Page 1.

Many merchant vessels have been sunk in the four months that have elapsed since the German Government declared and effected its abandonment of unrestricted submarine warfare on merchant ships that culminated in the attack on the Sussex. The State Department has been gathering information regaring attacks on vessels that had American citizens on board, and this investigation is still in progress. So far as is ascertainable from high officials, there is no proof that the German Government has not lived up to its pledges.

Reservation in Pledge.

However, there has been evident concern over the fact that the German note of May 4, which gave the new guarantees

DERBY RECRUITS HEROES ON SOMME

New Men Made Great Names for Themselves in the Thick of the Hardest Fighting.

TWO 'TANKS' DESTROYED

One Turned Over In a Shell Hole While the Other Was Smashed by German Artillery.

By PHILYS GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Monday, Sept. 18. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have been today among the men who have broken the Flers line and given the Germans the hardest blows they ever suffered on this front. They were all splendid. They were put to the supreme test of courage by the most damnable shell fire and fierce concentrated barrages by which the German gunners at long ranges endeavored to support their infantry.

What touched me most was the way in which the newest and youngest British troops went through with their business. Some of them were Derby recruits who had not yet seen what shell-fire means in the Somme battle. The older men among them, who knew, were sorry for them. They wondered how they would "stick it," and said, with a view to encouragement, "Cheer up, you'll soon be dead." They did not hang back, these new fellows. The rawest recruits among them strained forward with the rest, floundered over shellholes like the others, leapt into the German trenches like men of the old fighting spirit. The London men did gloriously and had one of the hardest points of the attack and came under some of the heaviest sorts of fire. These young civil servants and men of London suburbs who used to go to their city offices by early morning trains, fought sternly and endured with stoicism. They had a laugh left in them after the battle, when they forgot the frightfulness of it all and remembered the fantastic adventures of the tanks.

Praise for French-Canadians.

The Canadians gained great glory on Friday and Saturday. Their attack was finely organized, and when all the difficulties are known it will be put down to their credit as really a great military achievement. Among them is a body of French-Canadians, dark-eyed fellows, whom I used to meet about the villages of France, speaking volubly with the peasants in their own tongue. These fellows, close in likeness to the provincial Frenchman, although perhaps more dour and reserved, went away like wolves a-hunting and raced forward to the German stronghold which they had asked leave to take. They were swept by machine-gun fire and checked by the stubborn defense on the part of the Germans, but, with the help of two tanks, called Crème de Menthe and Cordon Rouge, which sat on the German machine-gun emplacements and knocked out their machine-gun crews, the French-Canadians carried the stronghold and captured hundreds of prisoners.

Sir Douglas Haig mentions the Guards. They fought as the Guards always fight—with superb discipline and with the tradition that is sacred to them. They are not the old Guards who fought at Ypres and in the many bloody battles when the Regular Army was pressed and afterward at Loos, when they had some fearful hours. Many of those brave men lie under the soil of France, and new men have taken their places, but the tradition stays and the physical standard of the men has not been lowered by a hair's breadth. They had a very difficult part of the line and had to pass machine guns which swept upon their ranks in enfilade fire and had to advance over ground covered by the whirlwind fire of high explosives, but they gained their way forward in a series of charges which went straight through three lines of German trenches and captured large numbers of prisoners after heavy fighting and held on to the ground against strong counter-attacks.

More About the Tanks.

In all accounts of this fighting since Friday the story of the tanks runs like a humorous thread, full of humor and fantasy because of their shape and qualities. They are also filled with very gallant men to whom great honor is due. The skippers' crews of these landships, as they are called, had to go out alone, in many cases in advance of the infantry and upon hazardous chances. They had astounding adventures and a large measure of success, and it was due not to any kind of luck, but to great skill and great courage.

Today I obtained a full narrative of their achievements, and it is one of the most dramatic and gallant records in the history of this war. Two of them which set out to attack the line from Combles to Morval made a rendezvous at Wedge Wood and took up their position at night. One of them set off and ambled slowly until it came within 400 yards northwest of Combles, far in advance of the infantry. Here it sat for five hours, fighting the Germans alone and shooting down German bombing parties until it was severely damaged. The other tank, in the neighborhood of Bouleaux Wood, reached the German trenches near Morval, and, finding it had left the infantry behind, went back to inquire for them. They had been held up by German bombers in a trench, so the tank came to the rescue, bucked over the trench, and crushed the bombers into the earth before backing into a deep shell crater and toppling over. Here for an hour and a half it formed a barricade between the British and German bombers. The crew got out and tried to hoist it out of the shell-hole under heavy fire. One of the men picked up a live bomb flung by the Germans and tried to hurl it a safe distance away from his comrades, but was blown to bits. Finally the skipper with his surviving men came back to the British lines, leaving the derelict monster still used as a barricade.

North of Ginchy telegraph station one of the tanks attacked a machine-gun emplacement and killed many of the men. East of Delville Wood another advanced upon a German trench called Lager Lane and so frightened the Germans that about 100 of them came out under white flags. They surrendered to it, following the monster back to the British lines. The attack on Hop Alley by Delville Wood was led by a tank which attacked a number of bombers and put them to flight, so that the trench was cleared for the infantry. Afterwards, under a heavy German barrage, it could advance no further, and the skipper and crew, after doing this fine work, came out of their monster and with splendid heroism helped the wounded for three hours.

Tank's Escapade in Flers.

The officer, who did what the soldiers call the great stunt in Flers, told me his story today, and I found him as modest a fellow as nay naval officer on a light cruiser and of the same fine type. He went itno Flers before the infantry, and, followed by them cheering in high spirits, knocked out a machine gun which began to play on him. The town was not much damaged by shell fire, so that the tank could walk about real streets, and the garrison, which was hiding about in dugouts, surrendered in small, scared groups. Then other tanks came into Flers, and together they lolloped around the town in a free and easy manner before going further.

The tank which went through High Wood did great execution over the German trenches, and another wandered around shell craters, killing German machine gunners. The casualties were slight, considering the great success of the experiment, and on all sides among the British soldiers there was nothing but praise for the gallant men who led them. They are still going strong.

Because the time is short and war correspondents have not four hands to write dispatches, I must put into a line some late and important news of the day, which is that great casualties were inflicted upon the Germans in the neighborhood of Guedecourt. A body of infantry was observed to be retreating through the mist and they were caught by some of the advanced British patrols, who cut them to pieces with machine gun fire. Elsewhere the Germans are surrendering in small batches, unable to stand the fearful slaughter inflicted by the British guns.

CLAIMS "TANK" HONORS.

Bridgeport Man Says He Furnished Plans for "Alligator" Machines.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 20.—In a statement here today Norman Leeds, general manager of the Automatic Machine Company, said that he furnished to the British and French Governments plans for utilizing large tractors as armored "tanks," on the Somme front.

Mr. Leeds said the machines furnished by the Holt Manufacturing Company of Peoria were practicable only in hauling supplies and could not hurdle logs, crawl over trenches, like the alligator type which was embodied in his plans.

The alligator type of tractor is twenty-five feet long and carries six guns and is armored to withstand shells up to three inches; two guns are forward, two are aft and one on each side. The caterpillar type is twelve feet long. The alligator travels at the rate of eight miles an hour.

Brigade of Officials-Elect Captured.

BERLIN, Sept. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"It is reported from Sofia," says the Overseas News Agency, "that the Russian Army which entered Eastern Rumania had with it a whole brigade of officials who were to administer conquered Bulgarian cities. The officials were captured, and are now to work cleaning the streets of the same cities which they were to govern."

Capt. Henderson Killed in Action.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 21.—Captain David Henderson, son of the Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education and Labor, leader in the House of Commons, has been killed in action.

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The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The absence of important news from any of the war theatres presents an opportunity to give in detail the principal military considerations affecting a very important part of the Franco-German line as it has been modified by the results of the battle of the Somme.

This is the salient of Chaulnes. The French have shown an indication of making this salient a part of their offensive, even though the main attacks have been delivered further north—that is, on that part of the German line north of the river, against Combles and Péronne. The latest success at Déniécourt, following close on the heels of a series of attacks on this section of the line, undoubtedly presages a future effort to surround Chaulnes, as has been done so often in the case of smaller positions which the Germans have held in force.

Most of the villages south of the river have given the French considerable trouble. For instance, they were held at Vermandovillers and Soyécourt for a

long time, unable to make any headway at all. Then came the break and in a short time both of them were in French hands. Déniécourt, the last to fall, was particularly troublesome, due to the existence of large batches of woods around the village which had been turned into strong positions of defense by the creation of machine gun posts, carefully fortified. In fact, throughout the entire offensive, the woods have given as much trouble and have proved as hard to take as the villages. The only reason why this has been so is that they hae both been organized for defense in very much the same way. And as has been demonstrated in this battle, the German defense is the most formidable and most carefully prepared obstacle an army could be called upon to meet.

The general lay of the land about the Chaulnes position is an interesting study. The French have been steadily pushing south from the Somme Valley up a very gentle lightly wooded slope. This slope is almost entirely unbroken by predominating features, the only break that occurs being Hill 103, just to the south of the woods of Déniécourt. This is a little knoll standing entirely alone, from which the land falls away in all directions. This knoll or hummock is about twenty meters above the surrounding country, and except for its use as a post of observation it is entirely without importance. It is too small and too much isolated to have any influence besides its observation value.

This slope rises to its summit between Ablaincourt and Pressoir, and then stretches out in plateau fashion to Chaulnes, which is guarded from attack on the north by another series of wood patches, which dot the entire salient. South of Chaulnes the plateau again falls away, and the situation north of the city is duplicated. South of Chaulnes we find the main railroad from Le Fère and Amiens, with its branch which leaves the main stem near Chaulnes and runs north up the valley of the Somme. There is, of course, the usual network of dirt roads which are characteristic of highly developed France. There is one highway, however, which is of particular importance—that from Chaulnes to Berny, which is the chord of the Chaulnes salient.

Of the railroads, the main railroad to Amiens, to which reference has been made, is not threatened by the French advance. This railroad comes up perpendicularly to the French lines, and while it can be and is, of course, used to transport supplies up to the French front, it cannot be used to distribute them. For this purpose the parallel roads which constitute the so-called lateral lines of communications are of value. Such a line is the branch I have mentioned, which runs up the Somme Valley. This road generally parallels the entire German front from Chaulnes to Peronne, and although under fire from the French artillery whenever there is anything to fire at can still be put to limited use. To advance against the main tsem, does the Germans but little harm in so far as their communications are concerned. To advance against the branch and cut it means embarrassing the entire section of the line which is fed from it.

In the French operations against Chaulnes, they have attempted to create a much larger pocket than usual. Driving southward from Déniécourt and Berny to the east of Chaulnes, the yare moving straight at the railroad. Driving eastward from Chilly they are moving against the railroad junction where the northern branch leaves the main line. Success in the latter case means the complete isolation of this road and its consequent destruction as a German asset. Success in both movements means the severance of Chaulnes from all rapid means of communications and makes necessary the transportation of all supplies and shell upon motor transport. This naturally a handicap to operations but not an absolutely vital matter.

In rainy weather, such as prevails at present in that section, the roads become badly mired, and the movement of material is a difficult matter. The country over which the transports have to move is low lying, most of it but little above the floor level of the Somme valley. Drainage is therefore poor, and the roads are slow in drying. The object in taking Chaulnes is, however, not immediate. That is, there would be no immediate advantage in the capture of the town. What the French are after primarily is to push their line forward to the Somme all the way south from Péronne. This will loosen the hold of the Germans on the Noyon salient, and at the same time threaten the only naturally strong defensive barrier before St. Quentin. Just as in the position before Péronne, it is not probable that the Somme position could be forced by direct attack. The flanking movement which the French would undoubtedly conduct from the Cologne River southward would, however, do much to open the way for a successful crossing.

With Chaulnes and the plateau surrounding it out of their way, the path to the Somme would be made much easier. Again, it would be a case of moving downhill all the way. This plateau is too large to be taken step by step, as in the case of a single isolated position. It is much more simple and equally effective, particularly now that the French have already made such a pretentious start, to continue along the lines of their recent efforts and take it by surrounding the entire Chaulnes position.

The next French attack will probably come on the Combles front, being directed against that city, the encircling of which is already almost complete, and against Péronne, when they have been temporarily checked here, consistency in their plans would indicate another effort in the south. The German counterattacks against the line on the north have been raging for the past few days. When consistent failure has caused them to cease, the French will begin preparations for their next blow.

THINK VERDUN DRIVE ENDED.

French Regard Decoration of Prince as a Significant Sign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The oak leaves on the German Crown Prince's Pour le Mérite order are regarded here as the sugar coating on the Verdun pill, despite the congratulatory opening of the Prince's message to the troops, a despondent note is sounded by the admission that the importance of the battles around Verdun cannot yet be estimated and that rarely in history have such efforts been demanded of an army under such difficult circumstances. In other words, in the opinion of the French press, the message implies that the Verdun attack has ended in a checkmate. The fact is the War front has relapsed into comparative calm and it is known that a large part of the German heavy artillery has been transferred to other sectors where urgently needed.

Conferring the Pour le Mérite order on the Crown Prince would appear almost ironical, considering that the decoration was instituted by Frederick the Great as a reward for officers who had really captured fortresses. Neutral travelers returning from Germany confirm that a wave of indignation against the Crown Prince is rising, as he is blamed for the useless carnage in a vain attempt on the French fortress. The opinion is that the high military distinction awarded is the imperial way of shielding the heir against criticism. Apart from this, the recall of Von Falkenhayn, who counseled the Verdun operations, seems to confirm the impression that the latter have been definitely abandoned.

SEES FRANCE UNITED BY WAR

PARIS, Sept. 20.—"Don't be pessimistic about French politics after the war," Premier Briand is quoted by Arthur Meyer in the Gaulois as saying to some newspaper directors who were his guests at luncheiin, and who expressed anxiety as to the turn political events might take.

"When peace has been declared," continued the Premier, "we shall have won a victory over ourselves as we shall have won it over the Germans. It is always possible to come to an understanding with Paris. As to the provinces, you know I have sources of information. Well, I can tell you that the spectacle they offer is admirable—no more divisions nor local tyrannies; no more hatred of church steeples. There is only one heart, there is only one France.

"You, al lof you, may aid us to maintain this magnificent union after the war."

WANTS ALL BRITISH FORCED INTO ARMY

London Times Military Expert Says 1,600,000 Men Enjoy Special Exemptions.

FORESEES LONG STRUGGLE

Expects Germany to Utilize Every Man from 16 to 60 to Ward Off Defeat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Times military crrespondent, discussing the supply of men for the army and the need for the enrollment of men of military age who are escaping service says:—

"However satisfied we may be with the losses and defeats we have inflicted upon the enemy this pear we have no right to entertain any more illusions on the subject of German power. In making our estimates of strength for the next year we must take for our basis of calculatian of the German strength that whichis least favorable for us. We know the number of German divisions in the field and we must assume they are or can be brought up to strength. We must still admit large reserves behind them. The sweeping up into German factories and farms of able bodied men and women in Belgium and in the nine provinces of France occupied by the enemy, combined with the utilization of Poles for military purposes will produce a large accession of strength for the German armies. The 1917 and 1918 classes of recruits in Germany have not yet taken the field. There is a constant reflux to the front of wounded who have recovered. Lastly, we must admit as possible that before Germany accepts defeat she will call on all youths and men fit to bear arms between the ages of 15 and 60 and thus hope to wear us out by a long phase of victorious resistance.

"We must act on the assumption that all these things will be as bad as possible for us and then if we are prepared to meet them all the better shall we be prepared to deal with any lower standard of power that Germany presents to us. We ought not to rest content until we have more divisions in the field and even then we shall be for behind Germany. Notwithstanding the loss of all her foreign possessions, the drain her fleet and the burden which rests on her to support her allies, Lord Derby's report of December 20, 1915, showed that at that date we had over 500,000 men of military age in Great Britain exclusive of our armies in the field and at home. The military service acts placed these men at our disposal in addition to the youths reaching the age of 18 annually, this latter category representing some 350,000 men each year. Excluding all question of our dominions and dependencies, the available numbers were ample. All legitimate deductions were made to authorize us to maintain 100 divisions in the field. We need no fresh legislation unless and until the exhaustion of the younger classes compels us to extend the age of liability above 41. For such action there is at present no pressing need because of the younge mer there are still from three to four millions ensconced in civil occupations and sheltered from service by a number of regulations and edicts which the Board of Trade and other departments have been weakly permitted to draft and issue in defiance of the spirit of the law and of the expressed will of the British people. We have 1,600,000 men of military age who have received badges entitling them to exemption and over whom the tribunals have no power at all. Even a larger number are sheltered in government departments and in industry, or excused from serving at the front by a whole host of obstructive regulations. What we are doing is deberately to prolong the war by preventing War Office raising fresh divisions and obtaining even the drafts necessary for the existing divisions for sufficient time ahead."

BUILD UP BRITISH SHIPPING.

Financial Amalgamations for Competition After the War.

LONDON, Sept. 9, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The shipping trade of Great Britain while suffering considerable losses from enemy submarines is nevertheless quietly strengthening itself by means of various financial amalgamations of interests to meet the "after war" competition, and by means of fresh tonnage construction, despite the huge increase in cost of material and labor. The investing public also is showing its belieb in the future of British shipping by absorbing all sorts of shipping shares privately and on various stock exchanges.

The recent move by the Admiralty in giving certain shipbuilding firms freedom to proceed with construction of mercantile vessels, has led to orders being freely placed in practically all the yards of Great Britain, most of which now have work on hand for the next two years. Overhaul and repair work is particularly brisk on the Clyde, the Tyne, and in certain South Wales yards; several new vessels are completing and fitting out which were ordered as far back as early in 1914, while several large oil tankers have recently been put in hand.

A new shipbuilding project at Chepstowe, for constructing standardized vessels, is well under way and the yards are expected to be begun soon. Engineering firms have also been attracted to the district which is experiencing a sharp rise in land values.

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BULGARS EVACUATE VIGLITSA IN HASTE

Continued from Page 1.

of the Broda River, a Bulgarian counter-attack, supported by cavalry, was driven back in the direction of Boresnica by the fire of our 75-millimeter guns before the Bulgarians could reach the Serbian lines on our left wing.

The enemy is still holding out on the heights to the north of Sisoderi and near the monastery of San Maroo.

In the Florina we have cleared up several houses in which Bulgarian troops were still defending themselves with savage energy. During these operations we took 100 prisoners.

One of our air squadron has thrown down numerous projectiles on Monastir.

Fillowing is the British official bulletin today:

On our Struma front our aircraft raided Drama. Bombs were dropped on railway rolling stock and stores. There were no developments on our Doiran front.

A statement issued today by Army Headquarters in Rome admitted that Italian advance posts had been driven back by the Bulgarians. It reads:

On the southern slopes of Monte Beles important Bulgarian forces, under cover of violent artillery fire, attacked our small advanced posts between Gorniporog and Matrica. After checking the first rush our troops were able to fall back in good order on the Doiran-Demir-Hissar railway, protected by a stubborn rearguard action.

Berlin Says Serb Attacks Failed.

BERLIN, Sept. 20. (Via LONDON.)—Reporting military operations in Macedonia, the German official statement today says:

Near Florina and on Kaimakoalan enemy attacks were repulsed, partly by hand-to-hand fighting. West of Florina our troops helped to check the thrust. To the east of the town a surprise attack on the enemy was successful.

South of the Belaschitza Planina the Bulgarians, on Sunday, drove the Italians out of the villages of Matnica and Poroj and captured five officers and 250 men.

SOFIA, Sept. 19. (Via LONDON, Sept. 20.)—Official announcement was made here today that the Italian troops on the Macedonian front have been driven back by the Bulgarians, who occupied four villages. Following is the statement:

Fierce fighting continues around Florina. All attempts of the enemy to seize Kaimakcalan Height failed as a result of our violent counter-attacks. In the Moglenica Valley and on both sides of the Vardar there was weak artillery fire.

At the foot of Belanchitza Plateau our patrols drove off the enemy and occupied the villages of Schoygovo, Manitza, Gorni-Poroj and Donli-Poroj, where they found much war material abandoned by the enemy. The Italians left 100 rifles at Gorni-Poroj. Along the Struma and on the Aegean coast there were no developments.

RUMANIANS CHECK FOE IN DOBRUDJA

Battle in Progress all Across the Province—Austrians Recapture Translyvanian Pass.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 20.—The official report issued today by the Rumanian War Office announces that the Rumanians have gained a success against the German and Bulgarian troops in the Province of Dobrudja. The fighting was in the region of Enigea, nineteen miles south of the Constanza-Tzernavoda railway. The battle in this region continues, the statement adds, "where the Rumanian efforts are directed against the principal enemy forces according to movement prescribed by comman."

BERLIN, Sept. 20, (via London.)—Severe fighting is going on in the Province of Dobrudja between Russo-Rumanian forces and German and Bulgarian troops, says today's German official statement. The text is appended:

In Dobrudja stubborn and uctuating battles are taking place. With hastily brought up reinforcements the enemy is defending his positions with great stubbornness.

Rumanian forces which invaded Transylvania through the Szurduk Pass of the Transylvanian Alps (fifty miles southeast of Hermannstadt) have been defeated and driven back over the pass, the War Office also announced.

VIENNA, Sept. 20, (via London.)—Austrian troops have defeated the Rumanians southeast of Hoetzing, in Transylvania, says the official statement issued today by uAstro-Hungarian General Headquarters. The Austrians have recaptured Petroseny and the Szurduk Pass, in the Transylvanian Alps.

SOFIA, Sept. 19, (via London, Sept. 20.)—In Eastern Rumania, along the new battle front south of the railroad from Constanza, on the Black Sea, to Cernavoda, on the Danube, a great battle is in progress. It is developing in favor of the Bulgarians, the War Office announcement says the following bulletin:

Along the Danube all was calm. The great battle reported on the line Maralui - Monuk - Arabadgi - Kokardja-Cobadin-Tuzla develops in our favor. On the Black Sea coast calm prevailed.

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GERMANS LAUNCH TERRIFIC ATTACK

Continued from Page 1.

must make a most serious endeavor to assist in the preservation of material as indicated above, for otherwise making good the losse sand placing formations in the field will be rendered impossible."

The official statement from British headquarters issued tonight reads:

"Heavy rain has again fallen today. The general situation remains unchanged. There was considerable hostile artillery activity on the battle front south of the ancre. On the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

During the last forty-eight hours over 100 prisoners have been taken.

Berlin Claims Some Success.

BERLIN, Sept. 20, (via London.)—In a hand-grenade attack on the British troops near Flers, on the Somme front, the Germans yesterday gained some success, says the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters.

In the Verdun sector the Germans drove the French out of a small trench on the western slope of Dead Man Hill. The statement reads:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht—There were no events of especial importance on the Somme battlefield. Isolated enemy attacks were repulsed. We achieved some success in a hand-grenade attack near Flers. Supplementary news states that during Monday evening a French attack from Cléry was repulsed.

On the western slope of Le Mort Homme the French were driven out of a small portion of a trench which they had retained. As a result of this operation ninety-eight prisoners and eight machine guns fell into our hands.

During the night of Monday our patrols in the Champagne, as the result of successful enterprises, captured forty-six French and Russian prisoners. Last night they took a number of French prisoners south of the Rhine-Rhone Canal.

REPORT RIOTS IN CHEMNITZ.

Many Townsmen Shot Down by Hussars, The Hague Hears.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Serious rioting, in which a number of lives were lost, occurred at Chemnitz on Saturday afternoon, according to a Central News dispatch from The Hague.

The dispatch says that the dioting started when the news arrived of the heavy losses of Chemnitz workmen in the Somme battle. Crowds assembled on the streets and sang "The Internationale." They refused to disperse, and were charged by hussars. Five hussars were killed and 40 wounded and about 40 civilians were killed and 300, armed with revolvers, were arrested.

GERMAN TRADE PERMITTED.

G. R. Allen Asserts Far East Gets Goods Through Sweden.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—That Japan, the Straits Settlements, and British possessions in the Orient are receiving numerous articles from Germany, including perfumes, soap, and German hops shipped from Sweden through a London agency, and with the knowledge of the British Government, was the declaration made here today by George R. Allen, a mining man, who is on his way East from the Orient.

According to Mr. Allen, five or six ships a month are necessary to carry on this trade between Sweden and Yokohama. Before the war, he said, one steamer a month was sufficient to take care of the trade of the Swedish Navigation Company—the concern that is alleged to be engaged in carrying German products between Sweden and the Far East.

Mr. Allen is President of the Cho-Sen Minerals Company at Seoul, Korea, and President of George R. Allen & Co. of New York, and is said to control large tungsten mines in Korea and Japan.

"The Swedish Navigation Company," said Allen, "is controlled, according to Britishers in the Orient, by Samuels & Samuels of London."

Six Sue Union Railway for Injuries.

Six suits against the Union Railway Company in behalf of persons who have been injured in street car accidents in the Bronx since the recent strike began, were filed in the Supreme Court yesterday. The suits aggregate $50,000, and are brought by the same attorneys. The plaintiffs allege negligence in operating the cars.

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TEUTONS REPORT BIG RUSSIAN ATTACKS

Say Those in Volhynia Were Repulsed, But Admit Carpathian Successes.

BERLIN, Sept. 20, (via London.)—In Volhynia Russian infantry made strong attacks on the Teutonic troops, but was repulsed with heavy losses, according to the official report given out today. Local successes have been gained by the Russians in the Carpathians. The announcement follows:

Army Group of Prince Leopold—West of Lutsk, on the front held by the troops of General von der Marwitz, renewed attacks by the enemy were only local in scope. In most places the Russian infantry could not be moved from its trenches by reason of the fire from the Russian artillery, which was directed upon it. (The translation of this sentence in a version of the report received by Sayville wireless reads: "In most places the Russian infantry could not be moved from the trenches, even by the fire of the Russian artillery.")

Not until evening did the Russians make attacks in strong waves. These assaults again failed with heavy losses. The enemy temporarily penetrated our positions near Szelwow, but was driven out.

Front of Archduke Charles—On the Naraywuka (a tributary of the Gnila Lipa, in Galicia) stubborn fighting is continuing in our favor. Attacks by the enemy were repelled.

In the Carpathians, which are covered with snow, Russian attacks continues. The enemy gained some local successes.

VIENNA, Sept. 20, (via London.)—Following is the report of operations on the Russian front made public today by Army Headquarters:

In the Carpathians the enemy prosecutes his attacks with the greatest tenacity. South of the District of Luczina, south of the Bystritza, he gained local advantages, but otherwise we repulsed him everywhere. South of Lipnicadolna the enemy tries vainly to counteract by mass attacks the advance of the German counterattacks.

Army Front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Attempts during the day to attack Colonel General Von Terszty anszky's army were nipped in the bud. In the evening the enemy pushed masses in deep formation between Pustonyty and Szelow against the German and Austro-Hungarian troops of General von der Marwitz, but were everywhere repulsed. This morning the Russians renewed their assaults and succeeded near Szelwow in penetrating our trenches at some points. Speedy counterattacks, however, compelled the enemy again to yield.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 20, (via London.)—The repulse of Russian attacks by the Turkish troops in Galicia after a forty-eight hour battle is reported in an official statement issued by the War Office. The text of the statement follows:

Our troops in Galicia repulsed violent attacks, which the enemy made uninterruptedly from the morning of the 16th until the evening of the 17th, and which were directed against them with manifold superior forces. They completely maintained their positions in the course of a forty-eight-hour battle and captured 600 Russians, including two officers. Elsewhere there were no events of importance.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 20.—"There were no important developments on the western or Caucasian fronts," says today's official announcement.

FACE HALICZ ACROSS RIVER.

Russians Also Pressing Teuton Lines North of the City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS IN GALICIA, Sept. 19, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—For three days there have been raging battles on the entire southwestern front, the army of General Scherbatchoff surging forward steadily, with a total advance since the beginning till now of nearly forty-four miles from the Winter line.

In spite of the fact that he is now facing heavy German reinforcements, in the fighting of the last few days he has scored important advantages. In the last spasm on the Narayuvka River thirteen miles north of Halicz 3,000 Germans and 500 Turks were taken, many Germans being from the Prussian Guard.

Our troops are now but a few hundred yards from the Halicz railway station and just across the river from the town.

REPORT RAID ON WARSHIPS.

Germans' Assertion That They Hit Vessels Denied by London.

BERLIN, Sept. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The third German aerial attack in three days on allied warships off the Flanders coast was made yesterday. The Admiralty announced today that one destroyer was hit.

"German seaplanes on the afternoon of Sept. 19 repeated their attacks on hostile sea forces off the Flanders coast," the statement says. "One destroyer was hit by several bombs."

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The following official announcement was given out here today:

"The British Admiralty states that the foregoing is absolutely untrue. No destroyer was touched by seaplane bombs or other agency."

FIX ALLIED LOSS AT 500,000.

Germans Assert British Alone Lost 350,000 Men in Somme Drive.

BERLIN, Sept. 20. (By wireless to Sayville.)—British and French losses in the battle of the Somme have reached about 500,000 men, the Overseas News Agency estimates.

"Recent local successes obtained by the British on the Somme are heralded by the English press as great victories, and even occasioned a special message from King George to the British commander, General Sir Douglas Haig," says the news agency. "It is said the British occupied the villages of Flers, Martinpuich, and Courcelette in the first day's fighting, although it had been planned to take them in the course of four days of battle.

"Nevertheless, the British were enabled to make this advance only after eleven weeks of the most desperate efforts. The result of the battle of the Somme should be gauged by considering the amount of French and Belgian territory occupied by the Germans, which amounts in all to about 50,000 square kilometers. Of this 29,000 is Belgian and 21,000 French. The efforts made by the French and British have resulted in the reconquest of only 1,500 square kilometers, or 3 per cent.

"The price paid for this territory is appalling. According to a conservative estimate, the British lost 350,000 men up to Sept. 15. This, together with the French losses, brings up the total to about 500,000 men."

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BISHOP OF LONDON ASSAILS CITY VICE

Tells Piccadilly Crowd Shooting Is Too Good for the White Slavers of That Section.

ATTACKS IMMORAL PLAYS

Denounces All Who Tempt Soldiers as Worse Traitors Than German Spies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A crowd which filled the churchyard of St. James in Piccadilly was addressed today by the Bishop of London from an outdoor pulpit, his topic being "A Moral Change Required in London." The Bishop wore a khaki uniform as Chaplain of the forces and carried his pastoral staff.

"Now, good people," he began, "I am going to speak to you as I have been speaking to all the officers and men of the great battlefields and the fleet. I am going to talk to you in a perfectly informal way. You must forgive me for being in khaki, although there is nothing to be ashamed of in wearing the King's uniform, but I have just come from the camps on Salisbury Plain, where our gallant fellows are waiting to take on any number of Germans."

The Bishop quoted from a British war correspondent's description of the spirit of the men in the Somme battle.

"I read that," he said, "because my whole soul swells with pride in being a Briton, and I would tell you Londoners that no one won greater renown at the front than the London men. The Londoner has the heart of the lion. I have not come out, you may be sure, to blacken the character of my fellow-citizens. No. What I have come out to denounce today are the villians, more mischievous than German spies, who ought to share their fate; who lie in wait to stain the chivalry of our boys, to poison their minds and undermine their characters. They are all traitors to this country.

White Slavers as Traitors.

"I have very good authority for everything I say to you today. The first traitors that I denounce today are the male hawks who walk up and down this very Piccadilly night by night with an army of helpless and trembling girls under their surveillance and who take from them the very money the girls earn by their shame. I am not a bloodthirsty man, but I say shooting is too good for them. I brought in a bill before the war—and shall bring it in again after the war—which not only raised the age of consent from 16 to 18 years, but would have made the life of the souteneur or bully too much of a hell for him in London for him to stay.

"Then side by side with the male hawk as a traitor to his country is the man or woman who writes lecherous and slimy plays. He has the insolence to try to make money out of the weaknesses of our boys. God knows in the heyday of their youth our dear boys do not always find it easy to keep straight, and these devils deliberately try to make it harder for them. I agree absolutely with that great soldier, Sir H. Smith-Dorr, that the soldiers do not want these beastly plays, but I would like to see effectively dealt with the writers who have the insolence to think they can, and the managers who hope to make money by the production of their plays ought to stand for punishment, alongside those who write them.

Vice in the Parks.

"My next accusation against the moral state of London concerns public parks and public places in London. I have got sixteen pages of evidence which I have handed to the proper authorities. It is the business of us middle-aged men, who are not allowed to fight, and of the women of London to purify the old city before the boys come back, and keep it pure for them when they come on leave.

"For the sake of the boys who fight for us, the boys who have died for us, for the sake of the children of the future, let us free London from the curse of lust and sin and make it the antechamber of the city which hath foundations whose builder and maker is God."

At a recent meeting at Tower Hill the Bishop invited questions and his audience heckled him to a considerable extent. At today's meeting no questions were invited and after the address one woman asked him if no notice was to be taken of written questions, but the Bishop made no reply.

MAINE GETS ITS FIRST SNOW.

One Such Fall Covers the Rangeley Lakes Region.

PHILLIPS, Me., Sept. 20.—The first snow of the season in Maine was reported today from Saddleback Mountain in the Rangeley Lakes region.

The precipitation measured more than an inch.

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DILWORTH'S WILL IS FILED.

Murdered Lawyer Left Estate in Trust for Wife and Son.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 20.—The will of Dwight P. Dilworth, the Montclair lawyer who was murdered in Van Cortlandt Park, New York, on the night of Sunday, September 3, while riding in his automobile with Miss Mary McNiff, was offered today for probate in the Essex County Surrogat's office in Newark. It leaves his household furnishings and chattels to the widow, Grace C. Dilworth, and his personal jewelry and books to his son, Dwight P. Dilworth, Jr. The will does not place a valuation on the estate.

Executed April 20 last, the will directs the Astor Trust Company of New York named as executor and trustee, to reduce the residuary portion of the estate to cash, establishing a trust fund, the principal and income of which is to be conserved for five years ending February 9, 1920. On the expiration of that period the executor is directed to pay to the legal guardian of the son $60 a month from the income of the estate, until the son is eighteen years of age, after which payments are to be made directly to his until he reaches his majority. Upon attaining the age of twenty-one the boy is to receive the residue. Stipulation is made upon the trust company to carry out an agreement between the testator and William H. Wurts, his law partner, so that the property, interest and rights of the testator will be dealt with in conformity with the tems of this agreement. The income from this is to be paid to the widow.

SENT THREATS TO WILSON.

Claimant to a Million to Have His Sanity Tested.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20.—Accused of sending threatening letters to President Wilson, Morris Diamond of Bay City, Mich., was held by the police today to await examination by a physician as to his sanity.

Diamond, who was known as James C. Wilson, was arrested b y Federal agents, who decided after questioning him that he was of unsound mind. His first letter was sent to the President in November last, and it was followed by a number of others. Diamond, the authorities say, labors under the hallucination that the President is responsible because he is unable to obtain property in Bay City to which he lays claim. Diamond came here from Cleveland a week ago.

BAY CITY, Mich., Sept. 20.—Morris Diamond, who is held in Pittsburgh, while not a resident of this city, has spent considerable time here pressing a claim to property which he alleged had qbeen deeded to him by his stepmother.

He also wrote to the Washington authorities several times, it is said, in connection with his claim. The property involved is now said to be worth upwards of $1,000,000.

READY FOR BLAKELOCK FIGHT

Committee to Prosecute Those Making False Use of Artist's Name.

In an effort to run down every spurious painting which has been sold as a genuine work by Ralph Albert Blakelock, the artist, who was recently freed from Middletown State Hospital, a committee of members of the National Academy of Design has completed arrangements to commence the prosecution of artists and dealers who have been using Blakelock's name to defraud the public.

It was learned yesterday that Assistant District Attorney William Dean Embree had been quietly working on several cases, and was now in New England making an investigation. It was rumored that the names of one artist and a prominent art dealer who had manufactured bogus Blakelocks had been furnished him. District Attorney Swann refused to confirm this, although he admitted that there had been several complaints.

The committee is composed of Harry W. Watrous, Secretary of the National Academy of Design; Elliott Daingerfield, N. A., and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Adams.

FLOOD DISASTER GROWS.

Bohemian Villages Devastated with More Than 250 Known Dead.

REICHENBERG, Bohemia, Sept. 20.—The seriousness of Monday's flood disaster, caused by the bursting of the Tannwald Dam, grows as the water subsides and investigation becomes possible. In addition to the known 250 dead, whose bodies, including those of many children, already have been recovered, it is feared that many others lost their lives, as it is believed probably that many persons were caught in houses that were torn from their foundations and swept away.

The property damage cannot yet be estimated with any accuracy, but it is certain that the number of buildings destroyed will run into the hundreds, as each town swept by the flood lost several score. Glassmaking establishments and other industries suffered very heavily. In Dessendorf, for instance, a wood-carving shop was swept away with its entire force of twenty employes and destroyed.

BANKERS TRANSFER BIG WAR CONTRACT

End a Year's Worry Over $40,000,000 Russian Order for Shrapnel Shells.

BALDWIN TAKES IT OVER

Backers of Eddystone Ammunition Corporation Harassed by Delays in Factories.

The story of many troubles experienced by a group of bankers with a huge contract for shrapnel for the Russian Government came to light yesterday in the information that the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation had turned over to the Baldwin Locomotive Works a $40,000,000 order for shells. The bankers, it was learned, were glad to forego the expected profits in view of the mental relief they would get from the transfer and the certainty that they would not lose any money.

The contract was obtained by the Eddystone Company more than a year ago, but somany delays occurred in the factories that he first completed shells were not shipped until about six weeks ago.

The Eddystone Ammunition Corporation was formed with a nominal capital of $50,00 and several factory buildings completed and under contruction, by the Baldwin Works at Eddystone, Penn., were leased. S. M. Vauclain, Vice President o fthe Baldwin Company, was elected head of the new corporation and an agreement was made with the Baldwin Company covering the payment to the latter of a stated sum for the lease of the buildings and land and also for each sum turned out. An arrangement of a similar nature was made by the Baldwin management with the Remington Arms Company of Delaware, which also leased buildings for the manufacture of 3,000,000 rifles for Rusia.

The bankers holding the bulk of the Eddystone Corporation's stock, according to particulars learned in the financial district, executed a composite bond for $10,000,000, divided in proportion to their stock holdings, and obligated themselves to furnish sufficient funds to carry the contract through. The order was placed through J. P. Mogan & Co.

The Eddystone Corpoation met with difficulties almost from the start of the wok. The Russian Government, it is said, ordeed numerous changes in the shell specifications, and inspections were so rigid that deliveries of finished shells were held back day after day.

The delays told on the patience of the bankers, and, finally, when Russia sought a further bond to cover the completion of the order the stockholders decided to abandon the task. The Russian officials consented to the transfer of the contract when it was made clear that deliveries would be accelerated. The Baldwin Works had done much shell work for the British Govefnment and had an ample force of trained workers. The details of the agreement provide that the Eddystone Corporation shareholders shall get back all the money they invested in the plant and material with interest, and shall be relieved from their obligations under the bond.

The Baldwin Works takes over the contract on a cost percentage basis. It is reported that the original contract called for a percentage profit of 12 per cent. for the Eddystone Corporation on the gross business, and it is assumed that the Baldwin management taked over the order at approximately the game figure.

It is understood that the work will be continued in the Eddystone plant, except for such portions as the Baldwin Works switch to its factories for the sake of speeding up deliveries. A large amount of raw and semi-finished material, including parts of shells, is represented by the work already done.

MORE CHICAGO BANKS CLOSE

Owners Ask for Receivers for Three Private Institutions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Application for a receiver for three private banks, operated by W. H. Paisley & Sons, was made by the owners today as a result of recent failures of half a dozen private banks. Heavy withdrawals of deposits made the action necessary.

The deposits in the three institutions total $285,000, and evxery dollar will be paid, according to the officials. Groups of depositors gathered in front of the banks when they failed to open for business, but there was no disturbance.

WHICH IS BETTER?
IN choosing an executor which is better—an individual whose life is as uncertain as your own or a corporation on which time has no effect save to strengthen and perpetuate it?
Most individuals have troubles of their own without assuming yours.
A corporation with an equipment such as we have thrives on its facilities for assuming the troubles and responsibilities of others.
Talk it over with our officers before you appoint your executor or trustee.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital $5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 Broadway, New York
175 Remsen St., 195 Montague St., Brklyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

DR. WEED STILL GUARDIAN.

Young Raught's Parents Withdraw Proceedings Under Jones Will.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday permitted the withdrawal of the proceedings brought by Anson G. Raught and his wife, Mrs. Nettie J. Raught, for the removal of Dr. Albert J. Weed of 152 West Fifty-seventh Street as guardian of their son, Roland D. Jones Raught 13 years old, who is a legatee under the will of Dr. Roland D. Jones, who owned the Hotel Roland in East Fifty-ninth Street, and was a friend of Dr. Weed. Dr. Weed's guardianship was suspended temporarily in August when the parents of his ward made an application in the Surrogate's Court in the absence of Dr. Weed and his attorney, William A. Campbell, on the ground that Dr. Weed has failed to pay over any part of the estate to their son.

When Dr. Weed and his attorney prepared to resist the proceedings, asserting that Dr. Weed had been accused unjustly, the petitioners asked leave to withdraw them, and the court not only consented but signed an order removing their petition from the records. It was learned yesterday that no part of the income could be paid over until the court had construed the will to determine whether the boy was entitled to one-third or one-half of the estate, or was to get nothing. The delay in deciding this question was caused by Mrs. Raught's action in filing a suit in the Supreme Court to set aside the will. She won the case in the trial court, but on appeal the will was upheld. The will is to be construed in the Surrogate's Court soon.

POPE'S HEALTH IS NORMAL.

Rumor That Pontiff Is Ill Is Denited at the Vatican.

ROME, Tuesday, Sept. 19, (via London, Sept. 20.)—A report having been circulated that Pope Benedict was indisposed, it was said at the Vatican today that the health of the Pope was normal nothwithstanding the strain imposed by his arduous labors during the war, which have added greatly to the burden of the administration of the Church under ordinary conditions.

Pope Pontiff received seven persons in private audience today and several hundred in a collective audience.

AROSEMENA IS REJECTED.

Minister Price Vetoes Appointment as Attorney General of Panama.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

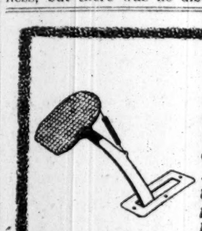
COLON, Canal Zone, Sept. 20.—A sensation was caused in political circles today when it became known that Mr. Price, the American Minister, had vetoed the appointment of J. Demosthenes Arosemena to the post of Attorney General. Arosemena has been filling the post of Attorney General.

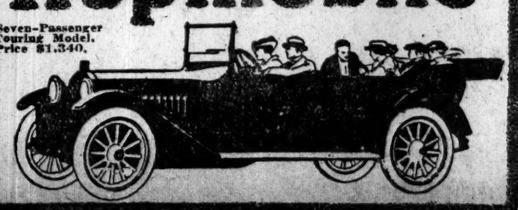
The National Assembly today elected Ciro Urriola, Ramon Acevedo, and Pedro Diaz, First, Second, and Third Vice Presidents, respectively, of the republic.

Convicted Ship Men Get More Time.

Judge Charles M. Hough of the Federal District Court yesterday extended the court term of December, 1915, to Dec. 1 next to enable officials of the Hamburg-American Line, convicted of defrauding the Government in clearing vessels, to make additional motions and to file new bills of exceptions. The convicted men are Dr. Karl Buenz, George Koetter, and Adolph Achmesiter, sentenced to serve eighteen months each, and Joseph Poeppinghaus, sentenced for a year.

Do you pedal your own machine? Then you can appreciate 4¼ in. brake and clutch pedals. They don't dig into your feet. Because of the hinged connection, they don't burn your feet either—they can't get hot.
I can drive all over town, hardly knowing I used my feet—and in heavy traffic too.
Chas. E. Riess
The mark of superior motor car service
You don't expect a four-cylinder motor to throttle down to four-an-hour in high do you?
Nevertheless, the Hupmobile does it. Never a "buck," no jerking; just the same, steady purr of the powerful motor.
Of course, we don't expect you to believe this. Even when you see it done you'll think it a trick—but Hupmobiles are doing more "tricks" than that every day, all over the country.
PHONE CIRCLE 1616
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.
1690 Broadway, at 53d Street
Five-passenger Touring Car, $1,185. Two-passenger Roadster, $1,185. Seven-passenger Touring Car, $1,340. Prices F. O. B. Detroit.
DE COZEN & RIESS
20 Branford Place, Newark, N. J.
Hupmobile
Seven-Passenger Touring Model. Price $1,340.





THE style intelligence portrayed in Young's Hats for Fall will appeal to men of stalwart minds. Young's Hats have just the right degree of newness and originality to make them different—or we should say, intelligently different.
Equally important—"Young's Hats are as good as they look." $3—$4.
Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE
Stores "All Over Town"
4 Broadway 231 Broadway 849 Broadway 1197 Broadway 37 Nassau St.
159 Broadway 605 Broadway 903 Broadway 1361 Broadway
Only BROOKLYN Store—371 Fulton St.

NOVEL GIFT TO PRIEST.

Ciborium Containing 27 Wedding Rings Presented to Mgr. Russell.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—A new ciborium valued at $12,000 presented by the members of the congregation of St Patrick's Church to the rector, Mgr. William T. Russell, contains gold from twenty-seven wedding rings, twenty-six of which were contributed by women in the congregation. The twenty-seventh was donated by Mgr. Russell. It was his mother's wedding ring, and the gold in it has been placed on the lid of the receptacle in the form of a cross, while about the sides of the bowl is a gold rosary which also belonged to her.

In two instances husbands accompanied their wives to the rectory and personally saw the rings donated. A Southern woman who gave a ring explained that it was the custom of negro women slaves, when they were married, to use the wedding rings of their mistresses, and the ring she donated had been employed at a great many such marriage ceremonies.

The ciborium contains four garnet rubies, five pigeon-blood rubies, six other rubies, and 185 diamonds. Altogether there are 350 jewels in the vessel.

THIEF CLIPS GIRL'S HAIR.

Invades Bedroom While She Is Asleep—Second Case of Its Kind.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, Sept. 20.—While Miss Isabelle Knowlton, 17 years old and pretty, was asleep last night, someone climbed to a porch roof and through the window of her bedroom and clipped off her hair, which she had braided in two long strands.

Miss Knowlton is a boarder at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Martin of Byram Hill. During the night members of the family heard their dog, kept in another part of the house, barking, but when an investigation was made no one was seen. Last week at an outdoor entertainment Miss Varella Melko, aged 17, was robbed of her hair in much the same manner. She was watching a dance and her locks were shorn close to her head.

UNLESS BRANDED THUS ON THE SOLE IT IS NOT AN EDUCATOR
Bent Bones That Were Bent by Pointed Shoes
Straight Bones That Grew Straight in Educator Shoes
When Are Your Feet Happy?
CERTAINLY not when crowded into narrow, bone-bending shoes which make them suffer from corns, bunions, callouses, ingrown nails, fallen arches, etc.
Get foot happiness for life by wearing broad-toed, sensible Educator Shoes, built to fit feet, not shoe trees.
Blucher Educator for Boy
RICE & HUTCHINS
EDUCATOR SHOE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Made for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Not every broad-toed shoe is an Educator. Therefore, see that EDUCATOR is branded on the sole. It guarantees the correct orthopædic Educator shape that "lets the feet grow as they should."
Made only by Rice & Hutchins, Inc., 15 High St., Boston. Makers also of All-America and Signet Shoes for Men; Mayfairs for Women.
Retailers can be supplied at wholesale from stock on our floor.
RICE & HUTCHINS NEW YORK CO., NEW YORK

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THE PULLMAN COMPANY
Safety is an important element in the service afforded by the Pullman Company, and includes not only the safeguarding against loss of life, or injury through railway disaster, but the protection of health against contagious diseases.
All cars used by the Pullman Company are built in its own shops and represent the experience of fifty consecutive years of car construction.
Built of the most enduring materials, designed to resist the most violent shocks and to withstand every conceivable strain, the Pullman car affords the traveling public the greatest assurance of safety.
Not only is the Pullman car designed for strength, but no effort or expense is spared to make each car as completely sanitary as possible.
Smooth painted surfaces, sanitary floors, the avoidance of heavy hangings and superfluous upholstery, scientific ventilation and adequate screening eliminate as far as possible the dust and dirt of railway travel.
Systematic mechanical cleaning combined with frequent thorough chemical fumigation, maintain each car in a constant state of cleanliness and sanitation.

VILLA MAY CUT OFF GARRISON OF JUAREZ

Funston Thinks Him Likely to Sever Communication Line to Chihuahua City.

ATTACKS ON FOUR TOWNS

Conditions More Serious Than the Carranzistas Admit Are Indicated by General Bell.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 20.—Belief that Francisco Villa soon would cut the Carranza line of communications between Chihuahua City and Juarez, if he had not already done so, was suggested by Major General Funston today after he had read a report on Villa's Chihuahua engagement received from Brig. Gen. Bell at El Paso.

Stories gathered by General Bell from persons reaching El Paso from the interior indicate that General Trevino's forces were driven out of Chihuahua City in Villa's Saturday attack and that they took station on a large hill outside the city from necessity and not from choice, as previous reports said. From this hill they succeeded in dislodging the Villistas by the use of artillery.

General Funston refused to give out all details of the Bell report for publication, but he said that it confirmed previous accounts of the battle and indicated even more serious condition than were admitted by the Carranzistas.

"It seems that they had quite a holiday down there," said the General. General Bell's report said that Villa's force last Saturday was estimated at from 500 to 700 men. General Funston believes this force has grown since the Chihuahua battle. He said that ni this case the logical step for Villa to take would be the severing of the line of communications between Chihuahua and Juarez. This would give him control of the Mexico Northwestern Railroad, and, the General added, "the garrisons to the north would have to look out."

Speculation in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—While neither War nor State Department had received word today of the reported second attack on Chihuahua City by Villa bandits, there was considerable speculation among officials as to the complications in the border situation which might result if the rumor of the city's capture were confirmed.

General Bell's report, forwarded by General Funston, had not arrived, however, and there was nothing at the War Department to indicate whether General Pershing's forces in Mexico were likely to become involved in the fighting. Some officers thought there was little probability that the Villa forces would move northward into the region under General Pershing's control. As long as the bandits do not enter that zone it would require special orders from the War Department to send the American troops against the bandits.

General Pershing's field base is at Colonia Dublan, approximately 100 miles south of Columbus, N. M., although a detachment of his troops is still posted at El Valle, twenty or thirty miles further south. Chihuahua City is more than 100 miles south of El Valle.

The Washington Government is still without official advices as to what happened at Chihuahua City on Sept. 16, when the first attack was made. War Department advices have not mentioned the matter, and the only State Department report received merely transmitted rumors current in El Paso.

Three Other Towns Attacked.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mex., Sept. 20.—Revolutionary attacks were made on Guadalajara, Tampico, and Vera Cruz on Sept. 16 simultaneously with Villa's Hidalgo day attack on this city, according to reports received here today by General Jacinto B. Trevino. No details were received.

General Trevino announced a revised list of the casualties in Saturday's engagement here. The Government losses in killed and wounded he placed at 53, while the Villa casualties he estimated at between 200 and 250, including 94 prisoners taken and executed. He asserted he had learned from captives that the bandits, who are reported to be reorganizing in the Sierra de la Silla, have with them about 150 wounded, who have neither medical attention nor medical supplies.

Government patrols are operating everywhere within a radius of ten miles of the city. While it is not generally believed that Villa will soon make another attack, orders have been issued to take every precaution, artillery having been mounted on the hills and heavy outposts being maintained.

Statements were issued at the Commandancia today denying border reports that Villa had made a second attack on the town yesterday, and that there had been defections in the garrison. It was said also that no arms nor ammunition were seized in the Hidalgo day engagement and that the Government forces captured a quantity of high-power rifles and cartridges, which apparently had been manufactured in the United States, from the bandits.

Announcement was made of a report from General Hilaro Rodriguez, in San Bartolo, Durango, saying that the campaign against the remnants of the Canuto Reyes band in that region had been completed, and that only a small force under Margito Salinas remained in the field.

Deny Chihuahua Has Fallen.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 20.— Rumors were current here today that Chihuahua City was captured by Villa in a second attack last night. General Francisco Gonzales, commandant at Juarez, and Consul Garcia declared the rumors were without foundation. According to rumor the attack was preceded by mutiny of a large part of the garrison. The bandits were said to occupy the municipal and Federal palaces, the penitentiary and two fortified hills.

Consul Garcia and General Gonzales at first maintained that although wire communication had been hampered messages received early today indicated quiet in Chihuahua City. Later, when wire communication was restored to normal, General Jacinto Trevino telegraphed that the rumors of a second attack were without foundation.

Officials of the Mexican Consulate in New York denied reports sent yesterday afternoon from El Paso, Texas, that Villa and his followers had renewed the attack on Chihuahua City and had defeated the Constitutionalist army and occupied the district. This denial was based on a telegram from Andres Garcia, Mexican Consul at El Paso, who called the report an "absurd canard."

Second New York to Start Today.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Sept. 20.—Colonel James M. Andrews of the Second New York Infantry, under orders to proceed to Camp Whitman, expects to start his first battalion homeward early tomorrow. The trains of the Third Tennessee arrived here today. It is expected that the first section of the New York regiment will reach Camp Whitman about Monday.

BAKER FINDS ARMY DOES NOT WANT WAR

Revises His Civilian Opinion That a Standing Army is a Menace to Free Institutions.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—Secretary of War Baker, in an address before the Business Men's League her today, said that he had discovered the army did not desire war.

"As a civilian," he said, "I believed that a standing army was a menace to free institutions, and that the professional soldier desired war, but I want to make a confession to you. I have found as Secretary of War that the entire army of the United States, from the commanding General to the last enlisted private, does not desire war. I know of no body of men who have a more singular devotion to duty than the army, and no body of men who would be more willing to lay down their lives for their country.

"For three years the greater part of the American Army has been on the Mexican border, nad it has been put to the severest tests ever put upon soldiers. It has had a waiting o . is easy to be a soldier when there is action; difficult when there is inaction. While we have heard criticism and complaint from other sources, I want to say that there has never been a word of complain relative to condition or service from any member of the regular army.

"The militia was mobilized on the border, a distance of 1,800 miles—twice the distance from St. Louis to New York—with great success and efficiency. Notwithstanding the fact that the men came from all walks of life and are doing service in a strange climate, the efficiency is such that the sick report is less than 2 per cent.—1 per cent. less than that of the regular army.

"The time has come when there must be power on the part of the Government to mobilize all the forces of the country for the common defense."

SALE OPPOSITION WANES.

Danish Government's Plan to Dispose of Islands Likely to Win.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 20.—Political developments continue favorable to the Government plan for the sale of the West Indian islands.

The Conservative Party will agree to a Parliamentary commission and a referendum, asking only that no time limit be fixed for the commission. They seem willing to postpone the question of a general election until the commission's report is published

The Moderate Liberals received a blow yesterday when their leader, I. C. Christensen, was ousted from the presidency of the Small Tenants Credit Association, which he had held nineteen years, a Socialist member of Parliament taking his place. In view of this incident the Moderates are now less eager to press for an election and will probably be willing to adopt Conservative amendments to the Government bill.

It is now obvious that the great majority of Danes favor the sale. Political manoeuvres of the dwindling opposition are not likely to prevent the settlement.

$40,000 FUND FOR HARVARD.

Samuel Sachs Provides Means to Perpetuate Research Fellowship.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 20.—Samuel Sachs of the firm of Goldman Sachs & Co., New York bankers, has provided that Harvard University shall receive $40,000 at his death to perpetuate the Sachs research fellowship in fine arts. Mr. Sachs has written to Presilent Lowell to this effect.

The Sachs fellowship was founded last March, its donor permising during his lifetime $2,000 annually for its support. Its purpose is to enable students of American descent to pursue in any part of the world advanced studies in the history, principles, and methods of the fine arts.

AMERICANS' 'BATTLE' DELIGHTS MEXICANS

Manoeuvres Look Like a Young Revolution to Spectators Across the Border.

NEW YORK MEN EMPLOYED

Dashing Charges in "Fight" for the Village of Hidalgo—Man Is Accidentally Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Sept. 20.—Hidalgo, a Rio Grande town on the military road built by General Zachary Taylor in 1846, where the leader of the American expedition of that day baked bread for his soldiers on the way to invade Mexico, was excited today over a noisy "battle" between "armies" of the New York Division, much to the delight of Mexicans across the river, who apparently believed that the friendly nation on the north was itself enjoying some of the thrills of revolution and civil war.

While half the Mexican population of the Mexican city Reynosa, about a half mile from Hidalgo, gathered along the river bank to watch the "Blue" or "American" army annihilate the advance party of an invading force of 10,000, the entire Mexican population of Hidalgo stood on the porches of tumbledown cafés or at the doors of straw and willow shacks and shouted "Bravo! Bravo!" when "Blue" cavalrymen, charging through the streets, gave invading "Red" infantrymen lusty strokes with the flat of sabres.

It was a great day for Hidalgo and Mexico. Even the Mexican school at Hidalgo suspended classes for the day, and the school master took his children to the roof of the two-story brick building so that they could see the "Gringoes" in revolution. The fifteen American inhabitants of the village of 500 remained in their barricaded refuge, an old brick building that was once the county seat of Hidalgo County, or in their stone houses. hTey were satisfied that the manoeuvre was only a sham, but this bloodless revolution was satisfying to the Mexicans, and even the old "bandit" who sold soda water to the soldiers later in the afternoon quietly remarked, "Viva Los Gringoes."

Mexican Troops Look On.

Major Juan de la Flores, Mexican commandant at Reynosa, could not be distinguished among the spectators on the south side of the river, although the nondescript uniforms of his soldiers could be seen even without glasses. When Major Gen. O'Ryan planned the manoeuvre at Hidalgo he wrote Major Flores that the mericans were to practice a movement aiding Mexican forces in the expulsion of a foreign foe that held the State of Tamaulipas, and asked if the commandant would have objection to a plan of sending troops so close to the broder. The Major replied in florid language that "the Americans could go as far as they liked."

Mexico enjoyed the battle until, as a final part of the exercise, the Seventh, the Twelfth, and the Sixty-ninth infantry regiments suddenly advanced to the edge of the river bank, set up their machine guns and flopped down as if to fire upon the "Red" force in the corn fields on the other side of the river.

The spectators thought they saw trouble in the barrels of these 3,000 rifles and there was a wild scramble for burros and phaetons. The cloud of dust trayeled the mile to Reynosa in remarkably short time. Few of the retreating spectators returned and they brought none of Major Flores soldiers with them.

At the beginning of the brief campaign an imaginary enemy of foreigners theoretically seized the State of Tamaulipas, held Matamoras, and menaced Monterey. After driving a squadron of "Green" or Mexican cavalry from Reynosa yesterday afternoon, the "Red" invaders had sent in advance a squadron of cavalry and a company of mobile infantry, carried in motor trucks across the river, to find the division of "Blue" or American troops encamped at Edinburg, twenty miles north.

When the general movement began this morning the Thir Squadron of the First Cavalry, commanded by Major William J. Donovan, and a company of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Cary Crockett, advanced as the "Red" army. About the same time the First Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, left the McAllen camps, it was re-inforced by Squadron A, the Second Battalion of the Second Fiel Artillery, Companies B and E of the Twenty-second Engineers, a field wire company, and radio detachment from the Signal Corps, and the Third Ambulance Company.

Battle for Hidalgo.

General Lester took the Twelfth and Sixty-ninth Regiments toward the border on what is known as the middle road, and went up to Hialgo on the flank, after Squadron A, making a "General Sheridan" ride to the border, had fought its way into the southeast part of the town four hours earlier. The Seventh Regiment, assigned to guard the artillery and wagon trains, took the straight road, and because of its guard duty was not able to reach the village before the battle was ended

"But we got the 'corned willy' and the beans through all right," said a private in L Company.

Although the scouting parties had several skirmishes before the main columns reached the town and although Troop L undertoop to capture 1,000 Irishmen in the Sixty-ninth—"and lost, naturally"—the decisive battle was not fought until the Twelfth Regiment reported on the outskirts of the village. Company by company the men advanced, square by square, until a party of the boldest skirmishers, using the ruins of "Zack" Taylor's old bake ovens and ramparts, enfiladed Troop I of Buffalo and forced the cavalrymen to scamper back to their horses in the northern part of the village.

A series of exciting cavalry charges began, troop after troop charging the Twelfth Infantry and the advance companies of the Sixty-ninth. Troop I mounted and rode around the northern edge of the village, turned to the south, and with red guidons streaming, charged into the sweeping fire of the infantry. As the troopers neared the river bank and the pumping station Major William R. Wright of Squadron A led his troops from behind huge piles of wood and quickly formed them into columns.

With bugles sounding the "charge" and a wild howl sweeping back over the column, the mass moved forward, the "enemies" galloped toward each other until the guidon bearers and the first few platoons tangled up, then the Buffalo troop turned to avoid the onset, laid its flank open to the squadron, and charged through a line of infantry, scattering men in every direction and bowling one soldier over. After making the gallant effort to clear the town the troops heard that it was "dead" before it clashed with the squadron.

"Machine guns flanked you," said the control officers briefly.

Bombardment of Reynosa.

Half an hour afterward the "blue" infantry had taken the town, the artillery had begun the bombardment of Reynosa, using as an objective the tower of the old cathedral built more than 200 years ago by the Jesuit Fathers. Observation towers for range finders were erected quickly and the artillerymen rushed from caisson to gun breech in their drills.

Meantime Company E of the Twenty Second Engineers had begun the construction of a huge raft to convey an advance party across the river, and the Signal Corps had strung eighteen miles of wire connecting the advance troops with the imaginary "blue" division and had set up radio apparatus.

Although all the soldiers were ordered to turn in their service ammunition before going on the hike so that ball cartridges would not become mixed with the blanks, the instructions evidently were violated. When a detachment of the Third Squadron fired on a part of the wagon train George Bullard, a civilian packer in the Government pack train from Fort Sill, was scratched on the arm and a mule was shot through the nose. An nvestigation has been ordered.

Private Joseph Healey of 958 Eighth Avenue, Company H, Twelfth Infantry, was knocked over in the cavalry charges, but not seriously injured. He was lying down in the road to resist the charge and because of the excitement of the combat was not able to dodge to the side in time to avoid the galloping troopers. He dodged through three platoons and was finally struck down and rolled up so completely that observers thought he had been killed, the horses of the remainder of the troop jumped over him. Healey's rifle was smashed. After first examination it was reported that he had a broken arm and two broken ribs.

VILLA RAID DELAYS MEXICO CONFERENCE

Commissioners Wait for Carranza to Show His Ability to Cope With Bandits.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LODON, Conn., Sept. 20.—The American and Mexican joint committee has been at a standstill since the news arrived of the Villa raid on Chihuahua City and will continue so until First Chief Carranza shows his ability to deal with the situation there. Gloom was spread among the American commissioners when a report arrived at Hotel Griswold that Chihuahua City City had fallen to Villa, but Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican section, dispelled it promptly, saying that he had received a telegram from the Mexican Consul at El Paso, who stated that he had been in communication with General Trevino by telegraph today.

The Mexican Commissioners said that no serious effort would be made to resume discussion of the withdrawal of the Pershing expedition and the patrol of the border until full accounts had arrived from Mexico City of the activities of Villa in Chihuahua and the efforts made by the First Chief to make good his claim of control of most of Northern Mexico.

As the situation here stands, the question of the withdrawal of the Pershing expedition has been shelved, and the Mexican Commissioners refused to admit that they are authorized to talk about anything else, except in the way of polite conversation, for the information of the American Commissioners, not as the basis of recommendations.

There was no session this morning. A short session was held in the afternoon, during which the commissioners reviewed the topics which have been discussed.

The American Commissioners conferred late today with Counselor Polk of the State Department, who was on his way back to Washington from Maine. Prior to the conference they spread before the Mexican Commissioners a mass of documentary evidence relating to conditions in Mexico. The submission of the information was somewhat in the nature of rebuttal to information that had been offered by the Mexicans.

The details of the evidence were not revealed, but it is known that hey dealt with social, economic, and military conditions. Much of it related to health conditions and indicated the prevalence at various places of typhus fever and other diseases. The evidence also included statements dealing wit some of the decrees issued relative to the taxes and the conduct of business. The information was obtained from the State Department at Washington.

CONDEMNS GERMANS' PITY.

Writer Advocates Destruction of Useless Members of Society.

Public and private efforts calculated to prolong the lives of helpless and nonproductive citizens of the German Empire are sharply condemned and the destruction of these useless members of society in the interest of German efficiency and productivity is recommended in an article in a recent issue of the Berliner Staatsbürger-Zeitung, one of the most influential of the conservative and junker organs. The article, which is entitled "More Hardheartedness," reads, in part, as follows:

"Uncounted millions of marks are lost to the collective wealth of the people every year. Chunks of flesh that bear no resemblance to human beings, and whose expressions of feelings do not even disclose a soul, are laboriously kept in existence. Instead of helping to create values, honorable persons believe they are acting meritoriously when they allow values to be consumed in the maintenance of homes for cripples and insane asylums.

"Intelligent students of sociology, men and women with hearts and feelings, demand a law forbidding the marriage of sick persons. But the proletarian way of looking at things seeks to draw us still further into the bottomless quagmire to the edge of which we have been brought by mistaken pity. In opposition to this must be raised the cry of 'More hardheartedness.'

"To him whose family includes such a sick member, the demand for its destruction may seem hard and cruel. But we should ascertain if its absence would be an injury or a benefit to the community, or, indeed, to the family itself. No one, neither parents nor brothers, has the right to protect the life that is sinking out of existence. On the contrary, they are under obligations to aid the life that is coming up. State, law, justice, and custom must be changed, and the doctors equipped with powers of rejection, or else humanity will perish as a consequence of civilization and misplaced sympathy."

Commenting on the suggestion of the Conservative organ, German Socialist papers draw attention to the fact that hundreds of thousands of these "chunks of flesh," whose destruction is recommended, are cripples who have fought for the Kaiser in the present war.

Americans Buy Hawaiian Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The Island of Lanai of the Hawaiian group has been purchased by, United States Senator Key Pittman of Nevada and a group of wealthy cattlemen of Nevada, according to H. I. Lorentzen, who is here today from Honolulu. The deal, which Lorentzen said he negotiated, involved more than $1,000,000. He said he was on his way to Nevada to collect cattle for transportation to Lanai.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

What the periscope is to the "Submarine" the

WEAROSCOPE
A FACT FINDER in the FIELD of MEN'S WEAR

is to the man in need of clothes.
See announcement in this evening's papers.

Gorham Toiletware

There are some twenty distinct Gorham toiletware patterns, especially designed to appeal to the woman who has a predilection for the choice and exclusive.

This does not mean they are expensive.

And another feature is, that one can buy additional pieces of the same pattern at any time.

THE GORHAM CO.
Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
FIFTH AVENUE & 36th STREET
17-19 MAIDEN LANE

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Today—A Special Offering of

Smart Autumn Scarfs for Men at 69c

¶ Better scarfs at this price have yet to be shown, and a more inspiring collection of designs could scarcely be assembled.

¶ The silks are fresh from the looms of America's foremost mills, in a diversity of colors, designs and tones, second to none in New York at this price.

Rich Paisley effects; plain and striped Mogadors—of a quality usually foreign to scarfs at this price; Brochet figures that will not fray; Doeskin satins and exquisite Italian Failles

are some of the weaves which emphasize the inclusiveness of this important offering.

¶ The values are so pronounced, in the face of extraordinary wholesale costs, as to warrant our saying it will be almost impossible to repeat these values.

Also—A Sale and Display of

New Autumn Shirts for Men at $1.10

¶ Made with that skill and care characteristic of custom-made garments, but in a range of fabrics and patterns which by far excels the limitations of so-called custom shops.

¶ The beauty and exclusiveness of the materials; the skilled tailoring, and the finish of these moderately priced garments can only be realized in a "hand-to-hand encounter." See them today!

Men's Flannel Pajamas at $1.10

¶ Finely tailored garments, offered at this low price as a result of a purchase made over a year ago.
¶ In all desirable colors, and in every size.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Jus Arrived!!

Imported English Trench Coats
for Motoring and Town Wear

The very latest and most practical garment for motor comfort. Both windproof and rainproof.

The same style coat in every particular—material, finish and design—as is now being worn in the trenches by British officers.

Made of showerproof gabardine, lined with oil silk and fitted with detachable lining of fleece Kamel cloth.

PRICES:
Complete with two linings.....$55
Without Kamel cloth lining.....$45

ANNOUNCEMENT

Certain unscrupulous houses have been in the habit of showing fictitious Callot Models made up for the purpose of selling their inferior goods (even using copies of our Models). This is, therefore, to make public the fact that only the undermentioned firms are in possession of our Models, and that our clients will be unable to purchase them from any other firms in the United States:

New York.	Manteaux	Robes	Jacquettes	Blouses
Henri Bendel, Lingerie	4	48	6	1
L. Thurn	..	21	3	4
Kurzman	2	15	1	..
W. Th. Hardy	..	16	..	..
Lichtenstein Millinery Co.	..	15	1	..
Maginnis & Thomas	..	15	1	..
L. P. Hollander	2	13	..	2
Haas Brothers	2	13	..	..
A. H. Balcom	1	13	1	2
Harry Angelo Co.	..	14	..	1
Sidney J. Stern	1	13	..	2
Jeanne & Andree, Lingerie	..	12	..	..
Giddings	3	7	3	1
Max Schwarcz	6	4	..	..
B. Altman & Co.	1	8	..	..
Hickson	..	9	..	..
Mollie O'Hara	..	8	..	..
Wolf & Shulhof	3	4	..	..
J. Remond Beaufils	3	4	..	..
Bonwit Teller	..	6	1	..
Butler	..	6	..	..
Strawbridge & Clothier	..	6	..	..
Franklin Simon & Co.	1	4	2	..
A. Beller & Co.	3	2	..	..
Jaeckel	5	..	..	..
Louise & Co.	..	5	..	..
Revillon & Reasail	5	..	..	..
I. M. & J. M. Fox	..	4	1	..
Rohn Rienzi	1	3	1	..
Pursell	1	3	..	..
Blaine & Co.	..	3	..	..
Hitchins	..	3	..	..
Jacqueline	..	3	..	..
Lefcourt & Brenner	..	3	..	..
Madeleine & Angele	..	3	..	..
Mange	..	3	..	..

New York.	Manteaux	Robes	Jacquettes	Blouses
Julius Stein	1	2	..	..
T. Villard	..	2	..	1
Angele	..	2	..	..
Bergdorf & Goodman	..	2	..	..
Faber & Heim	1	1	..	..
Max Cohen	..	2	..	..
L. Mayer	..	2	..	..
O'Sullivan	..	2	..	..
Stern Brothers	..	2	..	..
John Wanamaker	1	1	..	..
Gimbel Brothers	..	1	..	..
Leonard O'Neil	..	1	..	..
Rosenfeld	..	1	..	..
Madge Whitehead	..	1	..	..
Boston.				
Ruby	..	5	..	..
Driscoll	..	3	..	..
Chicago.				
Marshall Field	1	8	1	..
Staples	..	5	..	..
Carson, Pirie, Scott	..	3	..	..
Hartigan, Lingerie	..	2	..	..
Marguerite	..	2	..	..
Pittsburgh.				
Joseph Horne & Co.	..	1	..	..
Philadelphia.				
Meely	..	5	..	..
S. G. Altemus	..	2	..	..
Gimbel Brothers	..	2	..	..
Challenger	..	1	..	..
Ralston Morisson	..	1	..	..
Katef	..	1	..	..

Each Genuine Model of the Maison Callot Soeurs, Robes Manteaux, Lingerie, transferred to 9 Avenue Matignon from 24 Rue Taitbout, Paris, has the New Yellow-woven Waistband, as follows:

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NOUVELLE MARQUE DÉPOSÉE

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Fifth Ave. at Forty Sixth St.
Offer—For immediate selection
NEW FASHIONS
in Smart Frocks
of satin, serge and velvet
Exquisite Gowns
for day or evening occasions
Handsome Coats
of satin, velvet and rich cloth materials
Paris Millinery
Reproduced and original Models
also exclusive Gidding Designs
Luxurious Furs
Coats · Sets · Separate Stoles Capes · Scarfs Muffs
Smart Blouses Paris Novelties
Unquestionably the cleverest ideas from the tout-ensemble of styles created by the famous couturiers of Paris

New Paris Fashions

What will be worn the coming season will be answered in The New York Times, Sunday, October 1st, when the Rotogravure Picture Section will present a gallery of the latest models from Paris of gowns for every occasion, and the most wonderful creations in the way of millinery. The sketches made by France's chief dress artists will enable American women to select material and design, and those with modest purses will be competent to avail themselves of the opportunity to be in the fashion. It is advisable to order The Sunday Times well in advance.

The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times, exceeding one-third of a million copies, represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

SUFFRAGISTS FORCED TO ALTER PARK PLAN

Commissioner Ward Opposed to Their Giving Tableau in Public Playground.

CAN HAVE CONCERT ONLY

Samuel Parsons Objects to Permits to Private Organizations for Purposes of Propaganda.

The suffragists are going to give some sort of a performance in Central Park on next Saturday afternoon, but just what will take place a TIMES reporter was unable to learn yesterday, apparently because the promoters of the entertainment did not know themselves. They seemed to know definitely enough in the morning, but in the afternoon, after a telephone conversation between Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw and Park Commissioner Cabot Ward concerning what might and might not be done without misuse of Park property, they were more or less at sea as to their plans, judging from appearances.

The matter became one of public concern when the press bureau of the National American Woman Suffrage Association of 171 Madison Avenue on Tuesday evening issued an announcement of a suffrage tableau to be held in Central Park next Saturday in preparation for the two "Federal Amendment Days," Oct. 7 and 21. Seeking to learn whether misuse of Park property was threatened, a TIMES reporter went to the national headquarters yesterday morning and was told that the Department of Parks had issued a permit for a performance to be held at the bandstand on the Mall and to include "a concert, a tableau, and speaking." The reporter was directed to the offices of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party at 303 Fifth Avenue for further information, it being said that Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw of that organization had the matter in charge.

Mrs. Laidlaw was not at the offices, but one representing her explained that the tableau was to show the political status of women in the various States, with costumed women representing the States. It was said also that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt would make an address and that a protest against the disfranchisement of women would be read. Also there would be a concert.

Inquiry at the office of the Department of Parks disclosed that, in Commissioner Ward's absence last week on vacation, a member of the department had issued the permit to Mrs. Laidlaw with the understanding that the concert was to be the main feature, and the tableau subordinate. Moreover, it was said that the suffragists had promised to confine the tableau to the steps of the bandstand, the spectators sitting where the audiences at the regular concerts sit.

The chief objection to the proceeding, from the point of view of the public, seemed to be that the Department of Parks had given permission for the use of its property by a private organization for purposes of political propaganda, and, evidently, this objection occurred to Commissioner Ward as soon as he heard of what had occurred; for, when the reporter reached him in the afternoon, he said:

"I've just had a telephone conversation with Mrs. Laidlaw, and she has assured me that she will have nothing except a public concert. We would not permit anything else. If we let the suffragists have a tableau it would be a very bad precedent. But I can see no danger in permitting the concert, and in doing so we are following custom. For the last two years, whenever the funds for public concerts have been insufficient, we have permitted private organizations, such as the Music League of America and the Bethlehem Steel Company, to give concerts for the benefit of the public. That is all we are permitting the suffragists to do."

Concerning the tableau as originally planned, Samuel Parsons, former Park Commissioner and a landscape architect, of 101 Park Avenue, said that he had never heard of the issuance of Park permits to private organizations to further a propaganda. He was of the opinion that such a permit might lead to encroachments that would menace the city's property in the future.

Calls Ocean Flight Impracticable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 20.—A naval engineer who has been consulted about the scheme of Lieutenant Pollner to fly across the Atlantic publishes tonight a statement, which says that the difficulties are so great under present circumstances and it would take so long to provide the necessary motors that the project would probably remain impracticable.

1,000 SQUARE MILES IN CHINA FLOODED

A Million Persons Made Homeless by New Disaster in Anhui Province—Appeal Made for Aid.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Nearly 1,000,000 persons have been made homeless by one of the greatest floods in that section of China where the American Red Cross already has spent $600,000 for flood protection and where the $30,000,000 loan for reclamation work, which was postponed by the war, was to have been spent. Reports to the State Department today from the American Consul at Nanking said the Hwai River had inundated an area of about 7,000 square miles in Anhui Province. Appeals for aid have been sent out for the homeless, who are entirely dependent on charity, as all the Autumn crops were destroyed.

Advices to the State Department today indicated that few lines had been lost.

In the great flood of 1909 nearly 1,000,000 lives were lost. Soon afterward C. B. Jameson, an American engineer, was sent to China to work out a reclamation system. In 1914 Colonel Siebert of the Panama Canal headed a Red Cross commission which approved Jameson's plans, and the Chinese Government began arrangements for a $30,000,000 loan to put them into effect. The European war, however, made it impossible to raise the capital.

Potash Discovered in Cuba.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—Millions of tons of potash have been discovered near Motembo on the border line between Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces. Engineers declare the deposit averages 25 per cent. pure.

Menocal Gets Monument Fund.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—Because Congress adjourned without voting an appropriation of $100,000 which he asked for erecting a monument to men of the battleship Maine, which was destroyed in Havana Harbor, President Menocal and his Cabinet have decided to transfer funds from unused credits and begin erection immediately.

NOVELIST FORECAST 'TANKS'

H. G. Wells's 'Land Ironclads' Like the British Dreadnoughts of Land.

The British armored war cars which Tommy Atkins calls "tanks" and General Haig, in his report, "the super-dreadnoughts of the land," were forecast by H. G. Wells about ten years ago in a story which he called "The Land Ironclads." The novelist had them make their appearance on an imaginary front of trenches from the enemy's side, and the British war correspondent in the story thinks first he will call his descriptive article "Mankind versus Ironmongery," and then decides on "The Reductio ad Absurdum of War."

The description of the new British offensive land craft, as cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday, is similar to that written ten years ago by Wells. As the fiction war correspondent saw the machine first in the early dawn coming toward an elaborate lacework of trenches and defenses he got the suggestion of a stranded vessel. He also called it a "turtle" and saw that it was from 80 to 100 feet long, its smooth vertical side ten feet or so high with a complex patterning under the eaves of its flattish turtle cover. This patterning was a close interlacing of potholes, rifle barrels, and telescope tubes—sham and real—indistinguishable one from the other.

"The monster had moved," he writes. "It continued to move regardless of the hail that splashed its sides with specks of lead. It was squirting out little jets of steam behind. It had humped itself up as a limpet does before it crawls; it had lifted its skirt and displayed along the length of it—feet! They were thick, stumpy feet, between knobs and buttons in shape—flat, broad things like the feet of elephants. These feet hung on the rims of wheels."

The similarity between the fiction story of the novelist and the fact of the new armored war car makes this bit of The London Times' comment interesting:

"Of the precise quality of their utility we are told nothing. Whether it lay in the efficiency of their armament or in their success in crushing down such impediments to an infantry advance as barbed wire can only be conjectured. The gratifying fact seems to be that our inventors have not hesitated boldly to tread unbeaten paths and to have sought in this war of machinery to give practical shape to ideas which, had they been conceived by an imaginative novelist, would have been regarded as fantastical."

The novelist described his imaginary ironclads as long, narrow, and very strong steel frameworks, carrying the engines and borne upon eight pairs of big pedrail wheels, each about ten feet in diameter, each a driving wheel and set upon long axles, free to swivel around a common axis. This arrangement gave them the maximum of adaptability to the contours of the ground. They crawled level along the ground, with one foot high upon a hillock and another deep in a depression, and they could hold themselves erect and steady even upon a steep hillside.

The riflemen inside each occupied a small cabin of peculiar construction, and these cabins were slung along the sides of and before and behind the great main framework in the manner suggestive of the slinging of the seats of an Irish jaunting car. Their rifles were automatic. They ejected their cartridges and loaded from a magazine each time they fired until the ammunition store was at an end. They had sights which threw a bright little camera-obscura picture into the light-tight box in which the rifleman sat below. This camera-obscura picture was marked with two crossed lines, and whatever was covered by the intersection of these two lines, that the rifle hit.

Mr. Wells ends his story with a query from one of the defeated side as to what means could be taken to counteract the deadliness of these new war monsters. Some one suggested guns.

"Big guns they can walk around," was the comment. "You can't shift big guns to keep pace with them and little guns in the open they rush. I saw them rushed."

As The London Times says, "had they been conceived by an imaginative novelist the idea would have been regarded as fantastical." Like other stories H. G. Wells has written in the past, "The Land Ironclads" was regarded as fantastical for ten years and until Sept. 15, when German soldiers, driven panic-stricken from their third and last line of trenches, ran rearward in the open, throwing away their weapons as they ran.

Havana Honors Nunez's Memory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—The cruiser Patria, bearing the body of Dr. Nunez, late Secretary of Sanitation, arrived here tonight, and thousands of persons passed the coffin. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon.

DETESTS IRON HINDENBURG.

German Art Magazine Says Unsightly Statue Should Be Removed.

Commenting on the controversy raging in the German press between two Berlin sculptors as to which was the original promoter of the idea that resulted in the erection of the gigantic "Iron Hindenburg," in that city, the Kunstwart, an art magazine, remarks:

"These two gentlemen are flinging around public statements that they alone, or one of them, is the originator. We would have thought that the person really responsible for this thing would have been grateful to the gods had they drawn a veil over his identity.

"Let us say an honest word. The Iron Hindenburg is such a frightfully botched business that one feels inclined either to remove it elsewhere or publicly to confess that it is a mistake. This evil-looking colossal caricature of a master of battles ought not to remain any longer in its present position. Stuck up in a place where all the travelers of the world pass by! And close to the Reichstag of a nation whose economic fame rests on its reputation of ennobling raw material by working it up into forms of beauty or utility."

Reports from Berlin some weeks ago said that the public was losing interest in the sport of driving nails into the Hindenburg statue and that it was likely to be a long while before its surface would be turned into iron through this process.

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Club Cocktails
are velvet smooth with fine liquors and perfect blending.

Automobile Show

Today and the Balance of the Week—8:30 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Open Thursday and Friday Evenings

A Sale that Saves 20% to 60% on Guaranteed Exchange Locomobiles

During this week only we have on Exhibition and Sale in our Ground Floor Showrooms what is undoubtedly the most interesting collection of Guaranteed Motor Cars, at medium prices, ever brought together at one time.

These are the pick of the Locomobiles taken in exchange by our various Branches in the sale of new Locomobiles, the New York Branch acting as a Clearing House for the disposition of such cars. Each car has been thoroughly renewed and refinished. Each has passed rigid inspection as to its mechanical condition and fitness for first-class service. In appearance these cars might easily be taken for new. They carry identically the

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$1,250 up
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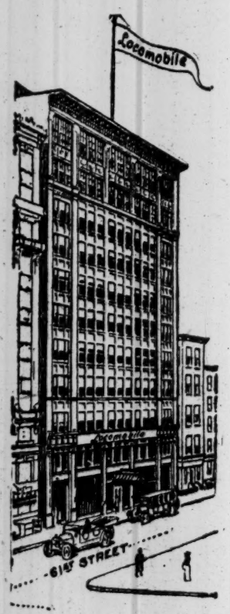
We can handle your present car and arrange convenient terms if desired.



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The driving ease of previous models, accentuated by the longer wheelbase of the new car, is more marked than ever

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Seven Passenger Touring Car	$2120.00	Seven Passenger Convertible (Springfield Type)	$2125.00
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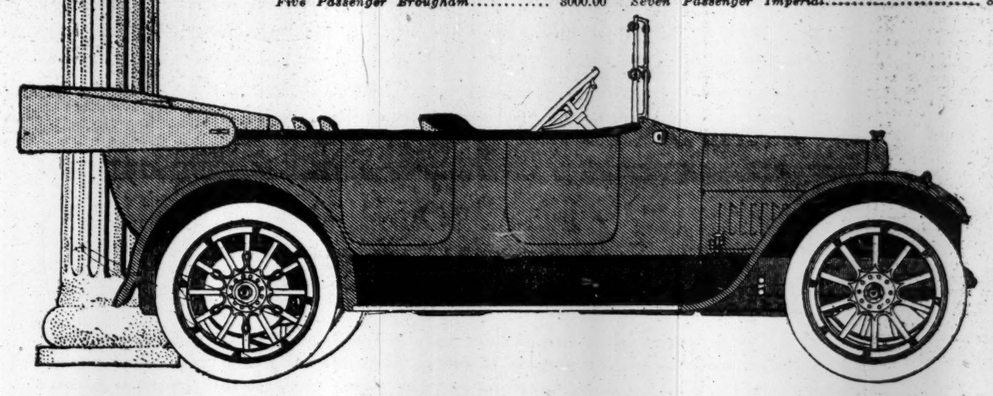

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"I am particularly impressed with its flexibility. In driving, it is scarcely ever necessary to shift gears. It picks up faster than any other car I know of."

Another writes—

"For me the automobile problem is solved."

The superiority of this motor in smoothness, power and flexibility is beyond question—everyone who is motor-wise freely admits it.

Come in and see and drive the car with the sweetest, smoothest, softest motor the world has ever known — the only motor whose power increases with use.

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GIVES TO MARCONI WIRELESS DETECTOR

Judge Mayer Holds De Forest Device Is an Infringement of Dr. Fleming's Invention.

MAKES MESSAGES RESONANT

Basic System Purchased by Marconi Company Has Never Been Improved Upon, Court Holds.

The contention of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America that the De Forest Radio Telephone and Telegraph Company had infringed its rights to the sole use and ownership of the patent covering the Fleming detector was sustained yesterday in an opinion written by Judge Julius M. Mayer of the Federal District Court. Dr. John Ambrose Fleming, an English educator, invented the detector in 1905, and almost immediately thereafter the Marconi Company obtained the rights to its use.

While the invention is more than ten years old, it has never been improved upon by any other discovery for making more resonant the messages sent through the air. It was preceded by many other contrivances, variously known as the coherer, which was a glass tube filled with filings; the Crystal detector, the magnetic detector, and the electro-lytic detector that was invented by Professor Fessenden. Dr. Fleming's invention located the detector away from the immediate neighborhood of the receiving apparatus. It made it possible to hear at some distance from the instrument, and so assured the accurate taking of the words without frequent reliance upon the context, as was necessary under the older devices.

William B. Vansize of counsel for the Marconi Company said yesterday that the De Forest Company had been using a device set within the globe of a lamp, but that the idea was taken from the invention of Dr. Fleming, and was clearly an infringement of the patent owned by the Marconi Company.

In his decision Judge Mayer said that no matter what differences of opinion might exist between men of science in respect to the theories by which they accountd for the movement and action of the unseen forces concerning which testimony had been taken during the trial of the cause the solution of the issues at bar was not very difficult, because courts placed their decisions upon things demonstrable and could speculate as to theories concerning which authorities did not agree. Then the decision read:

> Within the limits of an opinion it is, of course, impossible to analyze at length a mass of experiments, tests, and theses, and an infinity of detail necessarily involved in testimony of experts in an art of this kind. But if plaintiff's theory that its own device and that of defendants operate on the same principle has not been proved—at least defendant's theory has not been demonstrated and, finally, the physical facts all support plaintiff's claims.

Judge Mayer complimented Mr. De Forest on the contributions he had made to science. Then the court found for the plaintiff, dismissed the counterclaims made by the defendant, but said that there was no evidence against Mr. De Forest personally.

Dr. Lee De Forest, President of the De Forest Radio Telephone and Telegraph Company, said last night that an appeal would be taken from Judge Mayer's decision by his company. He added that while the Marconi Company also was found to have infringed he believed they would not appeal, since the royalties they might be able to exact from the De Forest concern for infringement of the Fleming valve patent would be far in excess of the amount they would be called upon to pay for infringing the audion amplifier. The latter, he said, was widely used, particularly by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company on its transcontinental lines and by amateur wireless operators all over the country, while the United States Government had bought more than 10,000 of them. The infringement decision, he explained, lay in electric bulb, though this was employed in taking practical advantage of a principle altogether different from that upon which the Fleming valve was based, though the latter was the first device embracing the use of a lamp to be patented. Dr. De Forest thought the Marconi Company would not attempt to force discontinuation of the audion device, as, he said, it had proved a far more satisfactory amplifier than the Fleming valve.

VICE CASE JURY DISAGREES.

Fails to Convict "Sam the Peddler" of White Slavery.

The jury in the case of Samuel Kirsch, alias "Sam the Peddler," on trial before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions on a charge of white slavery, failed to agree on a verdict yesterday after deliberating for three hours. Judge Rosalsky discharged them and Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith applied for a special panel of 100 talesmen.

Kirsch, the first man indicted in the District Attorney's vice crusade to be put on trial, will be retried next week. Gustave Kugelman, who was indicted following the appearance before the Grand Jury of Caroline Kaufman, a stenographer, will be put on trial this morning.

The Success of the Year

Seventeen

By

Booth Tarkington

According to the official figures of the September Bookman, "*Seventeen*" not only leads the list of the best-selling books of fiction, but is far and away ahead. The points to its credit are more than those of its two nearest competitors taken together.

Cloth, $1.35 net.
Leather, $1.50 net.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Established 1817

Society Brand Clothes

FOR YOUNG MEN
and Men Who Stay Young

The stylish cut of Society Brand Clothes, their pleasing lines and refined appearance, has time and again been endorsed, by the best authorities, as the leading ready-to-wear clothes.

But perfect clothes cannot come from stylish cut alone. They must be tailored and finished in keeping. We have developed in our shops the most expert workmen. We search the world's markets for the most desirable fabrics. We have equipped our shops with the most highly improved processes. We spare no effort—no expense—to produce perfect clothes.

And yet the cost, $20 to $40, is no more than you pay for garments that lack the distinctive features of Society Brand. They have at last supplanted the finer tailor-made clothes.

If you seek that extra quality of fabric, ask for "Double Service" Clothes, sold at $30 and up.

Made in Chicago by ALFRED DECKER & COHN
Made in Montreal for Canada by Society Brand Clothes, Limited

Today, at

Luncheon or Dinner

Be as particular when ordering your drink as you are about your entree, or salad, or dessert.

A cocktail, rickey, or fizz may be "made" or ruined by the kind of gin you name.

Specify *El-Bart*, the first and best English dry gin distilled in America.

Insist on El-Bart Dry Gin—distilled for years in Baltimore, Maryland, according to the famous, original Sceats & Willis process and formula of England, in imported English copper gin stills.

2,000 POLICEMEN GUARD NIGHT CARS

Continued from Page 1.

the rioters had the thoroughfare to themselves except for the frightened passengers trapped in the cars, where they remained, too terrified to move.

Dempsey and his men charged into the crowd again and again, each time grabbing a man or two, and at last the mob broke and raced for the park wall, over which most of the rioters jumped and made off. They left twelve of their number behind, and while some of the police escorted the prisoners to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station others canvassed the cars in search of any one who might have been injured. They found only one person, Mrs. Jennie Coleman of 218 West 112th Street, who had been hurt. Broken glass had cut her face and head, and she was assisted to the office of a doctor in Central Park West, where she was treated. Afterward she went home. She is 62 years old.

Captain Dempsey had a bad cut on the head, where a brick hit him, and he went to Roosevelt Hospital in a taxicab. Dr. Johnson took several stitches in his scalp and he returned to his station. He caught Thomas Murphy, a blacksmith of 318 West Forty-ninth Street, whom he accused of inflicting his injury, and locked him up on a charge of felonious assault.

Prisoners Mostly Strikers.

The other prisoners were charged with assault or disorderly conduct and were sent to Night Court. They were Michael Pappanieri, a striking conductor of 1,037 Second Avenue; Cornelius Regan, motorman, 2,647 Eighth Avenue; Matthew Berkley, motorman, 1,085 Third Avenue; Matthew Monahan, motorman, 277 West 134th Street; John O'Malley, conductor, 146 West Ninety-eighth Street; Thaddeus Carolan, conductor, 70 West 102d Street; Gustave Kolbitz, motorman, 159 West Ninety-ninth Street; Benjamin Bernstein, conductor, 412 Washington Avenue, the Bronx; James Sheridan, laborer, 1,450 Amsterdam Avenue; Jack Siegel, conductor, 57 East 111th Street, and Simon Nathanson, motorman, 4,278 Third Avenue.

Policemen from the West Forty-seventh Street Station added two more men to the number sent to Night Court. Policemen Swaine, riding south in an Eighth Avenue car, saw some one throw a brick at Eighty-ninth Street and Central Park West. He jumped off and caught Bernard Loran, a striking conductor of 824 Amsterdam Avenue. He dragged him back on the car, carried him to the end of the run at the car barns in Eighth Avenue at Fiftieth Street and then led him to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where he charged him with assault.

Joseph Doris, a striking motorman, of 150 West Fifty-seventh Street, was the other prisoner. He was in a crowd of strikers, who attacked a conductor as he tried to bring a car outside the barns in Ninth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. Policemen beat the crowd off and caught Doris.

Mobs collected repeatedly at Forty-second Street and Tenth Avenue, and several cars passing that point were showered with stones. Joseph McGowan, a striker, of 1,703 Third Avenue, was arrested and the mob was dispersed by the police.

Stones were also thrown at a Third Avenue elevated train at 163d Street and at a Ninth Avenue elevated train as it passed at Forty-sixth Street. Windows were shattered, but no passenger was injured. Similar attacks were made on elevated trains during the day at 148th Street and Eighth Avenue, and at Columbus Avenue and 109th Street. The missiles were thrown from housetops or windows.

In another attack on a south-bound Third Avenue elevated train between Ninety-second and Ninety-third Street's Edward McGovern of 102 East End Avenue was painfully injured. A brick struck him on the left arm, tearing the flesh; but he refused medical aid and went home.

Isador Rosen of 221 East 102d Street was injured in a similar attack on a Third Avenue elevated train near 108th Street. A brick struck him on the shoulder, inflicting a painful wound. He also refused medical treatment and went home.

John O'Leary of 942 Second Avenue, a guard on another Third Avenue train, had part of his ear torn away by a brick thrown from a tenement house.

Many cars on the surface were attacked, and many passengers suffered minor injuries.

Violent Talk Suppressed.

Reports that the strikers had agreed on a campaign of violence and terror to win the traction strike caused District Attorney Swann and Police Commissioner Woods to adopt stern repressive measures yesterday.

Fifteen men accused of throwing missiles at surface cars or elevated trains were arraigned on charges of felony, instead of misdemeanor, as has been the custom heretofore. None of these cases was disposed of. Magistrates, cooperating with Mr. Swann and the Police Department, imposed heavy sentences on persons found guilty of acts of disorder, and a half dozen of those who participated in the riots along the lines of the Third Avenue Company on Tuesday were sent to the workhouse.

Mr. Woods and Deputy Police Commissioner Lord took quick action to suppress violent speeches by strikers or sympathizers. Having heard that one leader had urged strikers to adopt methods used in a recent strike in Buffalo, where the militia was called after many persons had been injured in riots, Deputy Lord invited Louis Fridiger of the carmen's union to have a talk with him at Police Headquarters.

The attorney for the union said he had no knowledge of any such advice having been offered, and the leader in question himself later denied the story, but Mr. Lord made it plain that leaders of the carmen must be extremely careful in their utterances. Mr. Fridiger was informed, as he had been before, that the Police Department was not taking sides in the transit controversy, but that it was determined to protect the public and the property of the traction companies.

Workhouse Sentences.

Workhouse Sentences were imposed by Magistrate Krotel in Men's Night Court last night on several rioters who participated in attacks on cars or loyal employes of the traction companies yesterday. He announced at the same time that he would show no leniency to men who were found guilty of such acts.

Frank Alderson, one of the men found guilty, and who said he lived at 190 Bay Street, Jersey City, was sent to the workhouse for thirty days. He was arrested at Fourteenth Street and Madison Avenue, and was accused of having thrown a brick through the window of a New York Railways Comptny car.

Cars Collide in Bronx.

A Webster Avenue car was at a standstill at 221st Street and White Plains Avenue, the Bronx, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when a car of the same line, in charge of a raw motorman, Samuel Green, approached on the same track. Green said afternoon that his brakes did not work. His car crashed into the one ahead with such force that the platforms were broken and several windows in both cars were shattered.

There were only about thirty persons in both cars. They were shaken, but only one was hurt seriously. He was Thomas Brogan of 4,670 Matilda Avenue, the Bronx. Dr. Conboy of Fordham Hospital found he had concussion of the brain and contusions of the back. Dr. Conboy treated the following, all of whom had contusions of the back: Policeman John E. Letrich, Jr., attached to the Wakefield Station and assigned to strike service, who was riding on the front platform of the second car; Thomas Lynch, 18 Sherwood Avenue, Yonkers; Anmelio Tucullo, 226 South Seventh Street, Mount Vernon, and Sidney Disonelsky, 839 East 227th Street, the Bronx. He also treated Joseph Rizzi, 4,089 Carpenter Avenue, the Bronx, for contusions of the left knee. All these were able to go home.

Surface Lines Make Gains.

Surface lines in Manhattan, as well as those in Queens, continued to report gains in service yesterday. On some routes in the business parts of the city the normal number of cars were run at times. Subway and elevated lines carried more passengers than on the same day last year.

At 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon 490 cars of the New York Railways Company were in operation, according to the figures of the Police Department. This was a decided gain over the record for the day before at the same hour. The Union Railway in the Bronx, a subsidiary of the Third Avenue Company, had 182 cars out at 9 o'clock in the morning, the record for the day.

On the first day of the strike in Queens the company ran only eighty cars, but this number was increased to ninety-eight yesterday. The Third Avenue Company had thirty-four cars in service in Manhattan at 3 P. M., and the Second Avenue Company twenty-seven at 5 P. M.

Theodore P. Shonts, as President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Railways Company, announced last night that a reward of $200 would be paid by the two companies for evidence resulting in the conviction of any person who injured a passenger on any surface, subway, or elevated car by throwing stones, bricks, bottles, or any other missile.

SHONTS SAYS NO TO MAYOR.

Leaves No Room for Hope of Compromise with Strikers.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and of the New York Railways company, told Mayor Mitchel yesterday that it was useless for him to continue efforts to arrange a truce between the traction companies and their striking men.

Mr. Shonts went to the Mayor's office at the Mayor's request, after Mr. Mitchel had conferred with the Citizens' Committee which is co-operating with him to avert the threatened industrial tie-up which labor leaders say will begin on next Monday or Tuesday. Mr. Mitchel knew Mr. Shonts's position but did not want to leave himself open to the suggestion that he had not exhausted every resource.

But Mr. Shonts was even more emphatic than the Mayor had expected him to be. He declared positively that nothing that might be done by the Citizens' Committee today, when it will hold a last conference with the labor leaders and the Mayor, could shake his determination.

Mr. Shonts said that the strike on his lines was over. Subway and elevated trains were carrying far more passengers than before the trouble, he said; the surface lines were gaining steadily, and thousands of loyal employes had threatened to strike if he resumed negotiations with the Amalgamated Association.

"I asked Mr. Shonts," said Mr. Mitchel later, "if there were any basis on which the traction companies would adjust their differences with the men on strike, and his answer was 'No!' Mr. Shonts will not deal with the strikers in any circumstances. That is his final word."

Whether the Citizens' Committee, after its meeting today, will try again to persuade Mr. Shonts to yield is not known, but it is doubted. The meeting, which will be held at 2 o'clock in the office of Lindsay Russell, 165 Broadway, will be attended by Samuel Gompers, Hugh Frayne, and William B. Fitzgerald. In addition, Mr. Russell and the following members of the Citizens' Committee will attend: Michael Friedsam of B. Altman & Co., Robert E. Dowling, Alfred E. Marling, B. J. Greenhut, and E. F. Darrell. They will inquire again as to the possibility of a strike in industries related to transportation, and will be told by the labor leaders that there is no way to stop it if they or Mayor Mitchel fail to force the traction people to treat with the strikers.

Mr. Gompers came to New York primarily to attend the funeral of Seth Low, who was chairman of the National Civic Federation, of which Mr. Gompers is vice president, but he devoted several hours to a conference with labor leaders.

"I am trying to help the city to adjust the horrible situation existing here," Mr. Gompers said last night, "and I am also trying to avert the threatened sympathy strike. It seems to me that Mr. Shonts and Mr. Hedley are unwarranted in their position, and that they are responsible for the trouble."

Other labor leaders told reporters that it was foolish to doubt the sincerity of the announcements that sympathetic strikes would be called.

"I tell you positively that the longshoremen, the firemen, and the subway excavators and tunnel workers, will strike when called," said Ernest Bohm of the Central Federated Union.

President T. V. O'Connor, head of the Longshoremen's Union, was equally emphatic. "I am going to Buffalo tomorrow and do not know when I shall return," he said, "but the longshoremen will strike when called on."

"There would be no question about who would win the traction strike if policemen were taken off the cars," one labor leader said frankly. "But if they are not removed voluntarily they will be needed at other places if a sympathy strike begins, and we will be able to talk to motormen and conductors and persuade them to join the union."

STRIKER SOUGHT DYNAMITE.

Broadway Motorman Locked Up for Trying to Buy Explosive.

Thomas McCarthy, a striking motorman of the Broadway surface line, was locked up at Police Headquarters last night on a charge of conspiracy. Detectives asserted that they had followed him for several days, and procured evidence to show that the prisoner attempted to buy dynamite. McCarthy confessed, the police said, to the purchase of what he supposed were three sticks of dynamite, but he denied he intended to use the explosive for the destruction of lives or property. The motorman told Acting Captain J. F. Quinn of the Second Branch Bureau and Detective James Hayden, who arrested him, that he had intended to "cut the dynamite in small pieces" and place it under the cars "to make a noise and attract the police," so that other strikers would be free to deal with strikebreakers and car crews without police interference.

A negro subway worker, William Haskins, went to the Second Branch Bureau on Monday and told Captain Quinn that a striker had tried to buy dynamite from him when he came up from the excavation at Broadway and Forty-second street on Sunday afternoon. Haskins said the man announced he wanted the explosive "to blow up a couple of Broadway cars."

Under direction of the police Haskins "fixed up" three dummy dynamite sticks, made of soap, sawdust and sand, filled into covers taken from dynamite tubes, and notified McCarthy he would leave the explosive concealed at Faile Street and Southern Boulevard, the Bronx. But the motorman did not keep that appointment. Later it was arranged that the dynamite should be delivered at Haskins' home in West 107th Street.

Detective Hayden and a representative of the railway company were concealed under a bed at Haskins' home when McCarthy entered at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The detective says he heard McCarthy bargain with the negro for the explosive, in the course of which the motorman said:

"I'll give you a dollar a stick."

When the Haskins replied that he had three sticks of "dynamite," McCarthy is alleged to have suggested that he would give $2 for it, or take two of the sticks, as that was all the money he had, but he would get more and return for the other. Hayden said he saw the money handed to the negro and the supposed dynamite given in exchange to McCarthy, who was then arrested.

McCarthy, who is 32 years old, is a member of the local union of the Amalgamated Association of Railway Employes and lives at 440 West Twenty-ninth Street. He insisted that none of the union officials was concerned in the case. He had intended to do the work himself, he asserted.

Defeated by Stielow Case.

ALBION, N. Y., Sept. 20.—A revision of the primary figures for Orleans County today showed that John C. Knickerbocker, who sought renomination as District Attorney on the Republican ticket, had been defeated by more than 200 votes. William Munson was the successful candidate. The heavy expense the county has been under in the prosecution of the Stielow murder case is the generally accepted cause of Mr. Knickerbocker's defeat.

NEED RUMANIA'S OIL.

Central Powers Hard Hit by Country's Entrance Into the War.

On Aug. 28, the day following Rumania's entrance into the war, the German authorities issued an order prohibiting the sale of paraffin for illuminating purposes either to dealers or the general public. In reproducing this order from the Berlin newspapers, the London press remarks that war with Rumania is likely to cause more than one kind of gloom in Germany, as since Standard Oil tank steamers ceased going to Hamburg and Bremen and Russian oil imports were shut off, the Germans have had to depend almost exclusively on Rumanian petroleum and paraffin. The Galician oil fields were so cut up by the first Russian invasion that that source of supply, too, was seriously interfered with. Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria are also hit by the complete shutting off of the Rumanian supply.

The Anglo-American Oil Company gives the following figures regarding Rumania's output of mineral oil: Of the total Rumanian petroleum production in 1915, (1,672,620 tons,) 445,455 tons were produced by German-owned companies, mainly the so-called Deutsche Bank group. Of Rumania's total exports of petroleum last year (420,087 tons), 225,600 tons went to Austria-Hungary, 151,688 tons to Germany, and 33,508 tons to Bulgaria.

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Attractive Fall Styles Now on Sale

178-180 Fifth Avenue
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Agencies in all Principal Cities

Structural Steel Draftsman

SALARY $1800 to $2400.

Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to October 5, at 4 P. M. Subjects and Weights: Experience, 3; Technical, 5; Mathematics, 2. Requirements: Experience as a draftsman or designer of sufficient time to prepare work of this character. Minimum age, 21 years. For further particulars see "THE CITY RECORD," published daily, or apply to

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Beautifully Curly, Wavy Hair Like "Nature's Own"

Try the new way—the Silmerine way—and you'll never again use the ruinous heated iron. The curliness will appear altogether natural.

Liquid Silmerine

is applied with a clean tooth brush; use any kind of curlers. Is neither sticky nor greasy. Perfectly harmless. Serves also as a splendid dressing. Directions with bottle. At druggists.

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On sale at all Riker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect

COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL

Try It and Be Convinced!

HAIR and Its Preservation by Dr. R. W. Muller.
LOSS OF HAIR and Quartslamp Treatment (Nagelschmidt) Treated by Dr. R. W. Muller. Price $1.50 each. All bookstores. Jenkins Co., 48 8th Ave.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GIANTS to-day with CHICAGO. 3:25 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

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The Annalist deals with financial and industrial problems. Open Security Market of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday. 10c.—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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You will facilitate the installation of your telephone at your new address by notifying us as far in advance as possible.

In view of the large number of telephone removal orders we receive at this season of the year, it is desirable that we obtain early notice of any intended change in location.

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W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 & $6.00

You can Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas Shoes. The best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers and 101 W. L. Douglas stores in the large cities. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, take no other make.

BOYS SHOES Best in the World $3.00 $2.50 $2.00

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.

Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

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755 Broadway, corner 8th St.
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*2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
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421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
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JERSEY CITY—19 Newark Avenue.
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Quality First

ONLY 14 CHALMERS CARS PER DEALER ARE LEFT IN THE GREAT $56,000,000 "RUN"

I am but one of 1600 Chalmers Dealers. There are only 20,000 of the 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers left. So if I had to take my chance on an even allotment among the 1600, I'd probably get only 14 more of them.

The run on this car has been mastodonic.

I'm lucky to have one left, because the Chalmers Company set out to build only $22,000,000 worth last fall.

These were all built and delivered before the first day of summer came.

Then we got the Chalmers executives to add 10,000. These were pretty well cleared up before the first day of September.

Now we have just got them to build 20,000 more—making 48,000 of the 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers all told—just $56,000,000 worth of one model.

So you see it has been like a regular "run" on a bank. Only instead of a bank it has been a car. And a truly magnificent car, too.

I attribute the "run" to the wonderful quality in the car.

I find men and women are buying better and better cars every day. Just go down among your acquaintances and note how many of them are driving better cars than they used to.

Probably 75 per cent of my sales have been to people who have owned lower priced cars. There's a peculiar and interesting kind of a pride in owning a regular car. A man said to me the other day:

"I bought a 'price' car a year ago. It was a one-year car. It looked fine and drove well for a while. I got 10,000 miles out of her, but she couldn't stand the racket. I'm all done trying to buy price tags. I used to say I'd never pay more than a certain sum for a pair of shoes.

"I ventured $2 beyond the price one day and, thoroughly to my surprise, I got such a better fit, so much more comfort, so much more in looks, and so much more in wear, that I just figured I'd been a blame fool all these years.

"It's the same way with cars. You get just about what you pay for in a cheap car. It's like advice. I'm paying $300 more for this Chalmers than I paid for my old car. But I can see right away I'm really getting $500 more in car and quality. Besides I'm driving a regular thoroughbred."

There are lots of men like my friend. People don't shop around much in buying meat for the home. A rib roast is a rib roast. If one butcher has rib roast at 2 cents a pound less than the other, it's safe to venture that it's 2 cents a pound inferior meat.

Quality—and the quality scale of life—that is what the American people are seeking today as never before, in my casual observation.

And a great help is a quality car like the 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers. Forget that the price is only $1090 Detroit. The price is not determined by the President of the Company, nor by the Chief Engineer. The price is determined by cost accountants. That accounts for the odd figure $1090.

The sum of $1,000,000 has been added to Chalmers factory equipment since the birth of the 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers about a year ago. Added why? Just to make each car a little better than the one that went out the factory door ahead of it.

P. S.—To remind you—the Chalmers Company is building 20,000 more of them. This model will be continued without change in design into next season.

L. T. Silver

1760 Broadway, at 57th Street

Tel. Circle 700.

Brooklyn Bronx Yonkers

DAUGHTER-IN-LAW SUES LOU PAYN

Ex-Superintendent of Insurance and His Son Are Charged with Conspiracy.

SAYS HUSBAND WAS CRUEL

Wife Asserts Politician and His Son Forced Her to Sign a Release While She Was Ill.

Louis F. Payn of Chatham, at one time United States Marshal, and later Superintendent of Insurance, Republican leader of Columbia County for fifty years, and for years one of the influential men in the Republican State organization, was made joint defendant in the Supreme Court yesterday in a suit filed against him and his son, Colonel Elijah L. Payn, by Colonel Payn's wife, Mrs. Blanche D. Payn.

Mrs. Payn seeks a separation from her husband on the ground of cruelty and abandonment, and also wants to set aside, on the grounds of conspiracy, an agreement by which she accepted $5,500 from Louis F. Payn in full settlement of all claims against his son. Colonel Payn's answer to the suit contains countercharges of misconduct by his wife, and a denial that she was deceived by him and his father when she accepted the money and executed a general release.

In her complaint Mrs. Payn alleged that she married Colonel Payn on Oct. 22, 1913, and that he abandoned her in London the following April. She said that subsequently he refused to have anything to do with her or to send her any money. She charged that from December, 1913, her husband drank to excess, and was cruel to her.

Mrs. Payn alleges that in January, 1915, she was "reduced to a condition of utter penury," and was compelled to pawn the few articles of jewelry she owned for the necessities of life. She had no Winter clothing, she asserted, and was forced to subsist on one meal a day. During this time, because of the "studied cruelty and indifference" of her husband she had become sick, nervous, and wholly incapable of transacting business, she alleged.

The plaintiff alleged that while she was in this weakened condition her husband and his father conspired to take advantage of her and threatened that unless she signed an agreement they offered she would be left destitute and would become a public charge.

In his answer Colonel Payn, through his attorney, State Senator James J. Walker, admits that he left his wife without intending to return, and that he resisted messages and entreaties sent him by his wife demanding money. He attaches to his answer the agreement signed by his wife, in which she agreed to accept $5,500 offered by Louis F. Payne for a full release of all claims against his son, after taking the advice of her attorney, P. H. Goldbaum.

MISS HELEN FISKE ENGAGED

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Haley Fiske to Wed Rev. E. D. Evans.

Mr. and Mrs. Haley Fiske of 39 Riverside Drive and Bernardsville, N. J., have announced the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Helen Fiske, to the Rev. Edward Dering Evans, rector of St. Luke's Church, Baltimore, Md.

Miss Fiske's father is Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Her mother before her marriage was Miss Marione C. Cushman. Her brother, Haley Fiske, Jr., is at Harvard. She has three sisters, the Misses Virginia, Katherine, and Margaret Fiske.

No date has been set for the wedding.

New Broadhurst Play Coming.

"Rich Man, Poor Man," a new play by George Broadhurst, based on a story by Maximilian Foster, will be presented in the Forty-eighth Street Theatre Friday night of next week, after three performances in Wilmington the first part of the week. The cast will include Marie Wainwright, William B. Mack, John Bowers, Brandon Hurst, Frank Westerton, Rudolph Cameron, Emmett Shackelford, Coates Gwenne, Arthur Fitzgerald, Jessie Ralph, Georgia Lawrence, Emily Fitzroy, Regina Wallace, Marcia Harris, Geraldine Bechwith, and Helen Crane.

Miss Tobin to Wed E. I. Williams.

Mrs. J. J. Tobin of Glen Ridge, N. J., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Georgene Thompson Tobin, to Edward Ingham Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Williams of this city. The wedding will take place in January.

Passengers for Bordeaux.

Some of those booked to sail today for Bordeaux on the French liner Chicago are:

Count d'Ariot, French Minister to Santo Domingo; Mrs. E. A. Brickell, Gregory N. Eickoff, the Rev. J. Warven, the Rev. W. Arbour, Jean Lemoine, Max Paul, Mrs. Soubie Rose, Mrs. E. Rampon, Miss Helene Rampon, Dr. and Mrs. Abraham Salgar, Luis Salgar, the Rev. R. Trudel.

SIGNAL DRILL FOR LEHIGH.

Coaches Line Up Two Elevens for Practice in Regular Positions.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 20.—The first signal practice of the season took place on Taylor Field at Lehigh University today. Magunnes, Ayrault, Good, Crawford, and Dick Heuer joined the squad. In the signal drill Brunner, Magunnes, and Halstead comprised the Varsity back field, with Hallowell at quarter. The second string combination was Crawford, Sweetland., and Heuer, with Tomlinson at quarter back. In the forward passing today Quist showed better form than yesterday. The first morning session will be held tomorrow.

You Pay Less at Dale's

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LENOX HOTEL TO BE SOLD.

The Aspinwall to be Made a Winter Resort by Its Purchasers.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 20.—Hotel Aspinwall and its properties will be sold to a New York corporation. An agreement to sell has been given by the executors of the estate of the late General Thomas H. Hubbard of New York and others interested in the properties.

George E. Owens of New York was in Lenox today inspecting the property before the deeds were signed. The corporation which will take over the hotel and about 400 acres of land intends to make Hotel Aspinwall a Winter resort and provide every kind of Winter sports for guests.

The hotel property of about twenty-two acres is assessed for $228,000 and the 400-acre Aspinwall Woolsey tract, which adjoins, for $70,000. The Aspinwall Hotel Company was organized in 1900 and the hotel built that year and opened in June, 1901.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard F. Smith opened their country place, Ledgelands, for a concert for the benefit of St. George's Episcopal Church this afternoon. Many of the Lenox and Stockbridge cottagers were patrons. The concert netted about $200.

Mrs. Charles L. Wetherbee of New York will entertain at bridge at Stonyhurst, Great Barrington, tomorrow afternoon.

William D. Crane, son of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Crane, who have a country place in Becket, has returned from France, where he has been serving with the American Ambulance for the last six months.

Mrs. Philip H. Brice and Miss Catherine Biddle Leonard and Mr. and Mrs. John Jay Chapman and Chandler Chapman of Philadelphia arrived today at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Baroness von Kettler of Berlin arrived at Hotel Aspinwall today.

Hoyt Sherman of New York is visiting Mrs. Charles M. Sherman at Four Brook Farm, Tyringham.

GARRISON IN GOLF MATCH.

Ex-Secretary of War and Justice Tierney Victors at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Sept. 20.—Lieut. Commander Richard White of the flagship Wyoming, late United States Naval Attaché at Rome and Vienna, and Mrs. White are here for October.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Earle, Jr., of Brooklyn, who were married Monday in New York, arrived here today to spend their honeymoon. Mrs. Earle was Miss Virginia Parker, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Ransom Parker.

On the golf links a four-ball match was played this morning between former Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison and Supreme Court Justice John M. Tierney of New York against Senator James A. O'Gorman and Eugene A. Philbin of New York. Mr. Garrison and Justice Tierney won two up.

The finals in the tennis tournament in men's singles on the Homestead courts were played off this afternoon, a cup given by Russell Duane of Philadelphia being won by Morris Duane, who beat J. A. O'Gorman, Jr., of New York, 3—6, 4—6, 6—1, 8—6, 8—6.

Making up a luncheon party at Boone Cabin today were Mr. and Mrs. William Greene, Miss Helen Greene, Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Holmes, Dr. Christian Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Field, and Miss Briggs.

Mrs. W. C. Worthington and Mrs. W. L. James of Baltimore arrived at the Homestead today from White Sulphur Springs, where they spent the Summer. Henry T. Sloane got here from New York, and others to arrive at the Homestead were Mrs. John Jelke and John Jelke, Jr., Chicago; John Gay, Philadelphia; Richard P. Leydon and G. C. Totting, New York.

SARGENT IN THE ROCKIES.

Is Painting Canadian Scenery—James Lane Allen Also There.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE LOUISE, Alberta, Sept. 20.—John S. Sargent, the American artist, has spent the last month painting in the Canadian Rockies in and near Lake Louise and Field, camping out in the Yoho Valley and on the shores of Lake O'Hara, a beautiful sheet of water, 7,000 feet above sea level, to which a trail has recently been constructed by the Dominion Government. At Field Inn Sargent met James Lane Allen, who has also spent the Summer in the Rockies, writing, climbing, and fishing.

At Lake O'Hara Mr. Sargent painted an open-air portrait of his Norwegian guide, Carl, who was annoyed because the artist would not let him comb his hair.

RUTGERS SEASON PUT OFF.

Game with Albright Scheduled for Saturday Is Canceled.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 20.—The Rutgers football season has been postponed one week. The game scheduled to be played here with Albright on Saturday was cancelled today on account of the infantile paralysis epidemic and the first game will be played here against Villanova on Sept. 30.

The first practice game of the season was played this afternoon, the Varsity scoring two touchdowns in twenty minutes, although Nash, an All-American tackle last year, and others of last year's team played on the second eleven. Bracher made the first tally on a massed formation, while Wittpenn scored the second on a forward pass. Roselle, all-Scholastic quarterback of New Jersey last year, reported in uniform today and worked out with the team.

POPE AGAIN DEPLORES RAIDS

Points Out in Protest That World Loses by Attacks on Monuments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 20.—Again Pope Benedict has protested against the Austrian bombardment of Venice, renewing his condemnation of the damage which has been inflicted upon unfortified and harmless towns and villages when there had been no military object in view. The Pope's protest points out that the raids on these places are rendered all the more grave when, as in the cases of the Venice, Ravenna, and Ancona attacks, the enemy injured temples of religion and priceless and unreplaceable art treasures.

The Pope declares that these monuments are reverened by all mankind, and do not belong to any one country, but to all humanity. Therefore, the losses are equally serious for the attacker and the attacked, he asserts.

Forbes-Robertson Almost Well.

Ian Forbes-Robertson, the English actor, said yesterday he had heard from England by the last mail that his brother, Sir Johnston, had almost recovered from his severe illness, which had confined him to his bed for the last three months.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The date for the first performance of "Arms and the Girl," the new war drama by Grant Stewart and Robert Baker, has been changed from Tuesday to Wednesday night of next week at the Fulton. The piece had some preliminary performances in Atlantic City this week.

Hugh Ward, Managing Director of the J. C. Williamson Company, Limited, of Australia, has signed a long-term contract with Florence Rockwell for her appearance in Australia in American successes. In Miss Rockwell's repertoire will be "Common Clay," "Cheating Cheaters," "The House of Glass," "The Heart of Wetonah," and "Outcast." The actress recently completed a motion picture engagement.

Auriol Lee, who has been seen here in "Milestones," and last season as Jessica in Sir Herbert Tree's production of "The Merchant of Venice," has been engaged to play the role of Dame Quickly in the revival of "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

Marie Tempest will begin her season in Cyril Harcourt's comedy, "A Lady's Name," next week in Philadelphia.

Lillian Tucker has been added to the cast of "Her Soldier Boy," a musical piece the Messrs. Shubert will produce shortly.

Lucy Gillette will be one of the entertainers in the new Ziegfeld "Midnight Follies" atop the New Amsterdam.

MISS ANGLIN SEEN IN SPARKLING COMEDY

She Gives a Really Brilliant Performance in "Caroline" at the Empire.

BY SOMERSET MAUGHAM

This Clever English Dramatist Plays Airily with the Imperishable Beauty of the Unattainable.

CAROLINE—A comedy in three acts by William Somerset Maugham. At the Empire.

Caroline Ashley	Margaret Anglin
Maude Fulton	Florence Edney
Isabella Trench	Viva Birkett
Cooper	Lillian Brennard
Robert Oldham	Charles Dalton
Dr. Cornish	Arthur Chesney
Rex Cunningham	Rex McDougall

Something of the superlative brilliance of the comedies of Oscar Wilde sparkles in the new play which had its first New York performance last evening at the Empire. It is called "Caroline" and is the latest work of William Somerset-Maugham, best known over here as the author of "The Land of Promis" and of one or two of the indistinguishable pieces tossed off at the rate of one a season by John Drew. This time Mr. Maugham's lucky star is Margaret Anglin, and in the title rôle she gives a performance that is a really memorable achievement in high comedy. Between them, they provide an altogether delightful evening in the theatre.

"Caroline" is an airy trifle, but it has qualities that are exceedingly rare on the American stage. It has leisure without being languid. It has wit—a pretty wit. It toys with life. It has a quality which—whether you relish the fact or not, and there is no particular reason why you should seriously object—is of infrequent occurrence among the properties of the contemporary American playwright. For "Caroline" has elegance. It can boast, in spots—instead of in unlimited abundance—of the kind of brilliance that keeps "The Importance of Being Earnest" as glittering today as when it was written, more than twenty years ago. Mr. Maugham has done some pretty fine fooling in the new play at the Empire.

"Caroline" trifles with the notion that nothing has quite such imperishable beauty as the unattainable. Caroline Ashley has enjoyed for ten long years all the comforts of grass widowhood, among them a serene menage, the languishing glances of a melancholy youth, and the steady devotion of a middle-aged barrister. He and she are happily waiting for her release, when one day it comes. Ashley is dead; they are free to marry; their long-awaited hour has come. And straightway they are perfectly miserable. Neither wants the other; neither wants a change.

Each would like to leave things just as they had always been, but they are being mercilessly driven to the altar by the pressure of their solicitous friends, when, by a lie of heroic proportions and really magnificent detail, Caroline brings her husband to life, and, at the end, you leave her glowing happily in the consciousness that once more she is that supremely desirable thing—the unattainable.

The idea for this escape is supplied, in an alarmed and inspired moment, by her physician whom Caroline had about made up her mind to marry in self-defense. Besides, she owed him a grudge. He had diagnosed her woe as the unobserved approach of middle-age—no less. Caroline had laughed him to scorn, but you could read her uneasiness at his very first question:

"Have you noticed, dear lady?" asked significantly this wretch of a doctor, "how much younger policemen seem to be nowadays?"

And had she noticed how tired she was at dances when 1 o'clock came around? It had not been so in the days of her girlhood. Well, that was just because she used to sleep till noon. Ah, but now she simply cannot help arising at 8. Old age, madam, old age.

Thus lightly does Mr. Maugham play with the distresses of Caroline. The rôle is played to perfection by Margaret Anglin, who is looking particularly well. Her appearance in this new comedy inaugurates her return to the Frohman management and her first appearance at the Empire since the days of the stock company long ago—the fine days of "The Unforseen" and "Mrs. Dane's Defence."

BECK'S CLOSE CALL.

Narrowly Escapes Being Swallowed by a Black Snake.

A thrilling hand-to-hand encounter between Mr. Joseph Beck, the prominent crossing watchman and roof-repairer of Lakeville, and a huge black snake is reported by the reliable Wooster Republican.

Mr. Beck, it seems having given over crossing-watching for the nounce and turned his attention to roof-repairing, the other day suddenly was set upon by a colossal black snake, which sprang at its supposed prey from the branches of a tall tree, where it had been lurking, prowling and awaiting just such an opportunity. The grim assailant's plan very clearly was to swallow Mr. Beck head first, thus making an end of him at once, but Mr. Beck, taken completely by surprise as he was, was too quick for him and succeeded in ducking, dodging, and diverting the attack to his right arm, which the vast constrictor, swallowing the disappointment as best as he might, straightway began to constrict in a vice-like grip.

Back and forth over the roof, often perilously near one edge or the other, the tide of battle surged, and our hero was beginning to feel numb and faint from the terrific pressure exerted by his antagonist, when, happening to remember where he had left his hatchet, he, fighting desperately every inch of the way, slid down the ladder, seized the deadly implement and hatcheted the reptile's hissing head off, just as slick as a whistle.

The reptile measured six feet six inches from crown to heel and, had not his initial plan of swallowing Mr. Beck without delay been foiled, he undoubtedly would have encompassed the task, for Mr. Beck is only five feet eight inches.—Ohio State Journal.

When the Baby Comes.

After a man has been married a year or two he takes the picture of a woman out of his watch and replaces it with one of a baby.—Topeka Capital.

TONIGHT 7:30 SHARP Cavalleria-Pagliacci
With Metropolitan Stars, Chorus and Orchestra.
AMATO, AUDISIO, BOTTA, FITZIU, GADSKI, HOWARD, TEGANI, Cond. CONTI.
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Ticket Sale, $2.50 to 25 cents; at
Metropolitan Opera House 9 to 5. After 5 at the Stadium
and all Agencies. Mgt. Metropolitan Musical Bureau.

COLUMBIA Bway & 47th | Twice Daily | Popular Prices
BOWERY BURLESQUERS 2:15 & 8:15 ALL NEW

COLORADO JUSTICE.

Admirable Sample of It in the Case of "Fighting Frank."

The other day in a small Colorado mining town a local justice of the name of Cole was holding court. Judge Cole had just imposed a fine upon a prisoner at the bar for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, whereupon a friend of the man fined, also a local bully known as "Fighting Frank," who was displeased with the verdict, addressed the court with the following remark:

"You're a—(very rude, naughty, unprintable word) of a Judge!"

"I beg your pardon," said Judge Cole, looking mildly over his glasses, "are you addressing me, Frank?"

"You bet I are," hissed Frank, "an' you heerd wot I said!"

"I'm not sure about that," meekly replied the Judge; "would you mind repeating it?"

Then Frank repeated what he had said, and added, "You ain't got brains enuff to pound sand, let alone be a Judge! You gimme a pain in my collarbone!"

Judge Cole sighed deeply and pondered the situation; there was a grieved look on his judicial face. He had about decided to fine Fighting Frank for contempt of court, then suddenly changed his mind.

Judge Cole removed his judicial glasses, rose from his judicial chair and taking off his judicial coat folded it up neatly and placed it on his desk. Then he left the bench and approached Fighting Frank in the capacity of a private citizen. Hauling off suddenly, but without ostentation, Judge Cole handed Fighting Frank a vicious wallop on the point of the jaw.

Spectators disagree somewhat concerning the feat Fighting Frank performed when the Judge struck him—some say he turned a back somersault without touching his hands, others insist that his feet struck the ceiling. Be that as it may, when Frank hit the floor he lay there quietly for several minutes. When he regained consciousness Judge Cole helped him to his feet and asked him how he felt. Frank told the Judge he felt as if he had made a mistake in criticising Judge Cole's ruling, and humbly apologized for his hasty opinion.

Judge Cole then returned to the bench and, having assumed his judicial habiliments, publicly pleaded guilty to assault and battery and fined himself $25, which the Judge explained was a heavy fine, but that the assault and battery in this instance was worth that to him.

The Judge then called the next case.—Boston Post.

SEES A GERMAN RETREAT.

French Professor Predicts Retirement in West in the Near Future.

A general German retreat on the western front in the near future was predicted yesterday by Emmânuel de Martonne, professor of geology at the University of Paris. Professor de Martonne arrived in America on Monday and went immediately to the Maison Française as the French Exchange Professor to Columbia University.

Since the outbreak of the war Professor de Martonne has been engaged in assisting the War Office in the preparation of war maps and in drawing up reports on the topography of the battlefields.

"From a study of the German's western battle line," he said, "it would seem that she must retreat at certain points in order to make the battle line straight. Our forces, hammering her line at several points, have not broken through but have closed in, forcing por-creating what might be called deep hollows. Military tactics would seem to compel Germany to straighten her lines."

WOLVERINES HARD AT IT.

Football Starts Among Colleges of Big Nine Conference.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 20.—Fielding H. Yost, coach of the University of Michigan football team, put twenty-three aspirants to the Varsity eleven through a stiff workout on Ferry Field yesterday, and plans to continue the drilling until he rounds a team into shape.

The opening day's work consisted of almost everything usually seen in a football game, and concluded with two elevens participating in defensive work. Several of last year's regulars have already arrived, and all those who will be in school this year are expected before the end of the week.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Practise among the big nine conference football elevens opened officially today, and candidates who aspire to positions on the various teams will settle down to the hard drills of a season which will close on the Saturday before Thanksgiving. A majority of the coaches have reported that the number of candidates is larger than for several years, and they predict a season of fast football.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42 ST. MON., SEPT. 25. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy By Emmerich Kalman Composer of "SARI." SEATS NOW.

ZIEGFELD ROOF (Atop New Amsterdam) Closed Temporarily for Preparation of NEW ZIEGFELD MID-NIGHT FROLIC OPENING THURS. NIGHT, SEPT. 28.

HUDSON THEATRE, West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed & Sat.
SECOND MATINEE SATURDAY 2:20.
"Her welcome was one of multitudinous cheers and not a few heartfelt and flattering tears." —World.
"The Gladdest Play in All the Glad World."—Telegram.
POLLYANNA
"If you loved 'The Poor Little Rich Girl,' 'Daddy Long-Legs' and 'Peg o' My Heart' you will love 'Pollyanna' still more. You won't be able to help yourself; no matter how much of a grouch you may carry to the theatre with you."—Globe.

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY Theatre. B'way & 46th Evs. 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS
Seven Chances

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Eves. 8:20. First Matinee Saturday. Charles Frohman Presents
MARGARET ANGLIN
in Wm. Somerset Maugham's Comedy
CAROLINE

LYCEUM 45th St. & Bway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20
MATINEES TODAY AND SAT.
"A GREAT ACTOR IN A GREAT PLAY" —AMERICAN.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
OTIS SKINNER
In Booth Tarkington's Comedy
MISTER ANTONIO
"BIG SUCCESS." —WORLD.

CRITERION Broadway & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
"There is only one Arliss. You can scarcely afford to miss him."—Times.
GEORGE ARLISS
in PAGANINI
"Arliss makes Paganini as real as he made Disraeli."—Eve. Mail.

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. LAST 2 WEEKS
FAIR and WARMER
with MADGE KENNEDY

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG

FULTON 46 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. NEXT MATINEE SAT. 2:30.
THE SILENT WITNESS
"THE BEST DRAMA IN TOWN."
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27—Seats Monday
WILLIAM HARRIS, Jr., Presents
"ARMS AND THE GIRL"
A Comedy by Grant Stewart & Robert Baker

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Life's Mighty Drama in one sweeping glance.
The first and only production Mr. Griffith has made since the "Birth of a Nation."

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LAST WEEK THE GREAT LOVER
TUESDAY EVE., SEPT. 26th. SEATS NOW.
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A DRAMA BY CYRIL HARCOURT.

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CHEATING CHEATERS
MATINEE SATURDAY 2:20.

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HIS BRIDAL NIGHT
WITH THE DOLLY SISTERS

Globe Theatre
NIGHTLY AT 8:20. NEXT MAT. SAT.
"A resounding, emphatic tuneful success." —Telegraph.
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Ma Go's

(See this space tomorrow)

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THE GIRL FROM BRAZIL
TYPICAL SHUBERT MUSICAL SHOW—THEREFORE A1.

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48th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Last Week $1.50. Mat. Today 2:25. Here
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LYRIC 42d. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S
THE FLAME
"Glorified melodrama—a smashing success." —"Pat" in N. Y. Journal.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Ev. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
HENRY E. DIXEY
in a new Comedy, MR. LAZARUS.

Pierrot THE Prodigal
THE PANTOMIME WITH MUSIC.

BOOTH Thea., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
39TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

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THE GUILTY MAN
Cast includes IRENE FENWICK.

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Mat. Today, 25c & 50c. "The House of Glass"
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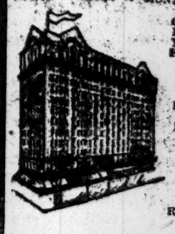

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1916.

MR. WILSON'S WISE DECISION.

Mr. WILSON is one of the most effective speakers that American public life has known. It is natural that some of the leaders of his party, forgetting the larger matter of the President's dignity, in the immediate desired political object, should urge him to go on the stump. He refuses to do so. He will make no campaign tour. He will stick to his previous resolution "to accept invitations to "discuss public questions only from "nonpartisan organizations." He is not merely a candidate for President, he is President. Precedent, a just regard for the traditions and proprieties of his place, forbid him to be a political itinerant. His determination will be generally approved. No President has ever gone on the stump. Mr. TAFT made Republican speeches, not with the most fortunate results, when he was President. He made them as a Republican in the primary campaign, not as President or candidate for President. He did not take the stump in 1912. Vehement as Mr. ROOSEVELT was in his own behalf in 1912, he did not make speeches for Mr. TAFT in 1908. The journeys of Mr. MCKINLEY and General HARRISON when they were in the Presidential office were in response to that pardonable and keen American or human curiosity to see and hear notable figures.

It is this respectful curiosity which accompanies Mr. WILSON, as it has accompanied other Presidents, in his travels. It is essentially nonpartisan, and all Presidents may gain something in breadth of view by the broad popular contacts which Presidential journeys bring about. The case of ANDREW JOHNSON belongs to a time of extreme partisan bitterness, but his "swinging around the circle" has left no fragrant memory. We cannot expect that the golden Era of Good Feeling will return, though Mr. TAFT attracted in the South and among Democrats generally a sentiment of kindliness, unabated still, even if not shared by Mr. ROOSEVELT'S followers. General JACKSON, who has the reputation of being as headstrong and violent a President as the country has ever had, save one, surprised the irreconcilable Federalists, who regarded him about as Mr. ROOSEVELT regards Mr. WILSON, by his perfect courtesy and charming manners when he visited New England. Some Presidents, unreasonably assailed in office, have become popular after leaving it. In spite of political malice, rancor, and falsehood, the American people have a solid respect for the Presidency and the President. It would be a grave error to diminish that respect.

To maintain the distinction between the partisan and the President is difficult. The President as a candidate, rushing from town to town, a solicitor of votes, liable to be obsessed by the passion of crowds, sinking the President in the politician, would be no welcome spectacle to thoughtful men, whatever quickening of the party pulse here and there his appearances might cause.

And that quickening is a political legend. Curiosity is the chief motive of the crowds. Mr. BRYAN, one of the most taking and pleasing of popular orators, has been three times the melancholy victim of that legend. The men who decide elections must be won by superiority of argument and reason. They must be convinced. The hurrahs of the partisan whose mind is made up don't count. The few thousands or hundreds of thousands that a candidate for office can reach with his voice are an insignificant fraction of the electorate. Not for their effect on the people who heard LINCOLN and DOUGLAS debate at Freeport and Jonesboro and so on, but for their effect, not fully recognizable until 1860, on the voters of the free States generally, were the debates of 1858 powerful and memorable. Men read, pondered. So Mr. WILSON, speaking at Shadow Lawn, will speak to the whole country. He will have every opportunity of calm weighing and consideration. Not hastily, impromptu, between stations, not fragmentarily, but with all the orderly process of his keen intellect, expressing clear thoughts in clear language, he will set forth his policies accomplished and intended, and give an account of his stewardship.

Not only in lucidity and grace of speech will he have an advantage over Mr. HUGHES. He will not be revolving rapidly in an attempt to capture "doubtful" States by word of mouth. Time, deliberation, intellectual strength not frittered away in a multitude of encounters, physical strength not depleted by forced response to local importunities, to insistence of political managers and the fatigues of travel—these superiorities are on Mr. WILSON'S side. His speeches, finer than Mr. HUGHES'S, will be carefully read. They will have a mass effect. Mr. HUGHES suffers from a multiplicity of issues, mostly phantom, and the number of places where he has to hold forth. Pinpricks against body blows. And if Mr. HUGHES thinks he has found in the eight-hour legislation a count on which he can stand, Mr. WILSON has only to expound the whole program of which Congress, including more than a third of Mr. HUGHES'S party in the House, has accepted but a part. The character of the additional legislation which Mr. WILSON recommended, set before the country, will show that here, as in so many other of his somewhat fretful miscellaneous criticisms, Mr. HUGHES has not been fair to the facts. Mr. WILSON has a record of noble, positive, fruitful, constructive legislative and executive achievement. He can be trusted to make the exposition worthy of the record.

TO SAVE FOREST WASTE.

There is great and deplorable waste in the lumber industry. The manufacturers say that, on an average, 65 per cent. of every tree cut does not reach the consumer, but is thrown away. In other fields we are now utilizing much that formerly was lost. This is especially noticeable in the work of by-product coke ovens and in the saving of acids at smelting plants. The time may come when paper can be made profitably from cotton stalks. Any legal, fair, and reasonable plan for preventing forest waste deserves careful consideration by Federal authorities.

In a long statement filed a few days ago with the Federal Trade Commission, the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association proposes a plan and asks the commission to decide whether it is at variance with the anti-trust law. It involves an agreement by manufacturers that they will not sell below the cost of production, and the establishment of a score of sales agencies. Selling below cost by some, in a kind of cut-throat competition, they assert, is the chief cause of waste, because it forces others to take the "cream of the forest" and to throw away much that has less value, although it ought to be utilized. Only by co-operation can abuses be eliminated. Such an agreement as they suggest would not, they say, interfere with fair competition. They would have the commission make investigations as to cost of production. As this varies with localities and the kinds of wood, the task is not an easy one. While the agreement, if it should be permitted and made, would not cause such uniformity of prices as a combination clearly unlawful might establish, it would probably increase to some extent the rates paid by consumers. But they and the nation would eventually gain something by the discontinuance of wasteful practices and a saving of natural resources.

The subject is one of so much importance that undoubtedly the commission will give due weight to the facts and arguments which the association has submitted. If it finds that what is proposed is not forbidden by law and involves no injustice, the manufacturers may reasonably expect that it will assist them in the work which they are ready to do.

THE POPULAR SIDE.

Neither Mr. MCCOMBS nor Mr. CALDER should ignore the lesson of ROBERT BACON'S phenomenal run for the Senatorship nomination. What Mr. BACON did was a thing which before he accomplished it would have been called impossible. Mr. CALDER, a popular man and known to all the politicians in the State, set about building up an organization which had but one purpose, his own nomination for the Senatorship. He began it three years ago. His failure to receive the nomination in 1914 only spurred him to greater efforts. For two years he has been devoting himself single-heartedly to this one object. In his labors he met with hardly any obstacles; everything went swimmingly. The men who controlled the party organization were for him and among others he had no enemies. It appeared that he would receive the nomination by a unanimous vote. Then, only about a week before the time for filing nominations expired, Mr. BACON entered the field.

Mr. CALDER expressed with entire sincerity his regret that Mr. BACON had entered on a hopeless campaign, and disposed of him at the outset by saying that he had come in too late; that he, CALDER, had the organization and the votes, and the case was closed. Every politician in the State undoubtedly agreed with him. Yet this last-minute candidate polled an immense vote and nearly defeated him; and if the contest had been on even terms there is no question that BACON would have been victorious, as he was nearly victorious in spite of CALDER'S long lead.

CALDER'S popularity was not offset by any greater popularity of BACON'S, who, despite his more notable public services, is much less known to the Republican voters of the State. He made that rup, he got that vote, he frightened the organization nearly out of its wits, simply by letting everybody know where he stood, and thus he demonstrated that his view of the issues was the popular one. CALDER is no pacifist, he stands for preparedness, he has never truckled to the German vote; but his stand on those questions, while satisfactory, was negative, and BACON'S was positive. "I am an avowed unneutral," declared BACON at the outset; he repelled the German vote where CALDER merely did not invite it; he even ran as the friend of France. The "pussyfooters," trying to speak in whispers for fear of antagonizing this or that vote, regarded this as the worst sort of politics. It was the best; without it BACON would not have got a much bigger vote than did the gentleman who ran against Governor WHITMAN. WHITMAN is unpopular, CALDER is popular, there was no uprising against the organization, no antimachine cry, and there was no protest vote. That is shown by WHITMAN'S almost unopposed nomination, though he was the least popular man on the organization ticket. CALDER was not opposed as a machine candidate; if he had been, WHITMAN would have been, too. The votes against CALDER were cast for a man who fairly shrieked his sympathy with the Allies, his detestation of the man who brought on the war, his belief in straightout Americanism as a foreign policy, and who even advocated compulsory military service.

The moral is that "pussyfooting" does not pay, that it does not attract votes, that the candidate who wants to be shrewd and smart and "slick" and get votes by taking the popular side has been mistaken about which is the popular side. It is not only patriotic to repel the hyphen vote and speak out flatly for Americanism; it is also profitable in the matter of votes. Mr. HUGHES, starting on his second tour, might well study the results in the New York primaries.

CHECKING CITY SALARY COSTS.

The committee upon the new budget, according to yesterday's report, ordered the salaries of two Kings County court stenographers raised from $2,700 to $2,900, despite the criticism that those are high prices for such work. It appears that there was nothing else to do. Under the State law the Justices have the power to fix the salaries, and the city has no option about the payment. Although the salaries will be paid, a protest was entered, and it was recommended that the amendment of the law should be sought. That the amendment will be opposed is sure. It attacks the discretion of the Justices, if not their good faith, and such prerogatives are hard to abolish.

It is in just such cases that the existence of a standard is useful. There is nothing personal about the application of a rule, and the burden is upon those who attack the rule. Referring to the Tirrell standards, it appears that "the duties of incumbents of "these positions (court stenographers) "require the highest degree of steno-"graphic skill and a wide knowledge "of court procedure." The range of salary fixed is from $2,100 to $2,940, the highest rating being after two years' experience. The fact that the Justices have ordered the highest salary allowable under the standard is all that appears on the record, and does not make out a clear case against either the Justices or the stenographers. On the other hand, if the same amount were to be paid under the standards the city's security would be greater.

The case is stronger respecting the Kings County Librarian. He receives $4,200, the specifications calling for $1,800 to $2,820. His assistant receives $2,500, the maximum standard specification being $1,500. These cases are not conspicuous, and therein lies their importance. The $100,000,000 salary account is made up of a multitude of inconspicuous cases, and the dollars dribble away for lack of a standard by which to test the reasonableness either of the payments or of the motions for the reduction. It is by reference to the rule and the specifications that the salary reformers will make most progress. Zeal is shown by arbitrary recommendations of decreases by tens and twenties of dollars, and there are many such. But danger exists of exhausting public interest by a multiplicity of details which are attacked and defended as matters of discretion about which either side might be right or wrong. The impersonal application of impersonal standards is the right way of dealing with a matter abounding in such doubtful cases.

MR. FITZGERALD'S RESPONSIBILITY.

It would be unjust to say that Mr. FITZGERALD, organizer of the Amalgamated Association of street railway men, is responsible for the acts of violence that have been thus far noted during the progress of the strike upon the traction lines. Doubtless some of the persons who commit these lawless acts are strikers, but, as is always the case, many of them belong to that rather large class who have never been on strike because they have never done any work, for in every large city hoodlums make up a considerable part of every turbulent crowd. But for the continuance of these acts of violence and disorder Mr. FITZGERALD will be morally responsible, since nothing in the world but his senseless refusal to admit defeat now stands in the way of the restoration of perfectly normal traction conditions throughout the city.

The committee representing the merchants of the city ought to see, as Mayor MITCHEL and Chairman STRAUS do clearly see, that there is no longer any chance of a settlement of the trouble through negotiation between Mr. FITZGERALD and the companies. The employés of the surface lines who went on strike have been condemned for their action by the Mayor and the Public Service Commission, they have been told that they violated their agreement. They have no standing for negotiation with the company. Mr. SHONTS'S answer to the committee representing the merchants was perfectly conclusive. There is no Interborough strike, the trains are running, service is normal, and if the officers of the company should attempt any dicker with Mr. FITZGERALD they would invite trouble with their loyal men who want nothing to do with the Amalgamated Association. Public authority must now make itself felt in repressing violence by methods so effective as to be at once punitive and deterrent. The service of the Police Department has been worthy of very high praise, and to that department the public will look for prompt measures to counteract counsels of lawlessness such as were given by one of Mr. FITZGERALD'S agents and abettors on Tuesday.

No strike begun for just reasons has need of violence to gain its ends. Public opinion is never unjust to labor, its inclination is to be, if anything, over-sympathetic with attempts to improve labor conditions. Lawlessness is a pretty sure indication of a bad strike, it is the almost unfailing accompaniment of a failing strike. Mr. FITZGERALD can put a stop to disorder by ceasing his agitation. He no longer has any proper standing in labor affairs in New York City. He is repudiated by the very men he professed to be serving. He does not represent the right to organize, his strike was not begun nor is it continued in defense of that right. He represents nothing in the world but an attempt to force his kind of union organization upon a body of men who prefer their own union to his. He is not at all the leader of a struggle of labor against its employers, but in a fight of one union against another. The public has no sympathy for such endeavors. Reason and justice forbid sympathy with an attempt to coerce men to give up their own union and become members of another.

In his larger and wickeder designs to bring about a general strike Mr. FITZGERALD is bound to fail, as he has failed in his minor purpose. But as it is always easy to make trouble, he may be the cause of further crimes against the peace and order of the city. Anybody can see that he is doing the cause of labor a great deal of harm. It is rather trying to a public altogether disposed to be sympathetic with the just complaints of labor to see a labor leader following such unworthy and evil courses as he has chosen to pursue. It would be well if Mr. GOMPERS would take it upon himself to give Mr. FITZGERALD some much needed counsels of good sense and prudence.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Would Home-Made Bread Be Cheaper?

While all kinds of malefactors are being accused of "bleeding" the "poor consumer," Commissioner HARTIGAN stands out, lonely and conspicuous, as one who fights for him. Mr. HARTIGAN is head of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures, and he has been fighting hard to make the bakers live up to the promises contained in their bread labels. He contends, rightly enough, that though the price of flour and of the other materials of the baker's art has gone up, that is no reason why ten-ounce loaves should be permitted to masquerade under twelve-ounce labels. Accordingly, Mr. HARTIGAN is employing the processes of the law to convince bakers that honesty is, after all, the best policy, and the consuming public hopes devoutly that the courts will sustain his efforts.

The Commissioner, however, is not content with seeking to enforce the law against delinquent bakers. He offers to housewives the suggestion that more of them should bake their own bread. A campaign to this end, Mr. HARTIGAN thinks, "would be a good thing if it could be made effective." We fear there are many people, including housewives, who will take exception to the Commissioner's statement. The "bread that mother used to make" has gone out of vogue, not because the modern housewife is too "luxury loving" to do her own baking, but because it was really more expensive than the manufactured article made in large quantities. The big baking companies, by subdivision of labor, by cheap purchase of raw materials, and by the installation of up-to-date machinery, have attained a degree of efficiency which enables them to offer more bread and better bread for less than the housewife can make it.

The price of bread is going up, as everything else has been going up lately. The consumer may grumble, but he will probably continue to buy his bread ready-made. If Commissioner HARTIGAN can secure the passage of a "standard loaf" ordinance, and if he can compel the bakers to sell exactly what they pretend to sell, he will be doing all that can reasonably be expected of him in the way of guarding and promoting the interests of the hungry public.

Punishing the Man Who Moves on May Day.

Thousands of voters were disfranchised at Tuesday's primaries by a stupid defect in the law. They were those who moved from one election district to another after the November election. When one considers how many people move on the 1st of May alone, it is apparent that the number so disfranchised must have been immense. The general election law makes provision for the cases of voters who move; they register as having lived thirty days in the district. This is impracticable in the case of primary elections, but some other means should have been devised to prevent wholesale disfranchisement. A voter so disfranchised cannot even swear in his vote. The absurd result is that while it takes only thirty days' residence to entitle a man to vote at the general election, it takes ten months' residence to entitle him to vote in the primaries. If he moves one day after the November election, he cannot vote in the primaries nearly a year later. The only attempt to cure this defect is a provision that one may save his vote by going to the Board of Elections, or before a Magistrate, and making an affidavit when he moves. Few voters know of this provision, and fewer still will take the trouble so inconsiderately imposed upon them by indolent lawmakers.

Such a provision resembles many other provisions of our election laws in that it makes it as hard as possible to vote instead of making it as easy as possible. Voters should be encouraged to vote; they are upbraided as failing in their duty if they do not, but they get mighty little incitement or aid from the laws of this State. New York stands alone among the States in placing as many difficulties as possible in the way of performing the high duty of voting. This is true of our general election law, which is framed on the theory that every voter is a suspicious character and may intend to vote fraudulently, while other States proceed on the theory that voters are probably honest and yet seem to get along pretty well. But the general election law, despite all the obstacles it places in the road to the ballot box, contains no such absurdity as that which disfigures the primary law.

Two German Views on Atrocities.

The murder of hospital patients, hospital nurses, and sleeping women and children in their homes by bombs dropped at night from German airships over English villages and towns is approved by the German clergy and religious press. In a pamphlet defining the attitude of "Christians" toward "the present military situation," the Rev. THEODORE KAFTON, General Superintendent of the Prussian Protestant Church, defends such crimes. "That the English people," he says, "have thus to feel the war in their own persons is a historical necessity. May hundreds more Zeppelins devastate England!" Commenting on his words, the press organ of the Lutheran pastors says they are "the interpretation of our inmost thoughts." And the Berlin organ of the Prussian Roman Catholics, also expressing approval, asserts that there is nothing in this "legitimate and justified means of attack that Christianity can condemn."

These clergymen, instead of defending the Zeppelin murders, would do better to pray that their rulers may be led to end this barbarous kind of warfare. That duty not only their own holy calling imposes on them, but their love and pride in the good name of the Fatherland. The slaughter by Zeppelins of women and children and other civilians is terribly injurious to the German cause.

It is not possible to believe that German clergymen, whatever they may say for publication, really believe that the killing of innocent noncombatants is defensible. Nor is it possible to believe that they speak for the large body of public opinion in Germany. A better and truer light on the real views entertained by Germans of these atrocities is furnished in the protest forwarded to the German Foreign Office by the Faculty of the German High School at Aleppo in Turkey. The signers of this protest ask how Germany can escape responsibility for the atrocities committed in Armenia by her Turkish allies, and they express regret that condonation of these crimes by German military officials has placed a "terrible stain on Germany's honor" which will always remain "among the generations to come."

There is hardly room to doubt which of these two sets of views really represents enlightened opinion in Germany.

A Surgeon to Go to France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We need an American surgeon to take charge of our Red Cross Hospital here at Nice, and thus relieve the French physician we have had up to the present. Owing to the continued fighting on such an extended front there is a great dearth of surgeons, and the head of the Army Health Department has appealed to us to procure an American surgeon to take charge here.

Is there not some good American surgeon who could be sent out by friends in America, at their expense, or who would be willing to serve with us six months without compensation? His board and lodging will be furnished by us while he is here. If so, we ask that a cable be sent to this hospital: Address, American Hospital, Nice, France.

There are fifty beds in the hospital and it is entirely supported by Americans. Forty-nine of the beds are filled with wounded from the Saloniki front.

H. W. BARTOL,
President American Hospital.
Nice, France, Sept. 7, 1916.

JOSIAH ROYCE.

1855—1916.

Lord, grant him still some task for heart and brain—
A man's rich day of usefulness again!
Eager, yet all unhurried—poised to meet
All Fate holds forth of triumph or defeat.

O God most Wise—who deftly takes away
The tools and playthings of our little day,
Take Youth, and hope, and dreams surpassing fair,
But not the work we love!

Somehow, somewhere,
The master-mind moves toward the goal it sought!
Spare him his splendid quest—his crystal thought—
His vision sure, that was our all-delight
Till dusk enwrapped him, and the long, long night.

The scene—where shifted? Where at Thy behest
That hoard of priceless lore made manifest?
What service for the restless hand and heart,
So lavish of the wealth they could impart?
Surely Thy blessed vineyard cannot spare
Such craftsman, but must hold him dear and rare!
Some day, in Thy good time, shall we once more
About him press, and marvel as before?
Shall we of lesser mold behold him still
On Thy high tasks intent—dauntless of will,
And in his work the old-time matchless skill?

LAURA SIMMONS.

FOR YOSEMITE PARK.

Many Developments Planned, but Not a Tramway.

Darien, Conn., Sept. 19, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a dispatch from Bishop, Cal., which appeared in last Sunday's TIMES, reference was made to proposed developments in the Yosemite National Park by the Department of the Interior. It was stated that a tramway was to be constructed down the cañon walls to the floor of the Yosemite Valley, intimating that such plans had been decided upon as the result of my visit to the park this Summer.

While many interesting developments are being made in this national playground for the benefits of visitors, the construction of an incline has not even been contemplated by the department. The Tioga road, which runs across the park from east to west, has opened up a new route for the motorist through the upper park country. A cut-off from this road will lead out to the edge of the great cañon, where a splendid view of the valley will be obtained, but the motorist who wants to make a quick trip to the valley from this point will not find a "funicular" waiting to transport his car. He will find a good trail suitable for saddle animals and hikers, on which he can make a leisurely trip to the floor of the valley. His other alternative is to drive his car a matter of fifty miles with superb scenery on every side, and then down through magnificent groves of sugar and yellow pine by the Big Oak Flat Road to the valley, surely much to be preferred to any plan which contemplates dropping his car down by a cable in a half dozen minutes.

The new hotels and camps which are now being built in the Yosemite Park under Government supervision are going to make the park next Summer accessible in a way it never has been before, and the Federal Government is expending $250,000 in improving roads and trails and the construction of a new electric power plant to supply the hotels with light and heat.

With all these developments under way and while realizing that the creature comforts of the visitor must be catered to, it is the steadfast purpose of the National Park service to preserve the natural beauties of this wonderland as free from blemish as possible.

STEPHEN T. MATHER,
Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, (in charge of national parks.)

A Hint to British Booksellers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would seem incredible, after all that has been published on the subject, that the worst absurdities of British second-hand book cataloguing should still survive. I have just received from a reputable dealer his Catalogue 235, in which there are 3 entries under A, 2 of them "A Bargain"; 8 others under "Bargain," 4 under "Famous," 2 under "Literary," and 20 under "Old"; only 1 of the 37 being in the least defensible. To be sure, this is a rather unusually stupid catalogue, as may be shown from other entries, but cases as bad are far too common for this year of grace. It would be a mercy to the busy man who wishes to buy books in a special line if the merits of the much-abused card catalogue could be explained to the makers of British book catalogues. Certainly unless English business in general learns to rival German methods of presenting goods to the buyer more successfully than the second-hand book business has yet done, the task of meeting German competition is not going to be any easier after the war than before.

GEORGE BURTON ADAMS.
Newport, Vt., Sept. 18, 1916.

Hours of Automatic Machines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There recently appeared in your paper a statement in reference to short time for machinery, giving currency to the rumor that the Attorney General of South Carolina had given his opinion to the effect that the legal hours of labor in South Carolina applied to machines. This is absolutely incorrect, and the statement should be corrected. There was a misunderstanding a year ago as to the opinion of the Attorney General regarding the working hours of automatic machinery. What was intended was to enforce the sixty-hour law, preventing any operative in a cotton mill working longer than sixty hours in a week, and there is no limitation now as to the working hours of automatic machinery, provided no employe of the mills works longer than sixty hours in any one week.

ELLISON A. SMYTH.
President The Cotton Manufacturers' Association.
Greenville, S. C., Sept. 16, 1916.

Protestant Churches in Mexico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel constrained to call your attention to a misstatement in the very readable article by Joseph de Courcy on Carranza in your magazine section. He says of the Catholic Church, "There is no other Church in Mexico," &c. Protestant churches, not for foreigners, but for Mexicans, are everywhere. Carranza's Minister of Education, Andres Osuna, a personal friend of mine, formerly Superintendent of Education in Coahuila, when Carranza was Governor, and Principal of the Normal School in Saltillo, is a Methodist preacher. Before occupying his present position he was official translator for the Methodist Church in Nashville, Tenn. Carranza sent his own daughters to the Methodist school in Saltillo, and personally contributed liberally to the school. I assure you that you would find Protestant churches with Mexican members in almost every small town in Mexico. JOHN C. GRANBERY.
Eagle Pass, Texas, Sept. 14, 1916.

Origin of Compulsory Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his otherwise excellent letter, Mr. Richard H. Ritter writes:

The first compulsory military service in the world was instigated by Stein in the attempt to drive out the French from German territory.

This is an error. Compulsory army service, as it at present exists, began by law in France in 1798. This law was proposed by General Jourdain, and was passed in that year by the then French Government. Stein was not called to leadership of the Prussian Government until October, 1807. It was after that date that Stein and his contemporaries introduced compulsory service into Prussia.

LUIS JACKSON.
Upper Montclair, N. J., Sept. 16, 1916.

"The British Victories."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an Englishman please allow me to thank you for your editorial article in the Sunday TIMES entitled "The British Victories." Its fine sense of fairness and justice must appeal to all who read it, irrespective of the side they happen to favor, but by Britishers especially its words of commendation will be highly treasured. The praise you give to the British Army is deserved—that is why you give it, and that is why it is valuable, for one may always rely on the impartiality and justness of THE NEW YORK TIMES editorials.

CHARLES L. P. HAYDEN.
Westmount, Que., Canada, Sept. 19, 1916.

A Cautious Way to Open Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Relative to the opening of the schools on Sept. 25, would it not be safer, before opening all of the schools, to try it out in some of the smaller schools for a week or so in order to see if the intermingling of so many children has a tendency to increase the epidemic? If all of the schools are opened, and as a result the disease spreads rapidly, all of the schools will undoubtedly be closed immediately, but the damage will be done. A test in several portions of the city would appear to be a much wiser course.

ALEX TAYLOR.
New York, Sept. 18, 1916.

THE CHENG-CHIATUN AFFAIR.

Japanese Version of the Incident Which Has Added to the Difficulties of the Far Eastern Situation.

By JIUJI G. KASAI.

San Francisco, Sept. 15, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the time when the national sentiment in Japan was gradually crystallizing into a very friendly attitude toward China the attack of Chinese troops upon Japanese soldiers in Cheng-Chiatun was singularly unfortunate. After the death of Yuan Shih-kai last June the leaders of the dominant political parties in Japan united to formulate a peaceful policy toward China. They resolved to support President Li Yuan-Hung in his efforts to establish a strong Central Government capable of maintaining peace and order in the Chinese Republic.

The Cheng-Chiatun affair, therefore, caused a great disappointment to Japanese well-wishers of China. The incident was most deplorable, for it has not only caused enmity between the peoples of Japan and China, but it has also created a suspicion in the United States, which has interpreted it as an indication of Japan's aggressive move toward China. In spite of hostile criticisms on the part of the people of its "weak Chinese policy," the Japanese Government has maintained a pacific attitude toward China, with a view to an amicable solution of the question.

Soon after the unfortunate incident in Cheng-Chiatun, Captain Daikichi Inouye, commander of the Japanese forces stationed there, telegraphed an official report to Tokio. The Foreign Office dispatched there Hideichi Sakawa, Acting Consul of Tieling, to make a thorough investigation, and the official statement concerning the incident has been made public in Tokio. Let us now review the facts of the case.

Cheng-Chiatun is a town in Manchuria near the border of Mongolia, and has a population of about 22,000. It is about twenty miles northwest of Shi-Pingai, on the South Manchurian Railway, and is a key to the Mongolian trade. In the fiscal year of 1915 the imports amounted to 3,170,000 yen, consisting chiefly of cotton goods, kerosene, hardware, and salt; while the exports, amounting to 1,270,000 yen, consisted of kaolin, soya beans, leather, and furs. In August, 1915, there were 113 Japanese—mostly merchants and their families—as well as a company of Japanese soldiers stationed there since the attack of Chinese troops upon Japanese residents a few years ago. There is a branch office of the Japanese Consulate of Tieling.

On Aug. 13 about 8:30 P. M., Kiyokichi Yoshimoto, an employe of a local Japanese drug store, was accosted on a street of Cheng-Chiatun by a Chinese soldier of the Twenty-eighth Regiment. Yoshimoto tried his best to avoid trouble and hastened home. Suddenly Chinese soldiers attacked him from behind, inflicting many wounds upon him. After desperate effort Yoshimoto succeeded in escaping from the assailants, and reached the Japanese Consulate to report the case. Thereupon Matsutaro Kawase, police officer of the consulate, hastened to the Chinese barracks and asked for an explanation. But, having been threatened with bayonets by Chinese soldiers, the Japanese officer fled to the headquarters of the Japanese guards.

Immediately, Captain Kichi Inouye dispatched to the scene of trouble twenty guards under the command of Lieutenant Hikoji Matsuo. Upon the arrival at the Chinese barracks Lieutenant Matsuo demanded that the Chinese authorities should produce the soldiers who attacked the Japanese merchant. When this was refused by the Chinese the Lieutenant asked for an interview with the commandant of the barracks. The Chinese soldiers not only refused it in the most insulting manner, but also threatened him with bayonets and guns. Presently Chinese soldiers within the barracks suddenly fired upon the Japanese soldiers standing outside, killing the police officer, Kawase, and fatally wounding Lieutenant Matsuo and several others. Though stunned by this sudden attack, the Japanese soldiers faced the situation with courage and returned the shots. But as the odds were so overwhelmingly against the Japanese they retreated gradually to their headquarters, which were soon besieged by the Chinese, who fired upon them from all sides. Alarmed by the news, the Japanese military headquarters at Mukden rushed to Cheng-Chiatun a battalion of soldiers.

The Chinese soldiers kept on firing until the following noon, and seven Japanese officers and men were killed and eight were fatally wounded. On Aug. 14, General Cheng-Tsoiin of Mukden sent his representative to Japanese Consul General Yata to apologize for the aggression of Chinese soldiers and to express his desire of co-operating with the Japanese authorities for the amicable solution of the question.

In order to know the trend of public opinion in Japan concerning the Cheng-Chiatun affair it may not be amiss to quote from the editorial of the JIJI Shimpo, which on Sept. 22 said:

> In the light of actual facts the blame is plainly on the Chinese side. Yet Liang Shih-yiand his followers, who have been hostile to President Li Yuan-Hung, have been blaming Japan by misrepresenting facts, and have incited popular resentment against Japan in order to embarrass the President. This is a very serious affair, and may threaten the cordial relations of the two countries. It injures the feeling of our people, and will cause serious international complications between the two neighbors, who have become very friendly recently.
>
> Japan has been seeking better understanding with China, and does not wish to force an issue upon her. She wishes that the present question will not interfere with the amicable relations of our two nations. Nevertheless, the importance of the question places the responsibility, not on local officials, but on the Central Government at Peking. It is supposed that after a thorough investigation by Consul Sakawa, Japan will commence negotiations with China. Though the nature of the demand has not been decided upon, the punishment of the offenders and the apologies of the responsible officials will be demanded. It is also expected that the Government will negotiate for a guarantee for future peace and safety. Should the present unfortunate incident be repeated by anti-Japanese soldiers of China stationed in Mongolia it would not only jeopardize the residence of our people in Mongolia, but would nullify the rights of residence and trade in the territory which we have secured from China. This we cannot endure.
>
> It is therefore most urgent that we should adopt such measures as would prevent its recurrence in the future. It matters not whether the Chinese or the Japanese Government takes the measure. At any rate it is necessary at this moment that we should secure a guarantee for the future. Doubtless it will be discussed at the negotiations between the two Governments. Since the two nations have been eager to maintain peace and harmony it is expected that there will be a satisfactory settlement.

In the light of these facts, students of international law will not fail to discover that in the Cheng-Chiatun affair the wrong was on the side of China. In her demand on China, it is evident that Japan wishes to prevent the recurrence of similar trouble in Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, where her subjects have the rights of residence and trade. Japan's demand is reasonable, and does not violate the open-door principle. Japan entertains no ambitions to dominate China, as has been feared by the Chinese and the Americans alike. On the contrary, she wishes to see China become dominant and capable of maintaining her own independence and sovereignty. Japan adheres faithfully to the principle of China's territorial integrity and equal opportunity, which has been her guiding policy and the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, of the Root-Takahira understanding with the United States, of the Franco-Japanese agreement, and of the recent Russo-Japanese Convention. It goes without saying that Japan's demand on China neither violates nor concerns American rights in the Far East any more than America's demand on Mexico threatens Japanese interest.

JIUJI G. KASAI.

THE CITY'S SALARY LIST.

Bad State Legislation Which Prevents a Proper Adjustment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article, "Controlling City Salaries," in today's TIMES, should be carefully read, and thought upon, by every rent and tax payer in Greater New York, for the expenditure of all city money ultimately comes out of the pocket of every individual who is a rent or tax payer in the city.

The landlord, when confronted with the increase of taxes, passes it along to the tenant in the shape of increased rent, and if the tenant be a shop or store keeper, or manufacturer, he in turn passes it along to the consumer by increased prices of goods and merchandise, or reduced salaries of the employes of the concern, and the ultimate victim is the fellow who either pays rent or owns his home; the process needs no brass band, and is simple and quiet in its operation.

Spasmodic clamors for reduction of taxes are constantly heard, but no remedy is ever suggested that would lead to tangible results, and consequently nothing is accomplished. The chief opponent to the reduction of taxes is a very silent one and stands like a ghost before the Board of Estimate every time a paring of the salary list is attempted, namely—mandatory legislation, the curse of all efforts to reduce salaries, and hence taxation, and by means of which plain graft is extracted from the rent and tax payers in the form of laws (generally smuggled through at Albany) either fixing salaries or vesting certain officials with the power to do so, and which precludes citizens, whether singly or collectively, and the members of the Board of Estimate, from attempting to form a proper basis for salaries.

Mr. John A. Hennessy has just published a book entitled "What Is the Matter with New York?" wherein he sets forth the deplorable condition of the government of the State and a fitting supplement to that book would be one entitled "What is the Matter with the Rent and Tax Payers of the City of New York?" or a similar title, and which would show up this graft legislation and the neglect of the voters to demand the repeal of all mandatory legislation relating to salaries, &c.

WILLIAM F. CONNELL.
Brooklyn, Sept. 19, 1916.

Seven Without a Breadwinner.

Help is greatly needed for the family of John W., who has been in the hospital with bone trouble and rheumatism. Though recently discharged, he is still under medical care and unable to work at all. His wife and five children—the youngest a baby of 6 months—are entirely without money or means of earning any. The oldest child is only a few months over 7, and the mother's strength and energy are taxed to the utmost in caring for the sick father and the children. Money for food, clothing, and shelter is urgently needed. The Charity Organization Society desires to raise a fund of $150 to provide for immediate needs until health can be restored. Gifts should be sent to the office of the society, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

TO PREVENT STRIKES.

High Statesmanship Needed for Compulsory Arbitration Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The railroad situation that has developed within the last few weeks merits serious consideration. No humanitarian protestations, no explanations can gloss over the fact that the action of Congress and the Administration was a servile surrender to coercion by the railroad labor unions. Men who in their private affairs would be quick to resent

MEN OF ALL RANKS AT SETH LOW'S BIER

St. George's Church Crowded and a Throng Outside During Service for Former Mayor.

DELEGATIONS OF MOURNERS

Financiers, Public Officials, and Educators Mingled with Labor Leaders—Mayor a Pallbearer.

The funeral of Dr. Seth Low was held at noon yesterday in St. George's Episcopal Church in East Sixteenth Street at Stuyvesant Square. The Episcopal service that was held to mark the passing of New York's former Mayor and the former President of Columbia University was attended by persons of all stations of life, and during the service a large throng that was unable to get into the crowded church gathered outside and waited in the streets for the funeral cortege to pass on its way to Greenwood Cemetery.

Bishop David Greer, Dr. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's, and Dr. R. S. Alsop, rector of St. Anne's Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, of which Dr. Low was a vestryman, conducted the service. Mayor Mitchel, J. Pierpont Morgan, Elihu Root, E. H. Outerbridge, Cleveland H. Dodge, R. Fulton Cutting, Governor Whitman, who was an Assistant Corporation Counsel while Dr. Low was Mayor, a large number of other men powerful in the financial world and man high in public life, and a number of labor leaders, including Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, were among those who sat in the pews. The last named class was there to do honor to the memory of the man who, they said, was one of labor's best and most level-headed friends.

The service at the church was simple, though very impressive, and was over in less than an hour. A procession of the clergymen, vestrymen, and honorary pallbearers preceded the coffin into the church. The pallbearers and family servants followed, and an escort of honor composed of large delegations from various city departments and led by Mayor Mitchel, accompanied the procession. The choir of St. George's sang the musical program, in the selection of which the widow had taken part.

After the service the funeral cortège, led by a squad of mounted policemen, proceeded from the church to the Manhattan Bridge and thence to the cemetery in Brooklyn. From the bridge to the cemetery a motorcycle squad of policemen accompanied the procession in place of the mounted men.

Private services were held at 9 o'clock in the morning at Broad Brook Farm, Dr. Low's country estate, where he died. The rector of the Bedford Centre Episcopal Church, the Rev. Lea Luquer, officiated at these services, which were attended by members of the family, neighbors, and employes on the estate. The body was brought to New York on a special New York Central train, arriving at Grand Central Station at 11:30 A. M. Mrs. Seth Low, the widow, W. G. Low, and Dr. Low's nephews, W. Gilman Low, Jr., Benjamin Curtis Low, and Seth Low Pierpont, accompanied the body to the city. The escort of policemen met the train and accompanied the body to the undertaker.

The honorary pall bearers were Mayor Mitchel, John H. Finley, Oscar S. Straus, E. H. Outerbridge, Elihu Root, R. M. Easley, Cleveland H. Dodge, William Wilcox, R. Fulton Cutting, Professor William Sloane, Robert W. de Forest, and Frank Trumbull. There were delegations present representing the Faculty of Columbia University, the Chamber of Commerce, the Trustees of Barnard, Trustees of Tuskegee Institute, among whom was Dr. Moton, President of the institute; the American Adriatic Society, the New England Society, the National Civic Federation, Alumni Federation of Columbia, American Scenic Historic Preservation Society, Brooklyn Young Republican Club, Volunteers of America, the Directors of the American Museum of Natural History, and a committee of the Board of Education, in addition to the delegations from the city departments.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Civic Federation in its headquarters in the Metropolitan, before the funeral, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, eulogized Dr. Low. Dr. Low was President of the organization and Mr. Gompers Vice President. Of Dr. Low Mr. Gompers said:

"It was my good fortune to know him many years. There never was in his whole career what I could detect as being one false note or false act. A man endowed with great ability to know, to learn, and to understand not only books, but men, and to deal with mankind in its weaknesses and its strength and to do the best that could be done in its interest—a just man was Seth Low. I doubt if there was any one thing in his whole life that stood before his thought and action in the matter of being of service to his fellows. His office, his time, his opportunity—all were utilized, not for self, but for his fellowmen. He had the respect and the confidence of the men of labor equally as he had it from men of means and the public. We have lost a great man. While no individual is so essential to our lives and our national existence that he cannot be spared, I am confident that it will be difficult to find another to measure up to the full worth of our late President."

A minute offered by Dr. Talcott Williams of the Columbia School of Journalism was unanimously passed, expressing the regret of the members of the Federation at the loss of Dr. Low.

The Board of Education at its meeting yesterday afternoon passed a resolution expressing sorrow at the death of Dr. Low, in which it was stated that "by the death of the Hon. Seth Low the City of New York has lost one of its most eminent citizens and the educational world is made distinctly poorer."

Telegrams eulogizing Dr. Low and others expressing regret that, because they were many miles from New York, it was impossible for their senders to arrive in time to attend the funeral, were received during the day. Among them were messages from Franklin MacVeagh, John Hays Hammond, Isaac N. Seligman, L. A. Coolidge, and Samuel Mather.

Gen. Albert L. Mills's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Military honors were accorded Major Gen. Albert L. Mills, late head of the militia affairs bureau of the War Department, at his funeral here today. A detachment of regulars from Fort Myer, Virginia, and a regiment of infantry, a cavalry troop, and an artillery battery of District of Columbia National Guardsmen in camp here acted as escort for the funeral procession from St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, where services were held, to the terminal station. Pallbearers included a number of prominent military and civil officials. Burial will be made tomorrow at West Point, where the cadets will participate in the ceremonies.

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THRONG IN MOUNTAINS.

The Best Autumn Season in the History of the White Hills.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Sept. 20.—While many who have spent the Summer in the White Mountains are leaving for other Autumn resorts, their places are quickly filled by other arrivals, and the Autumn season here eclipses any in the annals of the White Hills, 186 arriving at the Mount Washington today, 100 at the Profile, and the other resorts showing the same average.

Mrs. and Mrs. C. E. H. Keidel and Charles Keidel, of Baltimore, left Bretton Woods by automobile for Poland Springs to spend October, and Dr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Austen of Onaway, Jefferson, have gone to Atlantic City for a stay before returning to Philadelphia. Mrs. John B. Gordon, widow of the Confederate General, and Mrs. Gordon Smith of Atlanta have left the Waumbek together with Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tietjens, for the Chamberlain at Old Point, where they will spend several weeks. They entertained at dinner before leaving Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Brown and Mrs. W. R. Brown of Berlin, N. H.

Marquise Aalnase de San Marzano, Mlle. de San Marzona, and Mrs. C. L. Armstrong, of New York, arrived from Beach Bluff, Mass., at the Waumbek.

F. D. Parsons of the Springfield Country Club won the tournament arranged at the Maplewood for a company of golfers from this club, and he, with J. W. B. Brandt, runner up, received a trophy at the banquet given in their honor last evening.

James Lee Love, for many years a member of the faculty of Harvard University, is at the Maplewood with his son, Sidney Love.

Mrs. D. W. Harrington is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hall Stearns at the Sinclair Lodge in Bethlehem.

Stuyvesant Leroy of Newport has joined Col. and Mrs. R. A. Swigert at Sinclair Lodge in Bethlehem.

Randall Barron of the Crawford walked to Mount Pleasant this afternoon and motoring to Bretton Woods from Sugar Hill to spend the day were Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Van Winkle, Mr. and Mrs. George McElroy and Mr. and Mrs. R. Theodore Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Grant of New York arrived at the Mount Washington Hotel, where a dinner was given by a number of visiting New England Railway officials. John Wanamaker came here from Saratoga to join Mrs. Wanamaker, who has spent the entire season at the Mount Washington Hotel.

E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, was a luncheon guest with George William Rowley of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Willcox of Philadelphia are touring the mountains by auto. R. J. Crane of Chicago, Mrs. Louis Putnam Myers of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Trowbridge of East Orange, N. J., are at the Waumbek at Jefferson.

Henry Glorieux.

Henry Glorieux, a retired manufacturing jeweler of Newark, N. J., was found dead in bed yesterday morning at his Summer home in Belmar. His death was due to heart disease, and he was in his sixty-ninth year. Mr. Glorieux was one of the best-known business men in Newark and retired fifteen years ago. He left a widow, a son, Henry Glorieux of Chicago, three daughters, four sisters, and a brother, Mayor William L. Glorieux of Irvington.

Obituary Notes.

JEREMIAH J. REARDON, a veteran of the civil war, died on Monday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John J. Mullaly, 181 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, aged 79 years. Mr. Reardon enlisted in the Fifth Regiment of New York Infantry at the age of 18 years, and took part in sixteen battles. Mr. Reardon was a member of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., and the Veterans' Association of the Fifth New York Regiment.

JOHN RONAYNE, 76 years old, a retired Sandy Hook pilot, died on Tuesday at his home, 531 Bedford Avenue, Richmond Hill. He had been a pilot for fifty years when he retired six years ago. He was a member of the Sandy Hook Pilots' Association and of Fraternity Council, R. A., He is survived by his wife and several children, one of whom is the wife of Charles H. Ebbets, Jr., Secretary of the Brooklyn Baseball Club.

ROBERT E. HICKS, a member of an old Long Island family, died at his home, 20 Mitchell Avenue, Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, aged 55 years. He was for many years in the silk business, and was a prominent member of the Christian Science Church in Flushing.

Mrs. CHRISTINE LUCY WHITTIER, widow of Hartson Whittier, who was a cousin of the poet, John G. Whittier, died on Monday at her home, 753 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Whittier was born eighty-six years ago in Montreal, Canada, and was a resident of Brooklyn for sixty years. She had been of French-English ancestry. She had and left two sons and a daughter.

GEORGE E. VAN NOSTRAND, 62 years old, a farmer, of Wantagh, L. I., died in the Nassau Hospital at Mineola on Tuesday from injuries received in an automobile accident three weeks ago. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, and two sons.

Mrs. NETTIE LANGDON HOWELL, a member of one of the oldest families in Brooklyn, and widow of Coe Hobbert Howell, a Manhattan merchant, died of apoplexy on Tuesday at her home, 161 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. She is survived by two daughters.

MAXIMILIAN BAILEY, a retired hotel proprietor of Sayreville, N. J., died yesterday at his home in New Brunswick, in his seventy-seventh year. He is survived by his wife and five sons.

EDWARD M. BALDWIN, proprietor of the Irvington Hotel, Irvington, N. J., died on Tuesday night in his fifty-sixth year. He had been a resident of Irvington for many years, and was a member of the Newark Lodge of Elks No. 21. He left a widow.

LYMAN B. FRIEZE, Jr., a dry goods merchant of Clinton Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., died yesterday in the Smith Infirmary after an operation for appendicitis. He was born in Providence, R. I., in 1857, the son of Lyman B. Frieze, and came to New York as a young man to enter the dry goods business. Mr. Frieze was a member of several Staten Island clubs. He left a widow and five children.

ROBERT T. DYAS, a broker in naval stores for more than 50 years in New York, died on Tuesday at his home, 2 East 127th Street, in his seventy-seventh year. He came from Ireland sixty-five years ago. Mr. Dyas retired a year ago. His wife survives.

PETER SADONY, first bassoon player in the Boston Symphony Orchestra, died on Tuesday in that city following an operation for appendicitis. He came to join the orchestra in 1905 from Cologne, Germany, when he was a professor in the conservatory.

Mrs. REBECCA ISRAEL, a sister of Milton and Sargeant Aborn, the operatic impresarios, died Tuesday afternoon at her home, 529 West 111th Street, of heart disease. Mrs. Israel, who was 61 years old, was the eldest of thirteen children. She is survived by a daughter, Miss Marion Ward, and three sons are in the theatrical business.

Mrs. LOUISE REINHARDT, wife of August J. Reinhardt, died Tuesday night at her home, 1 Watson Avenue, West Orange, N. J. She was 45 years old.

PATRICK MASON died yesterday at his home, 59 Riggs Place, South Orange, N. J., following a stroke of paralysis. He was born in Ireland and came to this country as a young man, and had lived in South Orange for thirty-five years. Mr. Mason was a member of the Holy Name Society of St. Mary's Church. He is survived by his wife, a son, and three daughters.

GEORGE H. SMALLEY, a member of the Board of Education of Irvington, N. J., died at his home on Tuesday night. He was born in Newark sixty-one years ago, and had lived in Irvington for twenty-five years. He served as a member of the Newark Board of Education in 1886-7.

JOHN WALDRON, a member of the firm of Jackson & Waldron, bankers and brokers, New York City, died yesterday at the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. John J. Crouse, in Baltimore, Md. Mr. Waldron entered the brokerage business several years ago. He was formerly an actor, and was last with the Castle Square Stock Company in Boston.

RAYMOND BELMONT WEDS.

Married Miss Carolyn B. Hulbert After Divorce Decree Is Signed.

MIDDLEBURG, Va., Sept. 20.—Miss Carolyn B. Hulbert, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth J. Hulbert, was married to Raymond Belmont, son of August Belmont of New York, at noon today at the home of her mother. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Bivins in the presence of a small group of relatives and intimate friends.

William P. Hulbert gave his sister in marriage, and she was attended by Mrs. Hulbert, her sister-in-law, and Mrs. Morgan Belmont, formerly Miss Margaret Andrews, at whose wedding in Newport a year ago she was a bridesmaid and first met Mr. Belmont. Morgan Belmont acted as best man.

The bride is an expert horsewoman, and her engagement to Mr. Belmont was announced in August, after she had returned with her mother from Narragansett Pier.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont and Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., were among the wedding guests.

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan signed a final decree of divorce yesterday in the suit of Mrs. Ethel Lorraine Belmont against Raymond Belmont. The decree contains no provision for alimony because Mrs. Belmont accepted a large cash settlement in lieu of alimony when she got her decree. The decree was recorded before the hour set for the wedding.

NEWPORT AIDS WAR BENEFIT.

Society Attends Recital of a Comedy to Assist Orphans of France.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 20.—Society gathered at the residence of Miss Martha Codman this afternoon for the recital of the comedy, "The First Lady of the Land," by Mrs. Maude McGarry Tibbetts, with music by the San Florian trio, all of which was for the benefit of the orphans of France.

Hermann Oelrichs has sailed for Sag Harbor on motor yacht Bonita.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor have returned from New York on the steam yacht Wanderer.

Mrs. Vanderbilt has returned from a visit with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Lenox.

Mrs. James A. Stillman leaves next week for Canada with her children to camp for a while before going to New York.

Colonel H. Anthony Dyer of Providence spoke before the Art Association tonight on "Where Are We Getting to in Modern Art."

Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Cathleen Vanderbilt, remain until November.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon Bennett have taken one of the Morrell cottages for next Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer entertained at a luncheon party today.

General Lloyd S. Bryce and Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot end their stay tomorrow, leaving for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte left by automobile today for New York, later going to Virginia Hot Springs before opening their house in Washington.

Admiral and Mrs. Cameron MacRae Winslow and family are expected home from California Oct. 2.

NAVAL MEN TO BE USHERS.

Miss Marion P. Barr to Wed Lieut. Alfred W. Atkinson on Oct. 4.

The wedding of Miss Marion Plummer Burr, daughter of Mrs. Charles S. Burr, of Brooklyn, and Lieutenant Alfred Watkins Atkins, U. S. N., of the Texas, is to take place on Oct. 4, in Brooklyn. It will be a navy wedding. Lieutenant Ezra G. Allen is to act as best man, and the ushers will include Charles P. Burr, brother of the bride; Harold B. Atkins, brother of the bridegroom, and Lieutenants Francis Coggswell, U. S. N., of the Balch; Ernest L. Gunther, Alfred S. Wolfe, and Marion Robertson of the Texas; Garrett Schuyer of the Pennsylvania, and Leigh Noyes of the battleship Wyoming.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married

TOOMEY—MACKEY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 20, at 2 P. M., Ethel M. Mackey of Brooklyn to Thomas C. Toomey of Fort Wadsworth, S. I.

VOGLESON—SMILEY.—Sept. 20, 1916, by the Rev. Percy S. Grant, at the Church of the Ascension, New York City, Margaret Smiley to John Vogleson.

Died.

BURKHARDT.—On Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1916, Mary, widow of Frederick G. Burkhardt, in her 75th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 764 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, 22d inst., at 8 o'clock.

COIT.—Somewhere in France, Died on the field of honor, Aug. 7, 1916, Henry Augustus Coit, a soldier of the Fifth Battalion of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. Classmates of St. Paul's School who will affectionately remember their schoolmate and the many honors won and fruitful service rendered by him for the school are invited to attend a memorial service to be held at the Church of the Transfiguration in New York City, 1 East 29th St., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Thursday, Sept. 21, 1916.

FRANCIS RICHARDS, Secretary Class 1905.

COLEMAN.—Matthew, suddenly, at his home, 52 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, on Sept. 20, 1916. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CROMBIE.—On Sept. 19, at Banff, Canada, Harriet Slade Crombie, wife of William M. Crombie. Notice of funeral later.

DREHER.—After a short illness, at his home, 1,991 Metropolitan Av., Little Village, L. I., John W. Dreher, aged 25. Funeral Thursday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

DYAS.—On Sept. 19, at his residence, 2 East 127th St., Robert T. Dyas, beloved husband of Sarah A. Douglas.

Funeral at 9:30 A. M.; to All Saints' Church, 129th St. and Madison Av.

FRIEZE.—At New Brighton, S. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1916, Lyman B. Frieze, Jr., son of Lyman B. Frieze of Providence, R. I., in the 59th year of his age. Burial service in St. Paul's Church, New Brighton, Friday, Sept. 22, at 11 A. M. Providence papers please copy.

GUICHARD.—On Monday, Sept. 18, 1916, Joseph Guichard of Lyons, France, in his fifty-fourth year. Interment private.

HARDY.—Suddenly on Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1916, at Palisades Park, N. J., James J., beloved husband of Ruth Kendrick Hardy, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral service at late residence, Grand Av., Palisades Park, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 21, at 8 o'clock P. M. Brooklyn Railroad train leaves Jersey City 7:14 P. M.

HATHAWAY.—On Monday, Sept. 18, at his home, New Suffolk, L. I., Nathaniel Hathaway, husband of Lillie G. Vanderveer, and son of the late Francis Hathaway and Susan S. Hathaway, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. Funeral on Thursday, Sept. 21, on arrival at Cutchogue of the 8:34 train from New York, Pennsylvania Station. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

HAWELL.—On Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1916, Nettie Langdon, wife of the late Colonel H. Hawell. Funeral services at her late residence, 161 6th Av., Brooklyn, Thursday, at 11.

HENDERSON.—Lillie Price, beloved wife of James A. Henderson, suddenly, at her home on Monday, Sept. 18, 1916. Funeral services at her late residence, 2,974 Eastern Boulevard, Westchester, New York City, Wednesday evening, Sept. 20, 8:30 o'clock. Interment Thursday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

HICKS.—Passed away on Sept. 17, 1916, Robert Effingham Hicks of Flushing, L. I. Funeral private.

HUBSCHMITT.—On Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1916, Dr. Adam W. Hubschmitt. Funeral services at his home, 448 East 84th St., on Friday, Sept. 22, at 1 P. M.

JACOBS.—Annie, (nee Lowitzki,) suddenly, wife of Abraham J. Jacobs and mother of Estelle. Funeral from her late residence, 907 West 184th St., on Friday, Sept. 22, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

JUDSON.—Wednesday, Sept. 20, at his residence, 53 Washington Square, New York City, Dr. Adoniram B. Judson. Funeral notice later.

KETCHAM.—In Yonkers, on Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1916, Martha E. Ketcham. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 19 Quincy Place, Thursday, Sept. 21, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Cold Spring, N. Y.

KLAYE.—Rachael, suddenly, Wednesday. Funeral Friday morning, 10 o'clock, from her late residence, 531 West 143d St. Kindly omit flowers.

KIMBALL.—Frances Palmer, widow of Henry Martyn Kimball, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William Jay Boring, New Canaan, Conn. Funeral and interment Carlinville, Ill., on Friday, Sept. 22.

LINDERBECK.—On Sept. 19, Dorcas Linderbeck. Funeral services to be held at Matthews's Funeral Parlors, 240 West 51st St., on Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

PEERS.—Walter Scott, beloved husband of Theresa Lee, on Sept. 20, 1916, in his 69th year, at his residence, 242 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral service will be held Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, interment private.

PRATT.—At Los Angeles, Cal., on Sunday, Sept. 17, 1916, Roberta, wife of Spencer Charles Pratt, and daughter of the late Robert Faulkner and Louise McGarrah Todd. Funeral services at Los Angeles, Sept. 20.

PRENTICE.—Daniel, Sept. 19, in his 66th year. Funeral services at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West 46th St., Friday, Sept. 22, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

ROSS.—Sept. 20, at his residence, 233 West 82d St., Nathan Ross, beloved brother of Minnie Ross. Funeral private.

SCHROEDLE.—On Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1916, Charlotte Schroedle, beloved wife of Joseph Schroedle and mother of Rose Schroedle. Funeral services at her late residence, 19 East 72d St., on Thursday at 8 P. M. Interment Friday, 2 P. M.

SHERMAN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 19, at St. Luke's Hospital, of appendicitis, Frank Dumpster, aged 56, beloved husband of Juliet Durand Sherman. Funeral services at his late residence, 501 West 110th St., convenience of family. Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

SPENCER.—On Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1916, Henrietta Bogart, wife of Charles E. Spencer. Funeral at her late residence, 670 Carroll St., Brooklyn, Thursday, Sept. 21, at 2:30 P. M.

TIMPSON.—On Sept. 19, 1916, at Douglas, on Lake Champlain, after short illness, Edwin W. Timpson, in his 87th year. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 14 Fairview Av., Orange, N. J., Friday, Sept. 22, at 10:30 A. M.

VAIL.—At his residence at Islip, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1916, John H. Vail, son of the late Harvey W. and Anne Udall Vail of Islip, in the 79th year of his age. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

WARNER.—George E. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Building,) Friday afternoon, 12:30.

WEBER.—Joseph, 1,045 Hoe Av., husband of Susanna and father of Lillie, Milton, and Blanche. Funeral services Washington Cemetery Friday, at 1:30 A. M.

WITTPENN.—Suddenly, on Sept. 19, 1916, Gesine K., widow of the late Louis Wittpenn, aged 67 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 1,010 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 21, at 8 P. M.

BORER.—Oscar, Sept. 1., aged 32. Funeral, 8th Av. and 18th St., tomorrow, 1 P. M.

FITZSIMONS.—Catherine, 159 West 142d St., Sept. 19. Funeral today.

FLEMING.—John F., 130 West 62d St., Sept. 19, aged 32. Funeral today.

FRIEZE.—Lyman B., New Brighton, S. I., Sept. 19, aged 59. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

HUGGARD.—Catharine, 338 West 127th St., Sept. 18. Funeral today, 10:45 A. M.

ISRAEL.—Rebecca, 529 West 111th St., Sept. 19. Funeral private.

KENNEDY.—Catherine, 1,703 2d Av., Sept. 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LOONEY.—Daniel, 85 Catharine St., Sept. 18. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McCABE.—Patrick, 673 8th Av., Sept. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McCARREN.—Michael, 207 West 153d St., Sept. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

McCARTY.—Annie E., 305 West 13th St., Sept. 19. Funeral service today.

McMAHON.—Theresa, 165 East 34th St., Sept. 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MASTERSON.—Andrew, 631 1st Av., Sept. 18, aged 59.

MEE.—Mary, 1,492 University Av., Sept. 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MICHEL.—Elsie, 408 West 42d St., Sept. 19, aged 43. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

NESTOR.—Edward R., 302 West 112th St., Sept. 18. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

PIERRET.—Francis J., 475 East 185th St., Sept. 19. Funeral service today.

PUTSCH.—Charles S., Sept. 18, aged 18. Funeral 161 6th Av. today, 10 A. M.

QUIGLEY.—John M., 1,503 Commonwealth Av., Bronx, Sept. 19.

ROONEY.—Patrick, 426 East 66th St., Sept. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ROTHSCHILD.—Bertha, 351 West 114th St., Sept. 19. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SHANLEY.—Francis, 1,533 Castle Hill Av., Bronx, Sept. 19, aged 9. Funeral today, private.

SULLIVAN.—John F., 250 West 130th St., Sept. 18. Funeral today.

WEIR.—Ann, 520 8th Av., Sept. 18.

WILSON.—Mary F., 225 East 71st St., Sept. 18. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

ZIMMERMAN.—August F., 522 East 78th St., Sept. 18.

Brooklyn.

BARKER.—John J., Sept. 19, aged 71. Funeral 678 Mansfield Place, tomorrow, 3 P. M.

BEGHAN.—Susie E., 800 Lexington Av., Sept. 19, aged 62. Funeral tomorrow.

CAREY.—John, 1,418 5th St., Sept. 18. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CONNOR.—Ellen, 1,045 72d St., Sept. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DONOVAN.—John, Sept. 19. Funeral 5,407 8th Av.

FARRELL.—James H., St. Mary's Hospital, Sept. 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FULTON.—Thomas, 162 Butler St., Sept. 19. Funeral today.

HACKETT.—Dennis, 119 Prospect St., Sept. 18. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HOWELL.—Nellie, 161 6th Av., Sept. 19. Funeral service today.

LYONS.—Bernard, 1,9 Atlantic Av., Sept. 19, aged 50. Funeral today.

McCORMICK.—Elizabeth, 18 Underhill Av., Sept. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McCOY.—Mrs. A. B., 42 Bay 20th St., Sept. 19. Funeral service today.

MELVILLE.—James A., 814 Jefferson Av., Sept. 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MORGENSTERN.—Philip, 241 Sumpter St., Sept. 19, aged 52. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PEERS.—Walter S., 242 11th St., Sept. 20, aged 69. Funeral private.

SCHMIDT.—William C., 415 3d St., Sept. 19, aged 15. Funeral today.

SHORT.—Henrietta, 391 6th Av., Sept. 19, aged 67. Funeral tomorrow.

SILBERBERG.—Nathan, Jewish Hospital, Sept. 18, aged 33. Funeral today.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BATKE.—Rudolph, 67 Margueretta St., Newrow, 2 P. M.

BEGLEY.—Charles, 972 Garfield Av., Jersey City, Sept. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BERUBE.—Julia, 727 Monroe St., West Hoboken, Sept. 18, aged 71.

CONGLIO.—Josephine, 164 Hutton St., Jersey City, Sept. 18, aged 2.

CROWEN.—Emma A., 2,009 Boulevard, Jersey City, Sept. 19. Funeral private.

HOGAN.—John, 234 16th St., Jersey City, Sept. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

HOHNADEL.—Charles R., Jersey City, Sept. 20, aged 26. Funeral, Jersey City, Sept. 19, notice later.

KOEHLER.—Frieda, 1,842 Zabriskie St., Jersey City, Sept. 18, aged 28.

LAESSIG.—Paul C., 714 Dodd St., West Hoboken, Sept. 19, aged 39.

LINK.—Mary, 231 Monroe St., Hoboken.

LOWE.—John G., Jr., 201 Pearsall Av., Jersey City, Sept. 19, aged 26.

MATHISON.—William F., 266 Armstrong Av., Jersey City, Sept. 19.

MINE.—Frederick, 313 Littleton Av., Newark, Sept. 19, aged 75. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

O'BRIEN.—Maurice, 395 Montgomery St., Jersey City, Sept. 20. Funeral notice later.

ROWLAND.—Jennie, 110 South 11th St., Newark, Sept. 20. Funeral notice later.

SCHUM.—Barbara, Jersey City, Sept. 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WITTPENN.—Gesine K., 1,010 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, Sept. 19, aged 67.

WOOD.—Laura A., 101 Wright St., Newark, Sept. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

Long Island.

BRENNAN.—Mary, Corona, Sept. 17. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DAY.—Leonard F., Corona, Sept. 18. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DREHER.—John W., Middle Village, Sept. 18. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

GOEBBEL.—William, Glen Cove, Sept. 18, aged 62. Funeral today.

In Memoriam

COIT.—In memoriam, At the Church of the Transfiguration on Sept. 29th St., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Sept. 21. A service in memory of Henry Augustus Coit who died of wounds in France, Aug. 7th.

CALDWELL.—Elizabeth, mass St. James's Church, Newark, today, 8:30 A. M.

HOLMES.—Marion H., mass Mount Carmel Church, Long Island City, today, 7 A. M.

KENNY.—Frank, mass St. Bridget's Church, Jersey City, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

TUITE.—Andrew F., mass St. James's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

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CUTLER SCH

GIANTS TRAMPLE CUBS AND RUN STRING OF VICTORIES TO FIFTEEN

CUBS GO THE WAY OF OTHER RIVALS

Giants' Offensive Continues on the Harlem Front—Now It's Fifteen Straight.

LAVENDER BOWS TO SCHUPP

Fortunate Ferdie Holds Chicago Bruins at Bay—In the Seventh McGrawites Make Score 4 to 2.

"How many straight games have the Giants won now, scholars?"

Chorus answers: "Fifteen straight, teacher."

"Correct," answers teacher. "Each little pupil is entitled to a mark of 100."

Because the public schools have not yet opened and all the little boys and girls have nothing to do but spin tops and roll hoops, their mathematical talent naturally turns to the Giants. There is no excuse for any father or mother in New York not knowing how many straight games the Giants have won. If they live in such deep ignorance all they have to do is ask their youngest sons and they can get the answer right off the bat.

Up at the Polo Grounds yesterday the Giants encountered the Chicago Cubs. There was a brief tussle, and then the Cubs were crying for help. As you readily know, by perusing the few remarks due north in this column, it was the umty-ump straight victory for the Giants.

Oh, yes, the score. "What was the score, pupils?"

Chorus: "Four to two." Correct.

Flag Is Out of Giants' Reach.

Many superstitious residents of this fair city seem to have the idea that because McGraw's club is winning and winning, and then winning some more, they are on their way to get a pennant or something like that. Unfortunately, the season ends on Oct. 5. If it went on and on until the middle of November, perhaps the Giants would win something or other. As it stands, they are too far behind to win the championship and too far ahead to get the booby prize.

Jimmy Lavender from Montezuma, Gawga, Suh, who has beaten the Giants many a time and oft this season, tried again yesterday, but it so happened that against him was Ferdie Schupp. Ferdie hasn't been beaten in so long that he has forgotten how it feels. In spite of the loose ball playing that the Giants showed, they just couldn't lose. Fortune smiles upon them with a broad grin.

Lord Byron was back umpiring, which is incentive enough to make any game interesting. Byron was chock full of authority yesterday and he looked around several times to find some one to spill it on. In the sixth inning he discovered Mann of the Cubs committing a monologue on the bench. Byron holds the exclusive rights to a monologue on the Polo Grounds, so Mann was sentenced to several years at breaking stone in Siberia. It served Mann just right, because the proper place to talk is in a crowded hall.

Cubs Have Police Escort.

Traveling with the Chicago Cubs on this trip is Sergeant John C. Benson of the Chicago Police Department. So the New York yeggs better watch out. Sergeant Benson is boss of the precinct which includes the North Side Park in Chicago. He is on his vacation and he thought that about the best way to spend it was to travel with the Cubs. Sergeant Benson had to restrain himself yesterday when Umpire Byron put Mann out of the game. He wanted to go out and lock up Byron. He could inflict a diet of bread and water on all the umpires the Cubs would pension him for life and he would have to pound the pavements no more.

The Cubs were quite bold yesterday and took the initiative in scoring runs. Steve Yerkes singled to centre in the third inning. Wortman popped to Fletcher and Lavender singled to left, sending Yerkes to third. While Zelder forced Lavender Yerkes scored. The Cubs got another in the fourth on promiscuous errors. With one out Saier was safe on Burns's muff and then stole second. Williams fanned and Wilson rolled an easy one to Zimmerman. Heinie threw the ball a mile past first base and naturally Saier scored.

Giants Tie in Fourth Frame.

New York tied the score in the fourth. Herzog walked and Robertson grounded out to Saier. Zim beat out a hit to short and when Fletcher singled to left Herzog scored. Benny Kauff hoisted a Texas Leaguer in centre and Zim romped home.

The joyous Giants won the game in the seventh. Holke doubled to right, and when Lew McCarty slashed a triple to right centre Holke scored. McCarty chalked up another run while Burns was being tossed out at first.

The score:

NEW YORK (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	0	0	1	1
Herzog,2b	3	1	1	6	2
Robert'n,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Zimm'n,3b	4	1	1	0	0
Fletcher,ss	4	0	3	5	3
Kauff,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Holke,1b	3	1	1	8	1
McCarty,c	2	1	1	4	4
Schupp,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	30	4	8	27	12

CHICAGO (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,3b	4	0	2	1	2
Kelly,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Mann,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Smith,lf	1	0	0	1	0
Saier,1b	4	1	0	11	0
Williams,cf	3	0	1	0	0
Wilson,c	3	0	0	6	2
Yerkes,2b	3	1	1	4	2
Wortman,ss	3	0	0	3	4
Lavender,p	2	0	1	0	3
aMollwitz	1	0	0	0	0
Hendrix,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	6	24	12

a-Batted for Lavender in eighth inning.

Errors—Burns, Zimmerman.

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Holke. Three-base hit—McCarty. Stolen bases—Zeider, Saier, Holke. Double play—Wortman and Saier. Left on bases—New York, 4; Chicago, 3. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 1; off Lavender, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Lavender, 7 hits and 4 runs in seven innings; off Hendrix, 1 hit and no run in one inning; off Schupp, 1 run. Struck out—By Schupp, 5; by Lavender, 4; by Hendrix, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

DEMAREE DOES IT TWICE.

Pitches Phillies to Double Victory Over Pittsburgh Pirates.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Demaree performed the unusual feat of winning two games from Pittsburgh today, the scores being 7 to 0 and 3 to 2. The home team won the first game when Cooper weakened in the sixth inning after two men were out and was knocked off the rubber, seven runs being scored in this session.

In the second game Pittsburgh tied the score in the ninth inning when W. Wagner, a pinch-hitter, singled and sent in Baird. In the home team's half, after Whitted doubled with one out and stole third, Cravath and Luderus were purposely walked, and then Mamaux's wild pitch scored Whitted. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	1	1	3	0
Bancroft,ss	5	1	2	2	5
Stock,3b	4	0	0	3	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	1	5	0
Cravath,rf	3	1	2	2	1
Luderus,1b	4	1	1	10	0
Niehoff,2b	4	1	1	2	5
Burns,c	3	1	2	10	1
Demaree,p	4	1	1	0	2
Total	35	7	11	27	14

PITTSBURGH (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Warner,3b	3	0	2	1	2
Bigbee,2b	3	0	0	0	1
Carey,cf	3	0	1	0	0
Altenberg,cf	0	0	0	1	0
Hinchman,lf	3	0	1	2	0
King,lf	1	0	0	0	0
J. Wagner,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Schulte,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Fittz'k,cf	2	1	2	1	0
Barnes,p	0	0	0	0	1
aFlack,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Nehf,p	0	0	0	0	1
Fitzp'k,cf	2	1	2	1	0
Barnes,p	0	0	0	0	1
aFlack,rf	1	0	0	0	0
bFrageser	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	10	27	22

a-Batted for Collins in eighth inning.

b-Batted for Barnes in ninth inning.

Errors—Chase, Maranville, J. C. Smith, Egan.

Cincinnati	0	1	0	1	4	0	1	0	5	—12
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	—4

Two-base hits—Groh, (2,) Griffith, Chase, (2,) Konetchy, Fitzpatrick, Kopf. Three-base hit—Wingo, Roush, Konetchy. Home run—Chase. Sacrifice hits—McKechnie, Wingo. Double plays—Kopf and Chase; Rudolph, Maranville and Konetchy; McKechnie and Chase; Mitchell, Kopf, and Chase; Gowdy, Maranville, J. C. Smith, and Maranville. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 3; Boston, 6. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 1; off Nehf, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mitchell, 10 hits, 4 runs in nine innings; off Rudolph, 9 hits, 6 runs in five innings; off Nehf, 2 hits, 1 run in three innings; off Barnes, 6 hits, 5 runs in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Rudolph, (Griffith); by Mitchell, (Nehf.) Struck out—By Mitchell, 1; by Rudolph, 1; by Nehf, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Harrison.

Lauratt Outpoints Sullivan.

In the star bout of ten rounds last night at the Pioneer Sporting Club, on West Forty-fourth Street, Walter Lauratt of the eWst Side decisively outpointed Farmer Sullivan of Greenwich Village. Lauratt carried away the honors with a whirlwind finish in the last four rounds. In the semi-final bout Fighting Joe Hyland of the eWst Side knocked out Willie Ryan of New Brunswick in the sixth round.

Friction, in spite of oil and grease, takes the life out of bearings and all transmission gears. But—

DIXON'S GRAPHITE Automobile LUBRICANTS

turn friction into fiction. The right Dixon lubricant for each part means increased power, mileage, safety.

Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.

Jersey City, N. J. Established 1827

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Chicago, 2.
Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Philadelphia, 7; Pittsburgh, 0. (First game.)
Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburgh, 2. (Second game.)
Cincinnati, 12; Boston, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 7; New York, 3.
Boston, 4; Detroit, 3.
Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 7.
Cleveland, 3; Washington, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	84	55	.604
Philadelphia	82	56	.594
Boston	78	56	.582
New York	74	62	.544
Pittsburgh	64	79	.448
Chicago	63	80	.441
St. Louis	60	83	.420
Cincinnati	55	89	.382

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	83	59	.585
Chicago	83	62	.572
Detroit	83	63	.568
New York	74	68	.521
St. Louis	75	71	.514
Cleveland	74	71	.510
Washington	71	70	.504
Philadelphia	31	110	.220

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:25 P. M.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at Cleveland.

MATTIES BOMBARD BRAVES.

Get a Total of 17 Hits Off Three Pitchers and Win, 12 to 4.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Cincinnati bombarded three Boston pitchers for seventeen hits today and won by a score of 12 to 4. The visitors made six doubles, two triples, and a home run. Hal Chase, in five times up, getting a single, two doubles and a home run. The score:

CINCINNATI (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
P. Smith,lf	5	1	2	1	0
Groh,2b	4	3	3	1	3
Rousch,cf	5	1	2	0	0
Chase,1b	5	2	4	12	1
Griffith,rf	4	1	2	1	0
McK'nie,3b	4	0	0	5	3
Kopf,ss	4	1	2	5	3
Wingo,c	3	2	1	2	0
Mitchell,p	4	1	1	1	2
Total	38	12	17	27	12

BOSTON (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Collins,cf	3	1	1	0	0
Mar'nville,ss	3	1	2	6	8
Wilhoit,rf	4	1	1	1	6
Konetchy,1b	4	0	3	11	0
J.C.Smith,3b	4	0	2	2	2
Magee,lf	4	0	0	1	1
Egan,2b	4	0	0	1	0
Gowdy,c	4	0	1	5	4
Rudolph,p	1	0	0	1	4
Nehf,p	0	0	0	0	1
Fitzp'k,cf	2	1	2	1	0
Barnes,p	0	0	0	0	1
aFlack,rf	1	0	0	0	0
bFrageser	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	10	27	22

a-Batted for Collins in eighth inning.

b-Batted for Barnes in ninth inning.

Errors—Chase, Maranville, J. C. Smith, Egan.

Cincinnati	0	1	0	1	4	0	1	0	5	—12
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	—4

Two-base hits—Groh, (2,) Griffith, Chase, (2,) Konetchy, Fitzpatrick, Kopf. Three-base hit—Wingo, Roush, Konetchy. Home run—Chase. Sacrifice hits—McKechnie, Wingo. Double plays—Kopf and Chase; Rudolph, Maranville, and Konetchy; McKechnie and Chase; Mitchell, Kopf, and Chase; Gowdy, Maranville, J. C. Smith, and Maranville. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 3; Boston, 6. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 1; off Nehf, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mitchell, 10 hits, 4 runs in nine innings; off Rudolph, 9 hits, 6 runs in five innings; off Nehf, 2 hits, 1 run in three innings; off Barnes, 6 hits, 5 runs in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Rudolph, (Griffith); by Mitchell, (Nehf.) Struck out—By Mitchell, 1; by Rudolph, 1; by Nehf, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Harrison.

SUPERBAS REPEL INVADING CARDS

Robins Take Advantage of St. Louis Errors to Win Opening Game by 4 to 2.

Miller Huggins and his lowly seventh-place collection of ball players camped on that bit of Brooklyn firmament commonly and familiarly known as Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon with full intentions of winning a ball game. But and artful protégés of Wilbert Robinson said "nay," and nay it was. The attempted invasion of Flatbush was repulsed with a vim, the final tally being 4 to 2, and 4,000 ardent enthusiasts of the national pastime made their exit from the big Brooklyn stadium at the conclusion of the day's activities with glee written all over their countenances, proud in the knowledge that their favorites still maintained their lead in the race for the National League rag, although Pat Moran's Phillies did manage to take a brace of games from the Pittsburgh Pirates. The advantage now held by the Robins measures one and one-half games.

Several things combined to give the Dodgers a victory over the Cardinals in the opener of their three-game series, principally errors by the Huggins clan, which were put to admirable use by the Brooklyn team. Four large-sized, full-grown misplays blossomed forth from the Cardinal defense, and each error had its share in the final tally.

It was unfortunate that our own Red Ames should have been selected to be victimized in this opening game, but the league leaders showed him no neighborly affection and batted his offerings with such effect that Manager Huggins saw fit to eject him from the scene in the eighth session to allow a pinch hitter to take his place at the rubber. Steamboat Bill Williams assumed the burden for the Cardinals in the Robins' half of the eighth and retired the side in order.

Sherrod Smith, a southpaw, did the flinging for Brooklyn, and with considerable effect, it might be mentioned in passing. He let the Cardinal clan down with five hits, and, with the exception of the fourth stanza, when nine St. Louis runs were pushed across the plate, encountered nothing but smooth sailing. In the ninth inning an error by Olson, in relaying the ball to Jake Daubert at first base for a put-out on Long, threatening St. Louis uprising, but only for a short time. The Brooklyn Captain was forced to go to the grandstand for Ole's heave, but he nipped Long, who attempted to reach second base, by a swift throw to George Cutshaw. Konetchy, next up, popped to Daubert, but Bescher was more successful and waited for a pass. The tension was relieved, however, when Butler forced Bescher at second, Cutshaw to Olson.

In the seven innings Ames occupied the mound the Robins reached him for only seven hits, but his team-mates' inconsistent playing turned these into four runs. The Robins got their first tally in the second frame. Mowrey walked and advanced to second on Olson's pop fly back of second base. Betzel ran out and Long ran in to make the catch. The ball fell safely through the little second baseman's hands, and both runners were safe. J. Miller's throw, on an attempt to get Mowrey racing for third, got away from Konetchy and the Robin third baseman raced home while Hornsby went to the grandstand wall for the ball.

Another run was chalked up for Brooklyn in the third after Daubert had been tossed out. Ames scooped beat out a hit past first and advanced on Wheat's single. The bases were filled after J. Miller fumbled Cutshaw's grounder, and when Mowrey lifted a high fly to Long in right field, Stengel raced home from third, beating the throw easily.

The Cardinals tied matters in the fourth by bunching three hits, one of them a two-bagger, with a base on balls issued to Hornsby. St. Louis errors enabled the Dodgers to break the tie in the sixth. Mowrey again crossed the plate, and to add another in the seventh when Johnston scored.

The integrity of Bill Klem, who officiated behind the plate, was questioned by members of both teams alternately, and he found it necessary to order Miller Huggins from the coaching lines and to banish another Cardinal player to the clubhouse. He also threatened to punish the occupants of the Brooklyn bench several times. The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Johnston,cf	4	1	0	0	0	
Daubert,1b	3	0	1	9	1	
Stengel,rf	4	1	1	1	0	
Wheat,lf	3	0	2	2	0	
Cutsha'w,2b	4	0	0	3	3	
Mowry,3b	2	2	2	1	0	
Olson,ss	3	0	1	2	6	
O.Miller,c	4	0	1	0	2	
Smith,p	2	0	0	0	2	
Total	29	4	7	27	20	

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hornsby,ss	4	0	0	2	3	
Konetchy,1b	4	0	0	11	0	
Bescher,cf	4	0	0	2	0	
Long,rf	4	0	1	1	0	
Butler,cf	3	0	0	2	0	
Snyder,1b	3	0	0	8	0	
Ames,p	2	0	0	0	2	
aBeck	1	0	0	0	0	
Williams,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	30	2	5	24	13	

a-Batted for Ames in eighth inning.

Errors—Olson (2), Betzel, J. Miller (2), Hornsby.

Brooklyn	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—J. Miller, Mowrey. Stolen base — Mowrey. Sacrifice hits — Daubert, Olson. Sacrifice fly—Mowrey. Double plays—Betzel and Snyder; J. Miller, Betzel and Snyder; Olson, Cutshaw, and Daubert. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 3. First base on balls—Off Ames, 3; off Smith, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Ames, 7 hits, no runs in seven innings; off Williams, no hits, no runs in one inning; off Smith, 2 runs. Struck out—By Ames, 2. Passed ball—Gonzales. Time of game—One hour and thirty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

ERRORS UPSET SENATORS.

Two Blunders by Morgan Enable Indians to Win by 3 to 2.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 20.—Morgan's errors allowed Cleveland to score two of its runs and defeat Washington by 3 to 2, Boehling thus winning his first game for Cleveland. Smith, former Cleveland player, led in batting with three hits in three times up. The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	0	1	3	1
Barbare,3b	4	0	0	0	4
Speaker,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Roth,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Wamba's,ss	3	0	0	1	4
Gandil,1b	3	1	1	10	1
Kava'gh,1b	0	0	0	3	0
Turner,2b	3	0	1	4	4
Deberry,c	2	1	0	0	3
O'Neill,c	0	0	0	1	0
Boehling,p	3	0	1	2	4
aAllison	0	1	0	0	0
Total	28	3	6	27	21

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leonard,3b	5	0	0	1	2
Foster,2b	4	1	0	3	3
Milan,cf	3	0	1	2	1
Smith,rf	3	1	3	1	0
Shanks,lf	2	0	1	3	0
Judge,1b	1	0	0	8	2
Morgan,ss	2	0	0	2	5
Williams,c	3	0	1	4	1
Ayers,p	2	0	0	0	1
bJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
cMenosky	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	2	6	24	15

a-Ran for De Berry in seventh inning.

b-Batted for Ayers in ninth inning.

c-Ran for Williams in ninth inning.

Errors—Wambsgans, (2,) Morgan, (2.)

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—3	
Washington	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2	

Two-base hit—Smith. Stolen base—Milan. Sacrifice hits—Milan, Shanks, Smith, Ayers. Sacrifice fly—Morgan. Double play—Graney and O'Neill. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 8. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Washington, 2. Base on balls—Off Boehling, 5; off Ayers, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Boehling, 6 hits and 1 run in nine innings; off Ayers, 6 hits and 1 run in eight innings. Hit by pitcher—By Ayers, (Wambsganss.) Struck out—By Ayers, 2. Wild pitch—Boehling. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Nallin.

American Association.

Indianapolis, 11; Toledo, 2.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Olympic A. C.—Jack Herrich vs. Sailor Grande. Ten rounds.

Clermont A. C., Brooklyn—Billy Mieke vs. Jim Barry. Ten rounds.

EIGHTH FATAL FOR YANKS.

Browns Get Busy with Bats, Tally Four Times, and Win 7 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 20.—George Sisler and Derrill Pratt beat the Yanks today by 7 to 3. Three runs is enough to win from the Browns any day in the season and the Yanks have a legitimate right to protest the game on the grounds that St. Louis was out of its head and not fit to roam at large over the ball park.

Incidentally that St. Louis bunch took one large and extensive roam in the fatal eighth inning. It's against all precedent for Jones and party to come to bat in the eighth with the opposition a couple of runs ahead or on even terms, and grab off enough tallies to annex the game. But the score was 3 to 3, when Sisler cracked the first ball pitched for a safety. Pratt took two and then hit the next for a single to centre, Sisler pulling up at second. George's conscience hurt him for not going to third on Pratt's blow and he compromised by standing half way between the bags. Alexander threw to Peckinpaugh to nab George, but the ball was low and both Sisler and Pratt moved up one while Gedeon and Peckinpaugh scrambled after the elusive pellet. Marsans popped to Pipp.

Then up stepped big Bill Rumler, hitting for Jim Austin, and lammed one to the safety zone over second, Sisler and Pratt scoring and making their combined total of runs five. Fisher failed to see anything to be enthusiastic about in that two-run sketch. He put a soft one over for Hartley and the Browns' backstop poled it to left. Lavan popped out, as usual, and with Bob Groom up it looked like the two-run lead would stand. Bob then cracked one past Fisher for a line double. Rumler and Hartley ran in with two markers. They really did not need them; Sisler and Pratt had brought in enough, but there was no other place to run and besides it was getting dark. Shotton closed the inning with a boost to Peckinpaugh. Boy, tell Mr. Chopin to render his well-known ditty.

The Yanks looked like winners in the seventh after Miller walked and Gedeon singled. The big boss then sent in High to work for Russell, and the gentleman with the tall name delivered a most valuable single to right, scoring Miller. Johnnie Tobin thought that perhaps Gedeon might also have designs on the plate, so he cut loose with one of the prettiest wild pegs of the Fall season.

Groom tried to flag the runaway throw and Hartley straddled the plate to put the relay on the Gedeon special which was due home. Hartley six feet from the peg when it whizzed past him—the grandstand—not bad for a youngster. Gedeon strolled across. Aragon took High's watch on second and Bauman was sent up to bat for Walters. Bauman, batting Magee drew three wide ones and was then passed up as it was dangerous to pitch to. Hendrix closed the inning with a pop to Pratt.

Lavan juggled Pipp's grounder while the tall first sacker trotted across his position in the eighth. Baker was passed. Miller singled over second after the ball was thrown in. From that moment the contest was fast and a spectacular one. The visitors showed splendid combination and their teamwork was superior to that of their opponents. The only two earned runs made by the Southerners were secured by E. W. Hopping, who in both instances carried the ball along unassisted and was able to pass Milburn, and tallied with short, sharp drives. During this period the spectators received a thrill, when Milburn, reaching far over to make a difficult shot, fell from his mount, which was going at full speed. The player rolled over, but was up again in an instant, shook himself and resumed play.

Malcolm Stevenson did all the scoring in the second period. By clever passing from Webb, the No. 3 was able to add three goals for his side.

The same player and Milburn added two more in the third chukker. Five points increased the visitors' total in the fourth period, when Hitchcock and Milburn did most of the aggressive work. At half time the score stood 11 to 10 in favor of the hosts.

Play was resumed after the usual interval. The Philadelphians did not display the dash in th esecond half of the match they showed in the opening periods. At times their defense was lamentably weak and the opposing players went right through the whole team and tallied. J. WWatson Webb made the goal which tied the score, or brought the winners on even terms with their opponents. From then on the Eastern team forged ahead.

Brilliant plays featured the sixth period. The whole Southern team took a decided brace and held their opponents, both goals being frequently in danger, but each time the backs were able to save. The Quakers three different times had the ball at the mouth of the Eastern goal, but on each occasion it hit the uprights and bounded back into play, and Milburn was able to drive out of danger.

In the seventh and eighth periods the victors increased the score by four more goals, J. Watson Webb making three of the points, while Hitchcock also added to the general total. There was only one penalty during the game, the Southern team being penalized half a goal when E. W. Hopping crossed J. Watson Webb.

The line-up and summary follow:

EASTERN.	Hdcp.	SOUTHERN.	Hdcp.
1—T. Hitchcock, Jr.,	4	1—Alfred M. Collins,	4
2—J. Watson Webb,	7	2—E. W. Hopping,	6
3—Malcolm Stevenson		Alex Brown,	3
Back—D. Milburn,	8	Back—Frederick Roe,	3
Total,	29	Total,	18

FIRST PERIOD

No. of Goal.	Player and Team.	Time.
1	J. Watson Webb, Eastern	0:31
2	E. W. Hopping, Southern	5:39
3	E. W. Hopping, Southern	1:20

Ball knocked out on time.

SECOND PERIOD.

4	M. Stevenson, Eastern	1:54
5	M. Stevenson, Eastern	3:32
6	M. Stevenson, Eastern	1:28

Played ten seconds over time.

THIRD PERIOD.

7	D. Milburn, Eastern	0:16
8	M. Stevenson, Eastern	6:49

Ball knocked out on time.

FOURTH PERIOD.

9	D. Milburn, Eastern	0:50
10	J. Watson Webb, Eastern	0:45
11	T. Hitchcock, Eastern	2:42
12	T. Hitchcock, Eastern	1:04
13	D. Milburn, Eastern	1:02

Ball knocked out on time.

FIFTH PERIOD.

14	J. W. Webb, Eastern	0:21
15	T. Hitchcock, Eastern	4:21
16	M. Stevenson, Eastern	2:13

Played 20 seconds overtime.

SIXTH PERIOD.

17	M. Stevenson, Eastern	7:22

Goal scored 20 seconds overtime.

SEVENTH PERIOD.

18	J. W. Webb, Eastern	0:47
19	J. W. Webb, Eastern	6:16

One-half goal penalty against Southern, Hopping crossing.

EIGHTH PERIOD.

20	T. Hitchcock, Eastern	1:49
21	J. W. Webb, Eastern	1:07

Goals earned by Eastern Circuit team, 19; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, 0. Net score—19. Goals earned by Southern Circuit team, 2; allowed by handicap, 12; lost by penalty, ½ goal. Net score—11½. Time of game—Eight seven-and-one-half-minute periods. Scorer—William Roscop. Referee—H. J. Tyrrell Huhn.

WHITE SOX RISE A PEG.

Climb Into Second Place by Defeating the Athletics, 8 to 7.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Chicago went into second place today by defeating Philadelphia 8 to 7, while Boston won from Detroit. Chicago is one and one-half games behind the leaders. The White Sox bunched hits off Johnson in the first inning for three runs and continued the bombardment of Seibold's delivery, but they could do nothing with Parham's delivery. The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Collins,rf	4	3	1	2	1
Weaver,ss	4	2	3	0	3
E.Collins,2b	4	1	4	0	4
Jackson,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Leibold,cf	3	1	1	0	0
Ness,1b	4	0	1	7	2
Terry,ss	4	0	0	4	2
Lynn,c	4	0	2	12	1
Russell,p	2	1	1	1	3
aFournier	0	0	0	0	0
Danforth,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	8	14	27	16

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	5	0	0	1	3
Grover,2b	5	2	1	0	0
Strunk,rf	4	1	2	3	0
Schang,lf	2	0	2	2	0
McInnis,1b	4	1	1	11	0
Pick,3b	4	1	2	1	4
Brown,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Haley,c	1	0	1	0	0
Picinich,c	3	0	1	3	2
bJohnson,p	1	0	0	0	0
cMyers	1	0	0	0	0
Seibold,p	1	0	0	1	3
Parham,p	2	1	1	0	2
Total	37	7	11	24	15

a-Batted for Russell in seventh inning.

b-Batted for Johnson in second inning.

Errors—Weaver, Lynn, Witt.

Chicago	3	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	—8
Philadelphia	0	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	—7

Two-base hits—Pick, Strunk. Three-base hits—Schang, Pick. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Leibold, J. Collins, Weaver. Sacrifice hits—Russell, Weaver, Leibold. Sacrifice fly—Jackson. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 2; off Seibold, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Johnson, 4 hits and 3 runs in one inning; off Seibold, 8 hits and

NEARLY TWO HUNDRED GOLFERS IN SECOND DIVISION OF SENIORS' TOURNEY AT APAWAMIS

WORTHINGTON WINS SENIOR GOLF PRIZE

Veteran Player, Who Lost Leg In Civil War, Takes Honors in Over-Seventy Class.

NOVEL CLUB IS CHRISTL'S

His Putter de Luxe Serves Also as Flute—Waldo Has Best Thirty-six-Hole Low Gross Score.

The first half of the annual Seniors' tournament at Apawamis is now a part of history, or fable, and the second division, nearly two hundred strong, will take the field today and tomorrow in an effort to outdo the feats that have been recorded on the Apawamis links in the last two days.

It will be hard going for any Class D golfer over 70 who tries to equal the record left by Colonel S. A. Worthington of Chevy Chase, who lost a leg on the battlefield in the civil war, and yet retains enough courage, grit, and skill to limp around the links with the aid of a cane, and to capture the low net prize in his class with a card of 209, 60—149. J. V. Christl of Forest Hill has left an imperishable memory at Apawamis, though he failed to win a prize of any kind. His regular golfing outfit, ready for exhibition at any time, no charge, consists of a brassie and an iron.

The iron club, however, is not what it seems to be, rather is it a great deal more than it appears to be at a casual glance, and it performs a variety of services which is remarkable in these days of specialization. In its ordinary condition it is a midiron, a twist of a screw, and the insertion of a new face which the owner abstracts from his pocket makes it a mashie at a moment's notice. Another turn of the screw, with the insertion of a triangular block of wood, and the club becomes a straight-faced putter, capable of sending the ball into the cup from any angle at any time.

The Musical Golf Club.

This club is the invention of Christl, but he has a still more remarkable club in his putter "de luxe," which he carries on special occasions, such as the Seniors' tournament at Apawamis. After holing a sizable putt on the home green with it, the Forest Hill golfer slid the leather grip down the shaft, unscrewed a brass top piece, and disclosed the fact that the handle was an up-to-date, full-stopped, melodious-toned flute, on which he proceeded to play a Highland Fling. He explained that with this instrument he could soothe his own and other savage breasts in wild moments on the links, and its ability to express deep sorrow at a missed putt was only equalled by the triumphant paean that it sent forth when a long one clinked into the cup.

C. Gilbert Waldo, the only scratch man in the tournament, continued his fine playing of Tuesday, and won the thirty-six hole low gross score with a total of 167 strokes, 84 on Tuesday, and 83 yesterday. There was nothing sensational in his rounds, and there was little surprise when he turned in his score, for he demonstrated his worth as a golfer last Fall in winning the second Fall tournament at Lakewood from a fine field of metropolitan golfers. He took a 7 on the ninth hole for the second time in two days, but even this bothered him very little, and it is rumored that to equalize the contest in next year's tournament he will be made to carry a sack of oats on his back on his rounds of the links.

Wright, Once With Reds, in Tie.

Back in 1866 George Wright was playing shortstop for the Cincinnati Reds of those days, and to show that he survived even this terrible experience, he tied for first prize in Class C yesterday with a card of 184, 32—152. With all the talk of bankers, brokers, diplomats, and financiers, Monsignor Morgan M. Sheedy of Altoona took it upon himself to uphold the dignity of the clergy by landing in a tie for first net prize in Class B, with a card of 185, 20—165.

The prize winners in each class were as follows: Best net thirty-six-hole score in each class, Class A, G. C. Thomas, Elizabeth, 203, 44—159; Class B, Rev. M. M. Sheedy, Altoona, 185, 20—165, and A. R. Alley, Apawamis, 189, 24—165. Class C, George Wright, Wollaston, 184, 32—152, and L. K. Passmore, Huntingdon Valley, 192, 40—162. Class D, Colonel A. S. Worthington, Chevy Chase, 209, 60—149. Tuesday, gross prize, Oscar Woodward, Baltusrol, 86; best net, Judge Henry Stoddard, New Haven, 89, 17—72. Wednesday, best gross, L. J. Schiller, Englewood, 84; best net, J. H. Duffy, St. Andrew's. Thirty-six-hole gross score won by C. G. Waldo, Brooklawn, 84, 83—167. Five men tied for the Kicker's Handicap at 83, W. C. Cushman, Montclair; W. H. Reed, Brookline; J. J. Cushing, Cranford; J. Godfrey, Brooklawn, and H. C. Folger, Nassau. The ties for the various prizes will be played off today. The summaries:

CLASS A, 55 to 59 Years.—G. C. Thomas, Elizabeth, 203, 44—159; Conde B. Pallen, Wykagyl, 193, 32—161; C. E. Finley, Oakland, 185, 24—161; J. W. Herbert, unattached, 201, 40—161; L. J. Schiller, Englewood, 182, 20—162; E. W. Parker, Chevy Chase, 202, 40—162; W. R. Bassett, Knollwood, 202, 40—162; H. T. Walden, Apawamis, 187, 24—163; G. A. Allsop, Baltusrol, 203, 40—163; H. L. Bogert, Oakland, 203, 40—163; W. L. Baldwin, Wee Burn, 183, 20—163; Rev. B. B. Zabriskie, Hackensack, 199, 32—164; D. L. Elmendorf, Apawamis, 208, 44—164; J. W. Curtiss, Greenwich, 192, 28—164; E. L. Arnold, St. Andrew's, 200, 46—164; A. B. Colvin, Glens Falls, 212, 48—164; W. C. Cushman, Upper Montclair, 202, 36—166; L. E. McCoy, Glen Ridge, 195, 28—167; J. Bartlett, Upper Montclair, 199, 32—167; J. R. Prentiss, Mohawk, 181, 14—167; C. G. Waldo, Brooklawn, 167, 0—167; J. C. Wood, St. Andrew's, 202, 34—168; C. B. Beckwith, Oakland, 192, 24—168; J. W. Howell, Baltusrol, 193, 24—169; J. M. McCoey, Wykagyl, 208, 38—170; J. S. Wood, unattached, 221, 50—171; J. M. Stewart, Scarsdale, 199, 28—171; A. M. Linnett, Forest Hills, 195, 24—171; H. G. Fickslay, Gedney Farm, 212, 40—172; J. Godfrey, Brooklawn, 201, 28—173; H. C. Folger, Nassau, 207, 34—173; C. B. Pierce, Cranford, 201, 28—173, J. C. Platt, Montclair, 197, 24—173; T. J. Lintott, Forest Hills, 200, 26—174; J. A. Flynn, Greenwich, 204, 30—174; A. H. Morton, Vesper, 192, 18—174; O. Hockmeyer, Vesper, 202, 28—174; L. H. Vories, Younstakan, 194, 20—174; A. J. Outerbridge, Apawamis, 235, 60—175; W. O. Dunbar, Altoona, 195, 20—175; W. C. French, Scarsdale, 224, 48—176; B. H. Kroger, Hamilton, 207, 30—177; F. J. Wessels, Brooklawn, 221, 44—177, Forbes Dunderdale Crescent A. C., 222, 44—178; C. X. F. Ferrin, Hackensack, 218, 40—178; N. W. Williams, Baltimore, 203, 24—179; A. H. Wright, Baltusrol, 219, 40—179; H. A. Young, Scarsdale, 220, 40—180; J. C. Spring, Essex Fells, 210, 30—180; J. W. Sothern, Siwanoy, 228, 44—181; J. F. Whelan, Siwanoy, 222, 40—182; E. P. Bates, St. David's, 222, 40—182; F. W. T. Stiles, Forest Hills, 223, 40—183; F. V. Adams, Dunwoodie, 193, 10—183; W. F. Cook, South Shore, 224, 40—184; G. P. B. Clarke, Siwanoy, 204, 20—184; E. B. Lawrence, Apawamis, 213, 28—185; G. Ober, Baltimore, 205, 20—185; the Rev. W. Laidlaw, Knollwood, 222, 36—186; W. McNeill, Siwanoy, 227, 50—187; C. W. Hunt, St. Andrew's, 213, 26—187; Major A. White, Baltusrol, 234, 46—188 G. Slinger, Allegheny, 226, 36—190; S. S. Gaylord, Forest Hills, 214, 24—120; J. V. Christl, Forest Hills, 212, 20—192; J. M. Fish, Forest Hills, 234, 30—204.

CLASS B, 60 to 64 Years.—Rev. M. M. Sheedy, Altoona, 185, 20—155; A. B. Alley, Apawamis, 189, 34—155; W. M. Magee, Richmond County, 214, 56—158; N. Heath, Wollaston, 194, 36—158; C. Willcox, Westogue, 202, 40—162; F. A. Helmer, Midlothian, 193, 30—163; H. A. Waterhouse, Siwanoy, 201, 38—163; Sir Arthur Elliot, Burhill, Ealand, 204, 40—164; R. S. Sinclair, Baltusrol, 195, 30—165; F. A. Wright, Baltusrol, 177, 12—165; W. S. Rathbone, Englewood, 202, 36—166; G. F. Fiske, Morris County, 208, 40—168; I. B. Stuart, Hackensack, 192, 24—168; R. A. Hale, Merrimack, 208, 40—168; C. H. Porter, New Haven, 199, 30—169; W. H. Reed, Brookline, 213, 44—169; A. B. Carrington, Englewood, 220, 48—172; J. M. Cushing, Cranford, 202, 30—172; J. M. Otis, Weatogue, 213, 40—173; W. E. Pulsifer, Ardsley, 210, 36—174; Robert Collier, Dunwoodie, 180, 14—174; G. O. Leavitt, Essex County, 225, 50—175; E. O. Rockwood, Montclair, 190, 24—174; W. Stroud, unattached, 226, 50—176; H. W. Lamb, Brookline, 208, 32—176; C. L. Knapp, Vesper, 201, 24—177.

W. H. Claflin, Brookline, 205, 28—177; W. H. Canterbury, Crown Point, 205, 28—177; H. R. Lounsbury, Bedford, 204, 26—178; J. W. Smith, Engineers', 238, 60—178; W. R. Ellis, Stockbridge, 226, 48—178; J. P. McFadden, Forest Hills, 195, 16—179; S. C. Kelly, Apawamis, 219, 40—179; J. H. Wickersham, Lancaster, 210, 30—180; H. M. Stockton, Plainfield, 226, 56—180; John Hertzler, Lancaster, 221, 40—181; Alfred Craven, St. Andrew's, 220, 36—184; J. Hildreth, Montclair, 227, 40—187; Wesley M. Oler, Apawamis, 225, 36—187; J. W. Bristol, New Haven, 226, 38—188; Charles Halleck, Arundel, 222, 36—190; T. J. Johnston, Columbia, 241, 50—191; C. W. Barnes, St. Andrew's, 222, 30—192; G. S. Coleman, Crescent A. C., 222, 26—196; A. B. Emmons, Merrimack, 240, 40—209; Hazen Morse, Wykagyl, 232, 14—218.

CLASS C, 65 to 69 Years.—George Wright, Wollaston, 184, 32—152; L. K. Passmore, Huntington Valley, 192, 40—162; H. H. Duffy, St. Andrew's, 193, 40—153; G. W. Watts, Sea View, 195, 40—155; Rev. J. G. Bolton, Arundel, 206, 50—156; J. Burroughs, Five Mills, 214, 56—164; G. M. Gunn, New Haven, 210, 46—164; W. O. Henderson, Columbus, 184, 18—166; Dr. C. E. Martin, Greenwich, 181, 14—167; Albro Akin, Stamford, 214, 48—168; Morton Alden, Wollaston, 205, 36—169; R. S. Ilkerson, Vesper, 195, 24—171; S. Carr, Essex County, Mass., 206, 28—172; H. S. Jennings, Twaafahill, 192, 20—173; H. F. Smith, Nashville, 205, 32—173; W. C. Smith, Wilmington, 207, 32—175; N. W. Jordan, Brookline, 218, 42—176; E. H. Raymond, Port Chester, 225, 48—177; R. H. Dana, Essex County, 213, 36—177; H. Van Arsdale, Baltusrol, 224, 44—180; F. H. Warner, Brookline, 216, 36—180; Grinnell Willis, Morris County, 202 18—184.

CLASS D, 70 Years and Over.—Colonel A. S. Worthington, Chevy Chase, 209, 60—149; Judge Henry Stoddard, New Haven, 185, 34—151; Dr. William Jarvie, Bass Rocks, 198, 32—166; Dr. Denby, Knollwood, 206, 40—166; G. E. Egan, Forest Hills, 213, 54—159; S. W. Doubleday, Apawamis, 211, 40—171; Brent Arnold, Cincinnati, 205, 32—173; H. E. French, Brooklawn, 201, 26—175; Dr. L. Smith, Wilmington, 204, 24—180; F. R. Allen, Brookline, 231, 48—183; C. H. Harding, Overbrook, 222, 34—188; C. W. Baldwin, Essex County, 229, 40—189; T. F. Jewell, Chevy Chase, 240, 48—192.

FAVORITES WIN ON LINKS.

Women Play True to Form on Huntington Valley Course.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPRIA, Sept. 20.—All the favorites won today in the first round of match play in the golf tourney for the Berthellyn Cup, contested over the links of the Huntington Valley Country Club at Noble. Five of the eight matches were veritable walkovers, being decided by one-sided scores of 7 up and 5 to play, or the even more overwhelming margin of 8 and 7.

Mrs. G. H. Stetson of the home club had the only really close match of the first sixteen, she being a bit off her game at the start of her contest with Mrs. J. W. Lucas of the Country Club, and bracing barely in time to emerge a winner by 3 up and 1 to play.

Mrs. F. H. Elder of Overbrook gave Miss Eleanor Chandler of Huntingdon Valley a good battle on the first nine holes, but eventually succumbed by 4 up and 3 to play. Mrs. Milton Herold of Philmont was expected to defeat Mrs. Gilpin Lovering of the home club, but staged a mild surprise by ending the match on the fourteenth green by the score of 5 up and 4 to play.

Miss Alexa Sterling of Atlanta, medal winner in the qualifying round yesterday; Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, women's national champion; Miss Mildred Caverly, the Philadelphia city title holder, and Mrs. Caleb F. Fox of the home club, whose husband is donor of the Berthellyn Cup, won by wide margins.

Miss Sterling will meet Mrs. Stetson in the second round tomorrow, while Miss Chandler is playing Miss Caverly. Mrs. Fox and Mrs. Herold will do battle, and Mrs. Billstein is to tackle Mrs. Vanderbeck.

Miss Sterling won today from Miss Earnshaw of Riverton, by 8 up and 7 to play, the latter not winning a hole and halving only 3. Miss Sterling played out the by holes just for practice and turned in a medal score of 84. This is the women's record of the remodeled Huntingdon Valley course and bids fair to stand for some time.

Little Dorothy Doyle of North Hills, the 13-year-old girl who surprised the gallery by qualifying in the third sixteen yesterday, carried Mrs. A. F. Shoemaker of Lansdowne to the eighteenth green before acknowledging defeat. The summary:

First Sixteen.—First Round—Miss Alexa Stirling, Atlanta, Ga., defeated Miss E. C. Earnshaw, Riverton, 8 up and 7 to play; Mrs. G. Henry Stetson, H. V. C. C., defeated Mrs. J. W. Lucas, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 3 up and 1 to play; Miss Eleanor Chandler, H. V. C. C., defeated Mrs. Frank H. Elder, Overbrook, 4 up and 3 to play; Miss Mildred Caverly, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Miss Louisa A. Wells, Boston, Mass., 8 up and 7 to play; Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, H. V. C. C., defeated Miss Louise I. Lorimer, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 8 up and 7 to play; Mrs. Milton Herold, Philmont Country Club, defeated Mrs. Gilpin Lovering, H. V. C. C., 5 up and 4 to play; Mrs. A. K. Billstein, Bala, defeated Miss Edith Larzelere, York Road, 7 up and 5 to play; Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. William Porter, Aronimink, 7 up to 5 to play.

HARVARD CAPTAIN SHIFTED.

Dadmun Gets Try-out at Tackle in Scrimmage with Second Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 20.—After deciding to spend the day coaching individuals, the Harvard football teachers suddenly decided that the men needed scrimmaging. Accordingly, a hurry call was sent for the second team, which rushed to the Stadium and in an hour's hard play did better than yesterday. The 'Varsity, after Horween had fumbled on the scrubs' goal line, finally scored a touchdown on a fine end run by Flower. The second team, however, then began to tear things up, and aided by a muffed kick by Minot, romped from its own 20-yard line to within eighteen yards of the 'Varsity's goal, and from a point ten yards back Ginn scored a field goal. The scrubs made four first downs on this advance.

This afternoon Captain Dadmun was shifted from guard to tackle. Snow, one of last year's subs, played guard. Dick Harte got into the scrimmage and there is no doubt of his being a regular from the start. Two of the tackles, Batcheider and Davis, are on the injured list, and probably neither can play Saturday.

FINAL GOLF HONOR GOES TO CRIMSON

Hubbell of Harvard Beats Corkran of Princeton for Intercollegiate Title.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20.—Upsetting all the dope and staging one of the greatest comebacks in the history of college golf, James W. Hubbell of Harvard won the intercollegiate championship, defeating D. Clark Corkran of Princeton in the final round of thirty-six holes at the Oakmont Country Club here today. After being four down at the end of eighteen holes and six down when twenty holes had been played, the Harvard golfer, whose home is in Des Moines, Iowa, squared the match on the twenty-eighth hole and holed out on the thirty-sixth, one to the good.

Corkran was a 2 to 1 favorite before the match started, and after being four up when they went to luncheon, and increasing his lead to six in the first two holes of the afternoon round, it looked as if he would end the match at about the twenty-seventh hole. However, in golf more than any other game, the unexpected is liable to happen. Hubbell started at this point playing hole after hole in par or under, while Corkran became wild as a March hare, and after halving the next two holes, the Harvard player won six straight.

The Princetonian seemed to have lost all control of his long game, and could not recover from trouble with his usual brilliancy. Twice after the match was squared on the twenty-eighth the Baltimore man went into the lead, but with the match again all even at the thirty-second, Hubbell took the thirty-third, which made him up for the first time in the match, and he made it dormie by winning the thirty-fourth. Corkran was still game, however, and took the thirty-fifth by holding a twenty-foot putt for a birdie three, but he could get no better than a half in par five on the thirty-sixth.

Corkran took the lead at the start of the match, winning the first two holes, and this lead he held until the sixth, where he put his tee shot into a trap and lost the hole 3 to 5. They halved the seventh and Corkran was again 2 up when Hubbell drove into a trap in the eighth and took a 4 to Corkran's 3. Corkran had a putt for a victory on the ninth but was stymied. They halved the tenth and Corkran was 4 up when he took the eleventh and twelfth and he held this comforjable lead at the eighteenth. He picked up on the fourteenth hole after playing two shots in a trap.

The loser played the first four holes of the afternoon in fine style, but from then on put up a miserable exhibition. His tee shots were scarcely over on the fairway, and he would frequently require two shots to get out of a bunker. Hubbell was playing carefully and was hitting his tee shots down the centre, and was playing his irons at the pin.

Corkran's poor playing was evidently caused by being over-golfed, as he has had nothing but tournament play for more than a month.

The cards for the day were:

MORNING.

Hubbell—
Out .....6 5 4 5 5 3 4 4 5—41
Corkran—
Out .....5 4 4 5 5 5 4 3 5—40
Hubbell—
In .....4 5 5 4 4 4 3 4 5—38—79—164
Corkran—
In .....4 5 5 4 0 4 3 5 4—
AFTERNOON.
Hubbell—
Out .....6 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5—41
Corkran—
Out .....4 4 4 5 5 5 6 5 6—44
Hubbell—
In .....4 5 5 4 4 3 4 5 5—38—79—164
Corkran—
In .....5 4 6 3 5 5 4 3 5—40—84

MISS BALLIN ADVANCES.

Miss Kissel Also Reaches Semi-Finals in Montclair Tennis.

Miss Florence Ballin and Miss Ina Kissel, the Middle States title holder, yesterday won their way into the semi-final round of the New Jersey States women's championship tournament in singles, on the clay courts of the Montclair Athletic Club at Montclear, N. J. Through their hard driving, both Miss Ballin and Miss Kissel were enabled to score three-set victories which will bring them respectively into competition in the semi-finals against Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national champion, and Mrs. C. V. Hitchins, the champion of Mexico City.

Miss Bjurstedt repeated her play of Tuesday in yesterday's matches, winning both in the women's doubles championship with Miss Marie Wagner, and with Harold Throckmorton as her partner in the mixed doubles. The victory of Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Wagner over Miss Ethel Tyndale and Miss Kissel in the third round of the doubles put them in the semi-finals with Mrs. William B. Pouch and Miss Edith B. Handy, Miss Hazel Gardiner and Mrs. A. G. Dean, and Mrs. Louis G. Morris and Mrs. H. S. Green. The summaries:

SINGLES, fourth round—Miss Florence Ballin defeated Mrs. John T. Hall, 4—6, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Helen Bennhard, 7—5, 1—6, 6—0.

DOUBLES, third round—Mrs. William B. Pouch and Miss Edith B. Handy defeated Miss Grace Gilleadeau and Miss Helen Bernhard, 6—0, 6—2; Miss Hazel Gardiner and Mrs. A. G. Dean defeated Mrs. Robert Miller and Mrs. Helen McAuslan, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Ethel Tyndale and Miss Ina Kissel, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. Louis G. Morris and Mrs. H. S. Green defeated Miss Jane Rowson and Miss Dora Goodbody, 6—4, 8—6.

MIXED DOUBLES.—First Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Harold Throckmorton defeated Miss Margaret Taylor and Fred Harrison, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Muriel Parker and H. Davis defeated Miss Henry and Mr. Corwin, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Florence Ballin and G. L. Wyeth defeated Miss Adele Bull and H. Glen, 6—1, 6—3; Mrs. L. Z. Murray and Mr. Sawyer won from Miss Abbey Morrison and Mr. James by default; Miss Elsie Mathews and Mr. Giesey won from Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Meade by default; Mr. and Mrs. Hofman won from Mrs. Manheimer and Harry Hayden by default.

Second Round.—Mrs. William B. Pouch and Gordon Sherwood defeated Mrs. David C. Mills and Ronald Kelsey, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Helen McAuslan and Frank Seller defeated Mrs. L. Z. Murray and Mr. Sawyer, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Florence Ballin and G. L. Wyeth defeated Miss Elsie Mathews and Mr. Giesey, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Florence Sheldon and Frank B. Hague defeated Mr. and Mrs. Ingo Hartmann, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3; Miss Hazel Sawyer and Gwynne French defeated Mrs. A. Doyle and Lindley Z. Murray, 6—1, 8—6; Miss Marie Wagner and O. H. Hinck defeated Miss Edith B. Handy and H. P. Smith, 6—1, 6—0.

CONSOLATION SINGLES.—First Round—Mrs. Manheimer defeated Mrs. L. Z. Murray, 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round—Miss Florence Crane defeated Miss E. Connolly, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. John E. Bailey defeated Miss Elsie Mathews, 6—3, 6—3; Mrs. Miller won from Mrs. G. Dwyer by default; Mrs. Manheimer defeated Miss Edith Sheldon, 9—7, 6—4; Mrs. McAneny defeated Mrs. David C. Mills, 6—4, 6—1; Miss Abbey Morrison defeated Miss Robinson, 6—2, 6—3; Mrs. Percy Wilbourne defeated Mrs. A. Doyle, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Grace Gilleadeau defeated Miss Helen Pouch, 6—2, 6—1.

Third Round—Miss Florence Crane defeated Mrs. John E. Bailey, 6—2, 7—5; Mrs. McAneny defeated Miss Abbey Morrison, 6—4, 6—0.

FORDHAM PLAYER INJURED.

Delehanty Has Water on Elbow and Will Not Play for Month.

Fordham University football suffered its first serious loss yesterday when it was announced that Ray Delehanty, one of the few remaining regular linemen of last year, had water on the right elbow and would be unable to play for at least a month. The Maroon player, who acted as guard and centre a year ago, was hurt while working on the tackling dummy last week, and despite the pain, stayed out for practice without consulting the trainer. Yesterday, when he was dressing for practice, his condition was discovered by Jake Weber, the trainer, who found that instead of a minor bruise Delehanty had water on the elbow.

Although the loss of his centre put Coach Gargan to the trouble of finding another dependable lineman, consolation was derived from the work of the Maroon ends yesterday. The flank men, who have been practicing under the eye of Bull McCaffrey, the old Bronx star, received a welcome addition when Wigglesworth, a former Holy Cross collegian, reported for practice. Wigglesworth played baseball at Holy Cross a year ago, but was kept off the football squad by an early season injury. He played football in his prep school days in South Carolina, however, and he had no trouble yesterday in wresting a place at one of the regular ends from the other candidates.

FIRST N. Y. U. PRACTICE.

Eustic Puts Twenty Candidates Through Preliminary Work.

Dick Eustis, the former Wesleyan player, put the New York University football candidates through their first practice on Ohio Field yesterday afternoon. Twenty aspirants for the gridiron team answered the first call of the new coach and they were put through a short afternoon's work. Among those who were out in football togs were several of the institution's veterans, including Captain Bernstein, Howe, last year's 'Varsity centre, Frain, and MasKenzie, also of last year's team.

The afternoon was given over mostly to kicking and punting, the players being distributed on both sides of the field, and kicking to each other. The new N. Y. U. coach then divided his collection of players into two lineups, and ran each side through simple formation play without signals. The practice concluded with a run around the field track, after which the squad returned to the dressing rooms.

ELI LINE SHOWS WEAKNESS.

Scrubs Have the Better of Mid-Week Game with 'Varsity Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 20.—Easily the most strenuous practice ordered for the Yale football squad since it reported two weeks ago was allotted to the rival 'Varsity and second elevens this afternoon. Scrimmaging lasted forty minutes. Head Coach Tad Jones designed it as a mid-week practice game, partly to test the technique of the players in simple formation, partly to try their endurance.

Scoring and playing honors rested with the second team, which registered two field goals to a single touchdown for the regulars. Henry Hobbs, the visiting line coach, and Dr. Arthur Brides, resident coach of the linemen, were discouraged tonight at the combined offensive and defensive showing from tackle to tackle. No co-ordination of rush line effort was evident and the backs got little assistance in their plunges. The absence of Captain Black accounted partly for the slump in line play.

Behind the line, the backfield was run by E. L. Smith, another on the long list of green quarterbacks Jones is trying out. The individual running of the veterans, Bob Bingham and Harry Legore, was excellent, but the quality of interference was somewhat disappointing. Rex Hutchinson was at fullback with the regulars for the first time this week, but retired early in the scrimmaging. Emil Jacques again being assigned the plunging role.

TIGERS PUT IN HARD DAY.

Rush Gives Squad Stiffest Scrimmage of Season on Gridiron.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE MINNEWASKA, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Princeton football candidates had the click of a moving-picture camera follow them through their every manoeuvre today. The film recorded a vigorous day's work, because Coach Rush put his players through the hardest drill that he has dealt out to them this Fall.

Most of the morning was given over to the fundamentals, but the candidates were called out earlier than usual in the afternoon for an unusually hard scrimmage workout. Every man on the squad who has been out at call obtained an opportunity to get into action. With few exceptions the first eleven that Coach Rush selected today was the same as yesterday. Eddie Driggs received a very slight injury in an early tussle and, unwilling to take any chances with him, Trainer Fitzpatrick had him called to the side lines.

Mathiansen, Haas and Moore were the other backfield men today. Gebert was at centre, with Bob Nourse and Captain Hogg as guards. It is this trio that will be used in the centre of the Tiger line in most of the games this Fall. They were all members of last year's eleven. Sinclair and Latrobe were placed in at the tackle positions today.

The Tiger squad is without the services of several 'Varsity tackles who have not yet put in an appearance. Both Latrobe and Sinclair are heavy men, but have had little experience. Phil Kaufmann has arrived at the camp and will probably get in at one of the tackle positions as soon as he is in physical shape. Kaufmann was a substitute tackle last Fall. Funk and Gillespie were the ends of the eleven first. Funk, a former Lawrenceville player, was centre on Tigers' cubs last year, but has been played with the end candidates that year.

WESTCHESTER SHOW HAS GALA OPENING

Horses of Quality on Best Behavior Win Blues at New Gedney Farms Grounds.

Favored with perfect weather, the Westchester Horse Show Association dedicated its new show grounds at the Gedney Farms, just outside of White Plains, yesterday with an exhibition which, both as to quality and quantity, rather eclipsed any of the twenty-two annual shows it had previously held; most of them in the crowded space of the old county fair grounds at White Plains. Perched on the crest of a hill which overlooks thousands of the rich acres of this agriculturally blessed county, the location is ideal. The eighth of a mile track on which the harness horses show their gaits incloses a naturally drained field on which the obstacles for the jumpers are placed. About it all there is ample parking space for hundreds of automobiles on three sides and for the dozens of coaches, breaks, carts and gigs, all drawn by horses instead of tractors which crowded about the inclosure.

Westchester's Summer residents were out in force, for the love of the horse survives in those hills, and President Oliver Harriman and his wife were kept busy all afternoon extendinga welcome to the throngs of well-groomed men and handsomely gowned women who packed the limited quarters of the club inclosure. Among those in the throng were Messrs. G. D. F. Leith and family and a party of friends, which included Russell Colt and his wife, (the former Ethel Barrymore;) Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Guy A. Ward and party, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. McManus and a pay party of young folks, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Mr. and Mrs. Don Barbour, Miss Carol Harriman, Mrs. J. Anthony Drexel Biddle, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Baldwin, Jr., and their children, John McE. Bowman and a house party of friends, Adrien, Iselin, Jr., Ernest Iselin, Captain and Mrs. Robert E. Tod, fresh from their yachting victory with the Katoura; Mr. and Mrs. George S. Wallen, Mr. and Mrs. William Zeigler, Jr., L. P. Yandell, Nat. C. Reynal, J. Rich Steers, Moses Taylor, J. Campbell Thompson, who drove to the grounds with his four-in-hand and a coachload of ladies and gentlemen; C. Davies Tainte, who drive a spike team hitched to a break with red running gear; Edward Von der Horst Koch, who also tooled a coach to the grounds with a stag party of horsey friends, and probably a thousand of Westchester's persons who motored to the grounds and made their machines stands from which to witness the displays in the ring, as well as impromptu picnic places where they received and entertained while the horses were being put through their paces.

As usual on opening days, most of the show was given over to the novice classes, the particular feature of which was the winning by Mrs. Preston Davie, with her showy bay gelding Viceburn, of the novice class for saddlers, the first prize in the class for road hacks, and the second prize in the compination class for horses which had to be shown first in harness and then under saddle. That was certainly a record for a horse that made his bow in the show ring, particularly as veterans at the game all agreed that the combination class, in which he was second, was one of the strongest and best that had been seen in the circuit of horse shows this Summer, and was confessedly won by that sterling horse of A. W. Atkinson's Sparkling Moselle, a veteran at this sort of exhibition, by the narrowest of margins, though handled with exceptional judgment by Miss Luise Beaver-Webb. There were sixteen competitors in the class, and so good a horse as Myron H. Oppenheim's Dictator had to be content with the third honors, although he is what the horsemen call a sweet harness nag and as steady as a [illegible] under saddle. It was no place for rany but the best, as evidenced by [illegible] several previous winners of blues were passe dover with no recognition whatever.

More excitement was caused when the trotters were shown than in any other class, because there was a very narrow escape from a chapter of ugly accidents. In taking one of the short turns near the judge's stand, D. W. Maloney, who was driving his mare, Cornelia, tried to pass W. M. V. Hoffman, driving his blue ribbon horse, Teneriffe. Maloney upset, was thrown violently to the ground, and although badly bumped was not hurt badly. His mare just tipped the wheels of Mr. Hoffman's road wagon, swerved around, and missed by a hair's breadth James McClenahan's Wilton Junior, and then started to race wildly around the track.

This she did a dozen times in safety, but the thirteenth round ended disastrously, because of a groom who tried to stop the runaway animal. She swerved against the stone wall at the jump on the edge of the infield, smashed a $00 camera behind it, hit the photographer, scattered a group of grooms, ripped a couple of wheels from the road wagon, drew free of the wreckage, and then made for the high picket fence close to the clubhouse lawn. This naturally threw the ladies in the enclosure into a semi-panic, and just as things seemed to be disastrous to all interested, a groom caught the horse by its bridle, threw her to her haunches, and saved horse and spectators from injuries that seemed certain.

After it was all over Mr. Hoffman won the blue ribbon, defeating the Providence entry, Walter H. Hanley's Barette, considered one of the finest roadsters in the State of Rhode Island, and winner of numerous blue ribbons this Summer.

The tandem class was one of the best behaved seen in so small a ring in a long time, for there was only one leader that insister on getting mixed up with the wheel horse, and his offense was short-lived. Of the seven pairs, J. Campbell Thompson's Nestledown Topper and Nestledown Asthore, a showy pair of bays, were so superior in manners and action that there was no criticism of the award of the blue ribbon to them over the two pairs shown by the Brady boys—James Cox and Nicholas F.—From their Hamilton Farm over in Jersey.

Gerald T. Hanley brought up from Rhode Island for the open hunters class a fine upstanding bay which he calls Landsdowne, which decidedly outclassed all the other competitors for the prize, yesterday at least, clearing the obstacles without a touch and going at his work through the field as if he thoroughly enjoyed and understood all the fine points of the game. He acted as if there could be no run through a hunting field too long for him and no fence too bad for him to take successfully—just the sort a hunter would like to trust himself with on a good, frosty morning with a wily fox and a good pack of hounds ahead.

Yesterday's awards in the several classes judged were as follows:

HARNESS CLASSES.

Novice, Pairs.—J. W. Harriman's bays, Kim and Peter, won; George Watson's chestnuts, Royal Sutton and Latest Fashion, second; Mrs. Gemmel's bays, Dreamland and Eclipse, third.

Novice, Single, between 14.2 and 15.2 Hands.—J. Campbell Thompson's b. g., Nestledown Blozes, won; William Zeigler, Jr.'s br. g., Cabin Boy, third.

Novice, Single, over 15.2 Hands.—A. W. Atkinson's b. g., Hands Up, second; J. W. Harriman's b. g., Kim, third.

Runabout Class, between 14.2 and 15.2 Hands.—Walter H. Hanley's b. g., Brother Jed, won; William Zeigler, Jr.'s b. g., Lord Delaware, second; George Watson's ch. g., Royal Sutton, third.

Tandem.—Hamilton Farm's bays, Peacock Sensation and Primrose of Whilegate, won; same owner's bays, Pireno and Hamilton Star, second; J. Campbell Thompson's bays Nestledown Topper and Nestledown Asthore, third.

Open Class, Between 14.2 and 15.2 Hands.—Hamilton Farm's b. m., Peacock Sensation, won; Walter H. Hanley's b. g., Sunshower, second; Hamilton Farm's br. m., Pireno, third.

TROTTERS.

Standard, shown in harness.—W. M. V. Hoffman's ch. g., Teneriffe, 9 years, won; W. H. Hanley's b. m. Barette, 5 years, second; Deveson & Burke's ch. g. Doctor Lawrence, 6 years, third.

Roadsters, four years old or over, shown in harness.—W. M. V. Hoffman's ch. g. Teneriffe won; W. H. Hanley's b. m. Barrette second; D. W. Maloney's blk. m. Cornelia, third.

SADDLE HORSES.

Novice, between 14.2 and 15.2 hands.—Mrs. Preston Davie's b. g. Viceburn won; Miss Katherine Garner West's blk. m. Crocheted, second; Joseph C. Baldwin, Jr.'s, g. m. Grey Lady, third.

Novice, over 15.2 hands.—John E. McBowman's ch. m. Sun Dance won; Robert E. Tod's br. g. Prince Hal, second; George S. Wallen's b. m. Veronique, third.

Ponies, 13 hands or under, ridden by a child.—Harry Graham's br. m. Lewyn Jess won; Miss Evelyn Hall McManus's ch. m. Lady Fan, second; Master Whitelaw Reid's br. g. Brown Beauty, third.

Road Hack, "wear and tear sort," not exceeding 15.1 hands.—Mrs. Preston Davie's b. g. Viceburn won; Miss Alice A. Dodsworth's ch. g. Rover Mc Nott, second; John McE. Bowman's b. g. Yellow Jacket, third.

JUMPING CLASSES.

Novice Class, Light Weights.—Charles D. Lattier's ch. g. Down East, won; Hamilton Farm's b. g. Lord Melrose, second; Charles D. Lanier's ch. m. Becky, third.

Light Weight Hunters, up to Carrying 165 Pounds.—Gerald T. Hanley's b. g. Landsdowne, won; Miss Vira Cornell's ch. g. Rock Creek, second; Hamilton Farm's ch. g. Hamilton Equality, third.

COMBINATION HORSES

Shown in Harness and Then Under Saddle.—A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. Sparkling Moselle, won; Mrs. Preston Davie's b. g. Viceburn, second; Myron H. Oppenheim's ch. g. Dictator, third.

Shown First in Harness Then Under Saddle, then over four jumps; amateur riders only, for the Westchester Special Cups, offered by John McE. Bowman.—Miss Becky Lanier's b. m. Evang

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Mid-Week Pictorial
of THE NEW YORK TIMES
24 PAGES IN ROTOGRAVURE
MID-WEEK
September 21st
ALL NEWS STANDS TODAY

War of the Races
An extraordinary two-page drawing bordered with thirty-nine illustrations depicting the physiognomy, military headgear and facial characteristics of the thirty-nine races at war, surrounding a splendid map of the world showing location of each race—An informing, useful, and valuable souvenir.

The Golden Horn
Constantinople, held by the Turks for over a thousand years, is about to pass from their control—An interesting sketch with beautiful pictures in this week's Mid-Week.

Princes in Command of Teuton Armies
Four new portraits of the Crown Princes Wilhelm and Rupprecht, Leopold and Duke Albrecht in Command of the German Armies.

Picardy of Yesterday and Today
An illustrated article with text describing Picardy, where the great battle is being fought, with special pictures of Soissons, Lille, Arras, Amiens, Laon, Dompierre.

Torment of War-Torn Trees
Interesting photographs showing the devastating effects of war in wooded districts of France.

The Ruins of the Churches
Chapel, Cathedral and Holy Shrines which have crumpled beneath the impact of death-dealing missiles.

The Charge—The Capture—The Camp
A series of pictures showing real war, troops charging, capturing trenches, emptying dug-outs; the prison compounds.

Cave Man of the XXth Century
The Cave Man of today—the grotesque figure of a masked sentinel at the mouth of his cavern beneath smoking ruins of stone and concrete.

Our Future New Island Possessions
The Danish West Indies as they really appear. New pictures of St. Thomas and St. Croix. Double pages of Rotogravure.

The above are only some of the interesting features of the Sept. 21st issue. 24 pages of rotogravure. Battle scenes at all fronts.

ALL NEWS STANDS TODAY
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MID-WEEK PICTORIAL OF NEW YORK TIMES

HOW GERMAN NAVY HELPED AT BAGDAD

Detachment of Experts Made Captured British Craft Useful to the Turks.

OPENED UP THE EUPHRATES

Used Treacherous Stream to Transport Batteries, Aeroplanes, and Other War Supplies.

The services of a little detachment of German sailors and marine mechanics contributed largely toward enabling the Turks to check the advance of the British expeditionary force through Mesopotamia on Bagdad last Spring, according to the following description of the Germans' work sent to the Vossische Zeitung by its correspondent in Turkey:

"Soon after the beginning of the war a small detachment of German naval men was sent to the lower Tigris, where the Turks were trying to check the advance of the English from the Persian Gulf toward the interior. In this connection, a landing cannon from his Majesty's ship Göben was able to make the best of several favorable chances. Nevertheless, as is known, the superior strength of the English and their river flotilla, composed of up-to-date moniters, enabled them to advance almost to Bagdad. But the battle of Ctesiphon forced the English army under General Townsend to beat a hasty retreat toward the south. On this occasion a river gunboat built in 1915 and several armed patrol boats fell into the hands of the Turks. The Commanding General of the Turkish Army, Enver Pasha, who recognized the success of the work of Admiral Souchon in reforming the Turkish Navy, asked him to furnish men able to put into condition and to operate the newly captured engines of war on the Irak front.

Experts Sent from Germany.

"So, early in December, 1915, a small naval detachment, made up of specialists picked for their ability to handle machine guns and artillery, set out from the Mediterranean Division for Bagdad, where it arrived the first week of January. All sorts of tasks awaited the little band. Naturally, the English had done their best to destroy the ships they had been compelled to abandon to their Turkish enemies. Furthermore, the Turkish and Arab sailors do not have the experience necessary for the operation of these strictly modern vessels.

"Within a short time the German sailors had succeeded in repairing and developing the river flotilla, which had been placed under German control, so that it was able to take an effective part in the battles around Kut-el-Amara and to act against the English relief expedition coming up from the south. The fact that the English during these battles, which ended with the fall of Kut-el-Amara, never once made an attempt to relieve the beleagured town through the use of all their forces on the river may be mainly attributed to their respect for the mines and guns of the river flotilla.

"The work of the German naval men in this country, that is the hottest in the world, entails hardships and efforts that are hardly less than those of the worst of trench fighting. With tropical rains in the Winter, heat in Summer, an almost indescribable pest of vermin and great difficulty in obtaining supplies, they are constantly surrounded by unfriendly Arabs, who are inclined to treason and who are systematically influenced by English gold from Busra. To this must be added the lack of technical supplies and the fact that the postal service is frequently uncertain and it requires several weeks to hear from home. In spite of all these difficulties, an enthusiastic feeling prevails among the sailors in Irak, who are proud of being the representatives of the German Navy on the remotest battlefield.

Navigated the Euphrates.

"Soon after the dispatch of the personnel intended for the Irak flotilla, another important task developed in the interior for the Mediterranean Division. As is known, the Bagdad Railway is not yet finished, so there is a stretch of about 700 kilometers across the desert that must be traversed with horses and wagons in order to transport persons and goods to Bagdad. This desert road was not able to supply the things needed on the battlefields of Mesopotamia and Persia which were constantly becoming more important. So there came the thought of using the Euphrates water route to improve the transportation of that district. As far back as recorded history goes, this stream has resisted attempts to use it as a regular water way. Before the German naval men began work the only means of transportation available on the Euphrates and on the Tigris above Bagdad were primitive boats and floats of inflated goatskins of the same type as those in use in the days of Abraham. It is true that in the nineteenth century several attempts were made by Englishmen and Frenchmen to navigate the Euphrates with steamers or motor boats. But the entirely uncharted channel, the strong and shifting current, and the inhabitants of the river shores, who were hostile to everything new, made permanent success impossible, so these attempts were limited to individual efforts very praiseworthy from a sporting point of view.

"German thoroughness and the employment of the most modern technical tools soon wrought such an improvement in the conditions of navigation on the Euphrates that not only could all the heavy loads of material needed by the army in Mesopotamia be transported safe and sound to Bagdad, but the time required for the journey was cut in half. For instance, a battery with all its equipment and munitions was transported from Djerablus to Retwanlje, the port of Bagdad on the Euphrates, in only eleven days. The Fokker monoplane that did such good work before Kut, and that is admitted to have contributed toward inducing the English to give up Kut was brought down the river in short time and, not having been taken to pieces for its river voyage, was able to get into action at once.

"Of course there are still many weighty obstacles in the way of maintaining the navigation of the river along the lines of a railroad, but a German naval dockyard that was established where the Bagdad Railway crosses the Euphrates near Djerablus has built a number of very light draft motor boats and has so improved the type of the old power boats that they now can carry eight times as much as before. In order to increase the safety of navigation a detailed survey of the navigable parts of the Euphrates has been undertaken. Fuel and repair stations on the bank and provisioning and life-saving establishments along the line are intended to minimize the numerous dangers that formerly menaced navigation on the Euphrates.

"And finally a third task fell to the lot of the two German detachments on the Euphrates and the Tigris, that are united under a single management in the 'Irak Detachment.' Enver Pasha wanted the technical help of the German Navy applied to the problem of the water supply of the district of the upper Tigris and the Bitli River in order to be able to make the greatest use possible of the primitive means there for the purpose of supporting the fighting armies.

"The unselfish co-operation of the German Navy men in the work of helping the Turkish Army is fully appreciated by the Turks, and the officers and men on both sides are united in the most comradely friendship."

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DALY ESTATE SETTLED.

Referee Files Report on Correctness of Accounting.

Sidney Harris, referee appointed to hear objections to the accounting in the estate of Augustin Daly, theatrical producer, filed a report in the Surrogate's Court yesterday approving the payment of $4,525 as counsel fees to the late Judge Joseph F. Daly, brother of the decedent, as attorney for the estate, and $500 to his son, Edward H. Daly.

The referee directs that after the payment of the expenses the income is to be divided among the legatees, the largest shares being 24% to the estate of Mary D. Daly, decedent's widow, 23% to the estate of Ada Rehan and 20% to the estate of Judge Daly. Twenty per cent is to be divided among the following institutions: Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, St. Joseph's Hospital for Consumptives, Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor and St. Zita's Home and Refuge Association for Befrending Children and Young Girls.

Dr. Dawbarn's Estate $51,551.

The estate of Dr. Robert H. M. Dawbarn, the surgeon, who died on July 18, 1915, was appraised yesterday at $51,551. He gave a life interest in one-third of the estate to his wife, Carolyn H. Dawbarn, and left the remainder to his children, Ethel G. and Robert H. and Waring L. Dawbarn. He owned $33,808 in real estate, of which his residence at 105 West 74th street was appraised at $22,475. He held securities worth $12,881.

May Irwin Asks Waist Injunction.

May Irwin, the actress, who in private life is Mrs. Curt Elsfeldt, has filed suit in the Supreme Court for an injunction against Miss Florence De Hockman, a dealer in ladies' waists at 154 West Forty-fifth Street, to restrain her from violating the terms of a lease under which she is permitted to exhibit only two waists in the window at one time. Mrs. Elsfeldt explains that she placed the restriction in the lease because she had previously leased another store in the same building to a dealer in waists and feared that if she did not restrict Miss De Hockman's display "I would bring about too great competition of rivalry and might cause the failure of one or both of the tenants."

Choate a Safety Museum Trustee.

At a meeting yesterday of the officers and trustees of the American Museum of Safety Joseph H. Choate was elected Vice President and trustee of the museum. As trustee Mr. Choate succeeds the late George Gilmour. A number of new and extensive industrial safety exhibits have recently been installed at the museum.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES NEEDED

L. M. Iddings Makes Plea for American Clearing House in Rome.

L. M. Iddings, Chairman of the American Branch of the American Clearing House in Rome, Italy, is in this country to obtain supplies, surgical instruments, and disinfectants for use in that country. Mr. Iddings, who arrived on the steamship Lafayette on Monday, was formerly connected with the American Embassy at Rome. His address is the Hotel Gotham, New York, and he hopes to get in touch quickly with American committees desiring to send hospital supplies free of charge to Italy for the coming Winter. Packages should be addressed to 133 Charlton Street, New York.

The American Relief Clearing House in Rome is composed of American residents of that city, and was formed to undertake the distribution of war relief from the United States by Thomas Nelson Page, the Ambassador. This committee receives from America and distributes gratuitously all kinds of supplies for wounded Italian soldiers and the families of needy soldiers to any destination indicated by the giver, and sees to it that nothing goes astray. The Clearing House has already distributed hundreds of packages, thousands of bandages, &c., and some $20,000 in money, without cost or loss to the givers.

FORDHAM SOCIOLOGY CLASS.

University Will Open School in the Woolworth Building.

Fordham University will open a School of Sociology and Social Service in the Woolworth Building on Nov. 6, it was announced yesterday. The school will be under the patronage of Cardinal Farley and has the approval of the Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Bishop Auxiliary of the Roman Catholic Diocese of New York.

The school is intended to give scientific preparation to students preparing to engage in social service, and is expected to serve also in aiding organizations employing social workers to select the members of their staffs. Candidates for admission to the school must have had a high school education, or its equivalent, and they must also give evidence of the mental ability and moral character considered necessary for the work they hope to do. The training will occupy two academic years and will cover the full field of social work.

HELD UP BY MEN IN KHAKI.

Residents of Peekskill Terrorized by Men in Uniform.

H. R. Duval, who lives in Peekskill, N. Y., has reported to the police that he left a train in that town shortly before 2 o'clock on Sunday morning to walk to his home, when he was held up by two men dressed in khaki uniforms, who demanded money from him and when he refused to give it to them, beat him to the ground.

The footpads were frightened away by the footsteps of persons who were approaching, so that Mr. Duval was not robbed. According to Mr. Duval, men in uniform have robbed houses in Peekskill and have annoyed persons living in that region in many other ways. There is an encampment of the National Guard at Peekskill, but it is not known that the men who have committed the depredations complained of are members of that organization.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Frederik VIII., at Copenhagen, Sept. 19.
SS Loviand, at Santos, Sept. 19.
SS Radnaa, at Rotterdam, Sept. 18.
SS Robert Coverdale, at Gibraltar, Sept. 18.
SS Calabria, at Genoa, Sept. 18.
SS Vilia, at Mollenico, Sept. 19.
SS Kentra, at Callao, Sept. 19.
SS Briardeni, at Gonoa, Sept. 8.
SS Dondo, at Lisbon, Sept. 11.
SS Vulcano, at Naples, Sept. 12.
SS Greystoke Castle, at Bordeaux, Sept. 14.
SS Urd, at Bordeaux, Sept. 15.
SS M. E. Harper, at Bordeaux, Sept. 15.
SS Lennox, at Pauillac, Sept. 14.
SS Statheim, at Pauillac, Sept. 14.
SS Aymeric, at Manila, Sept. 10.
SS Benheather, at Avonmouth, Sept. 18.
SS Pythia, at Avonmouth, Sept. 19.

Sailed.

SS Dante Alighieri, from Gibraltar, Sept. 18.
SS Themistocles, from Gibraltar, Sept. 18.
SS Bloomersdyk, from Kirkwall, Sept. 17.
SS Maasdyk, from Kirkwall, Sept. 17.
SS Eurymachus, from Shanghai, Sept. 18.
SS San Giorgio, from Naples, Sept. 13.
SS Duca d'Genova, from Naples, Sept. 14.
SS Sardegna, from Gibraltar, Sept. 12.
SS Imo, from Rotterdam, Sept. 12.
SS Rijn, from Rotterdam, Sept. 14.
SS Kumeric, from Calcutta, Sept. 15.
SS Pram, from Shields, Sept. 20.
SS Unita, from Barry, Sept. 20.

Transatlantic Mails.

Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Noordam.....Sept. 22
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.) Africa (West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M., (sea post)—St. Paul.....Sept. 23
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Lafayette.....Sept. 23
Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Andania.....Sept. 23

Mails for South America.

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama Canal Zone, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chili, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Allianca.....Sept. 21
Brazil, (except State of Rio Grande do Sul,) and Iquitos, via Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Rio de Janeiro...Sept. 21
Barbados, St. Lucia, Guiana, North Brazil, Iquitos, Maceio, Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Natal, via Barbados, Para, Maceio, Pernambuco, and Natal, at 8 A. M.—Dominic.....Sept. 22
Argentina, Uraguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 8 A. M.—Santa Barbara.....Sept. 22
South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires, at 8 A. M.—Mollere..Sept. 23
Rio Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Santos, (other parts of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Rio Janeiro, Santos, and Buenos Aires, at 12 M.—Highland Prince.....Sept. 23
Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Tenadores..Sept. 23

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, via San Francisco—Sonoma.....Sept. 21
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura.....Sept. 22
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle,)—Canada Maru.....Sept. 24
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Sept. 29
Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai City,) and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia.....Sept. 30

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Aug. 18; Shanghai, Aug. 26; Kobe, Sept. 1, and Yokohama, Sept. 2—which arrived per steamer Canada, were dispatched east from Seattle on Sept. 18, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Sept. 23.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]
Sun rises..5:41|Sun sets..5:57|Moon rises..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:50	3:12	9:01	9:43
Governors Island	3:41	4:00	9:50	10:20
Hell Gate	5:47	6:00	11:31	12:00

Arrived—Wednesday, Sept. 20.

SS Snowdonian, Denia, Sept. 5.
SS Portland, Bordeaux, Sept. 2.
SS Colon, Cristobal, Sept. 14.
SS Sama, Port Antonio, Sept. 16.
SS J. Jover Serra, Barcelona, Aug. 30.
SS Assos, Kymassi, Aug. 31.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Sept. 16.
SS Brilliant, Tampa, Sept. 14.
SS Jean, Port Tampa, Sept. 14.
SS San Marcos, Galveston, Sept. 13.
SS San Saba, Brunswick, Sept. 16.
SS Wawnee, Philadelphia, Sept. 19.
SS John Mowinckel, Plymouth, Sept. 19.
SS Verona, Gibraltar, Sept. 8.
SS Nordic, Philadelphia, Sept. 19.
SS Gulfstream, Port Arthur, Sept. 14.
SS York Castle, Boston, Sept. 18.
SS Bayamo, Boston, Sept. 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Andania	Landen	Sept. 9
Tapajos	Bahia	Aug. 23
Strathspey	Havre	Sept. 6
Ruby	Barcelona	Sept. 3
Creole	New Orleans	Sept. 16
Santa Maria	Kingston	Sept. 16
Stephano	Halifax	Sept. 19
El Sol	Galveston	Sept. 15

DUE TOMORROW.

*San Guglielmo	Naples	Sept. 12
*Celtic	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Noordyk	Kirkwall	Sept. 10
Zulia	Curacao	Sept. 14
Concho	Galveston	Sept. 16
Lenape	Jacksonville	Sept. 19
El Cid	Galveston	Sept. 18

DUE SATURDAY.

*Duca degli Abruzzi	Gibraltar	Sept. 8
Vasilefs Constantinos	Piraeus	Sept. 9
Retiaw	Havre	Sept. 7
Eastgate	Havre	Sept. 6
Gallia	Kirkwall	Sept. 11

DUE SUNDAY.

*New York	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Sirr	Havre	Sept. 10
Morro Castle	Havana	Sept. 21
Comanche	Jacksonville	Sept. 21

DUE MONDAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Sept. 17
*California	Glasgow	Sept. 15
Ponce	San Juan	Sept. 20
Olaf	Para	Sept. 9
Bermudian	Bermuda	Sept. 23
Minas Geraes	Bahia	Sept. 14
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Sept. 22

DUE TUESDAY.

Berit	Lisbon	Sept. 9
St. Croix	Lisbon	Sept. 9
Navahoe	Genoa	Sept. 7
Prins der Nederlanden	Haiti	Sept. 20
Matapan	Havana	Sept. 22
Havana	Jamaica	Sept. 22

DUE WEDNESDAY.

*Dante Alighieri	Gibraltar	Sept. 18
Dochra	Genoa	Sept. 7
Cornish Prince	Fowey	Sept. 11
Clifton	La Pallice	Sept. 12
Munargo	Antilla	Sept. 22
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Sept. 22

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chicago, Bordeaux	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Alliance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Manhattan, London	———	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rio de Janeiro, Rio	———	———
Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Dominic, Para	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jelling, Santiago	———	12:00 M.
Laconia, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Patria, Naples	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Alicante, Cadiz	6:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Santa Barbara, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Highland Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mollere, Rio Janeiro	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sama, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Saba, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Antilla, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Napoli, Naples		12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Regina d'Italia, Naples		12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Turks Isl'd	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lowlander, Bergen	———	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., SEPT. 20.

SS Andania, London to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 21st, forenoon. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, was 194 miles S. at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 271 miles S. at noon.
SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 458 miles S. at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 485 miles S. at noon.
SS Millinocket, San Juan to New York, was 262 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 515 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 760 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 203 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 94 miles W. N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Northwestern, Port Arthur to New York, was 226 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 10 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 102 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 220 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Montanan, Rotterdam to New York, was 730 miles E. at noon.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M., Sept. 23, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M., Sept. 23, SS Lafayette.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M., Sept. 25, SS Palma.
Greece—No sailing at present.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M., Oct. 21, SS Canopic.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 28, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M., Sept. 25, SS Taormina, and at 8 A. M., Sept. 27, SS Cretic.

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Cool, restful and refreshing
A bracing journey on luxurious steamers with a glimpse of the "foreign land" that adds relish to any tour.
6 Days at Sea
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Bahia Santos
Buenos Aires Montevideo
Rio de Janeiro
S. S. Vasari, October 7th, 11.30 a. m.
S. S. Verdi, October 21st, 11.00 a. m.
S. S. Tyrrhenian, November 4th, 10.00 a. m.
S. S. Vestris, November 25th, 8.30 a. m.
12,500 ton steamers luxuriously equipped with every convenience. Especially designed for travel in the tropics. Good accommodations still available.
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NEW SERVICE between Panama and Salina Cruz, Mex., and intermediate ports. Excellent passenger accommodation.
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Five days of physical and mental relaxation and exhilarating sea breezes in a reclining chair on a cool, shaded deck.
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Superb Steel Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill. Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., Week Days and Sundays at 6 P. M. Due Boston 7.30 A. M. Music on each Steamer.
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Tickets and information at Piers, also at New York Transfer Co. Offices and various Tourist Agencies.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line, Str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line, Str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:00 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 2:15 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, (week days only,) Str. lv. Pier 27, E. R., at 3 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., at 3:15 P. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Bo

URGES EDUCATION OF STORE SALESMEN

Boston Woman Who Originated School Movement Speaks at Convention Here.

OPPOSES RETURNED GOODS

Pittsburgs Retailer Advocates Laws on the Subject of Sanitary Precaution.

A plea to educational directors in department stores to improve the quality of salesmanship, and a discussion regarding the best means of limiting returned goods in retail establishments, engaged the attention yesterday of the merchandising convention at the Hotel Astor. The grading of salaries and commissions, improved billing systems, and many other trade topics leading to greater efficiency in the conduct of retail business was considered.

Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince, who originated educational work within stores and who conducts a school in Boston for this purpose, told of the higher degree of efficiency to be attained in department stores by training the saleswomen. The need of picking out the right kind of persons to act as teachers of merchandising was emphasized by Mrs. Prince. Describing the method of instructing the sales girls, she said:

"The Director asks them, not 'Do you think this will sell?' but 'Why do you think it will sell?' The girls are taught to think, their judgment is developed, and they are made able to explain to a customer why one article is worth more than another, something the customer wishes to know before purchasing. Department stores are great laboratories, and the girls should be trained to experiment, observe, and infer."

Mrs. Prince urged the members of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, under whose auspices the conference was held, to look into the growth of high school co-operation with the educational director movement. She said she was convinced that better education of sales girls would result in keeping a more permanent force in the store.

Samuel Mundheim of the Kaufman Store, Pittsburgh, did not mince words in his condemnation of the returned goods practice. He gave it as his view that individual stores could not successfully curb the evil. As a means of ending the practice, he urged co-operation among retail dry goods merchants, to be followed by appeals to State Legislatures to enact laws to protect the trade against this abuse.

"I think a large percentage of our sick is in the hands of the public at all times," he said. "In our particular city, when the goods are returned, they are frequently not salable at their full value. We all actually know that garments have been returned from homes where serious infectious diseases were. We have had women's gowns returned from a house where typhoid fever was, and while that may not be infectious, still no one likes to buy clothes that came out of a home where there was such sickness."

At the conclusion of Mr. Mundheim's remarks the suggestion was made that the police power of the nation might be invoked in the shape of a uniform law to prevent the return of goods likely to endanger the public health.

Closely allied with the returned-goods problem, in the opinion of many members of the conference, was the question of discounts allowed by many stores to certain classes in the community. These classes were described as clergymen, policemen, and dressmakers. It developed that many stores had stopped giving discounts to these classes of persons notwithstanding their supposed "influence" in adding to the clientele of firms.

Queries dropped in a question box placed in the assembly hall on Tuesday were read at yesterday afternoon's session, and opened up a lively range of discussion. One of the questions was whether the limit in high prices had been reached in the dry goods field, the consensus of opinion was that still higher prices might be expected.

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114 Fifth Ave., New York,
Between 16th and 17th Streets.
The Best Managed Pattern Company in America
Writing and Rest Room equipped with telephone, stenographer, latest trade papers, etc., etc. Visits from Dry Goods Merchants most welcome.

CLOAK PLANT FOR SALE.
Fully equipped plant: twenty individual motor machines; attractive hardwood fixtures; lease of daylight top loft, 50x100; moderate rent; splendid opportunity for parties contemplating starting in business. Phone Greeley 4865.

Factory for sale, good for skirts or cloaks, consisting of machinery and fixtures; will sell at reasonable price; everything ready for immediate operation. L. I. Baron, 38 W. 21st St. Telephone Gramercy 2345.

ACCOUNTS CASHED We give you cash on your outstanding accounts. Write, call or telephone Rector 5410.
LICHTENSTEIN BROTHERS
Commercial Bankers. 100 Broadway.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS.
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

Accounts Financed Coleman & Co., 1133 B'way. Farragut 9765.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Jobber buying cloth and pile fabrics, novelty coats. 11 W. 20th St., 2d floor.

COATS.—Jobbers looking at coats of the better kind. 33 West 34th, room 504.

COATS.—Jobber looking at latest Fall coats. 22 West 26th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists, Sweaters, Furs, jobs; better grade for cash. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 2412.

EVENING DRESSES.—Samples looked at, orders placed, on better grades. Call all week. 6th floor, 65 West 36th.

JAPANESE GOODS.—Coats, kimonos, etc., Thursday, Sept. 21st, 149 W. 44th.

JUILLIARDS 54221 100 pieces, spot cash; all colors. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 W. 26th.

LACES.—Will buy at a price any quantity, white or ecru shadow lace, edges two and a half inches wide or over; state quantity and price; also fair quality Val., insertions over one inch wide. Write, Box 1, 352 6th Av.

PEAU-DE-SOIE, black and striped taffeta, Panay, 153 W. 23d.

POPLINS.—Open for 54-inch cotton warp poplin at 60c yard. H. B. Schwartz, 13 W. 20th St.

SERGES.—Open to buy any quantity French serges, spot cash; Juilliard, 4408, or pacific, regardless of colors. Lubarsky Bros., 54 East 8th.

SERGE.—Can use 200 pieces of navy and brown Botany or Garfield serge; spot cash. International Dress & Skirt Co., 138 W. 25.

SERGES, French serges for immediate delivery; call with samples. J. Glockner & Co., 115 W. 30th.

SERGE.—Open for French serge, 4408, wine and brown. Rosenberg, 134 Spring.

SERGES.—French serges,; black, brown, green; 54, 42 inch; cash. Deutsch, 23 W. 32.

SILKS.—Submit new novelty material suitable for silk waists. Fanay Waist Co., 153 West 23d.

SILK.—Tender silk; will buy large or small quantity. G 137 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS wanted for export. Send samples and lowest prices for cash. A. Rolnick, 14 Maiden Lane.

SUITS.—Jobbers placing orders on velveteen suits; will furnish material if necessary. 1,239 Broadway, 14th floor.

SUITS, Dresses, Coats.—Jobs wanted for cash. 45 West 34th. Room 704.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BATHING SUITS AND JERSEYS, season 1917, now ready. Florence Knitting Mills, Philadelphia.

BROADCLOTH.—For sale, good quality botany navy broadcloth, $1.75; will exchange for brown, green. Tannenbaum-May, 19 West 24th St.

BROADCLOTH, white, tan & gray, for trimmings. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

BUTTONS.—Hudson Seal Buttons $7 gross, Alaska Seal $4 dozen; Ermine tails $3 100; any quantity. Forest, 18 E. 16th St. Stuyvesant 1322.

COATS.—Jobs of infants' and children's coats of all materials; also regular running numbers at low prices. Century Garment Co., 146 West 25th.

COATS.—Sports, mixtures, plushes, matelambs; good values. Joe Korostoff, 26 West 20th.

COATS.—Bolivia coats in all shades; quick delivery. Stechel & Stufer. 54 East 29th.

COATS.—Wonderful broadcloth, plush coats; popular prices. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fur-trimmed Amoskeag serge suits, $6.75; nobby fur-trimmed cloth and pile fabric coats; big values. M. J. Myers Co., 135 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Serges, satin, taffetas, and crepe de chine, for immediate delivery, $7.50 and up. Tip-Top Dress Co., 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Jobs of serges and silks. Mdse. Sales Exchange Co., 18 West 27th.

FOR SALE—About 10,000 to 12,000 camp blankets, Lot No. 9,055, weighing about 4¾ to 5 lbs each; bales containing 50 blankets each; bargain for quick cash customer; blankets are very much underpriced; act quickly or you will lose. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St., Room 1,205; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

FRENCH SERGE.—Juilliard & Co., all colors, Nos. 54274 and 54268; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 9714.

GEORGETTE CREPE in stock, in all shades. Gramercy 1818.

OVERGAITERS that fit, at low prices. A. Phillips & Co., 143 W. 20th St.

PLUSHES, 50x50 Philadelphia, for sale. Call Madison Square 4761.

POPLINS.—54270 A. D. Juilliard Co. sponged and shrunk; prompt delivery. Mad. Sq. 9714.

SATEEN for sale; 2,000 yards, 36-inch mercerized black sateen, good quality, 22½c; worth 30c; about 500 pieces of voile for shirtings, with pure silk stripe; bargain for spot delivery, consisting of several patterns. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St., New York. Phone Franklin 1338.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SERGE.—Amoskeag 7122, wine all wool serge to sell. Rosenberg, 134 Spring.

SILKS for all trades; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av., 9380 Md. Sq.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes, carded, bulk; immediate delivery; quantities. H. Strauss, 320 5th Av.

SUITS.—Broadcloths, velveteens, velours; $13 to $18; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—We have the best fur-trimmed suits in the world, from $6.50 to $10.50. Max Lempert, 120 West 18th.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$13.50; immediate deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

TUB SILK, navy and white. Castle Waist and Garment Co., 148 Greene St.

TWILL-BACK VELVETEENS, Black and Brown, at $1 per yard.
SCHWARTZ & LEVINE, 152 W 25th St.

UNION SUITS for sale; men's Jersey Ribbed Union Suits, lightweight, from 60s to two-ply lisle yarn, well tailored, natural white, bleached white, and Egyptian; about two-thirds value; suitable for high-class furnishing or department stores. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St. Phone Franklin 1338.

VELOURS 544 13,009 13,001 all colors Botany Velours, Poplins, Cheviots. Greeley 2008.

VELVET.—Imported German velvet, fast colors; suitable for collars, also millinery trade. G 136 Times.

VELVET.—Corduroy velvet for sale, navy, wine, green, brown. Rosenberg, 134 Spring.

VELVETEENS.—For sale, large quantity (twenty-two-inch straight back, black, blue, brown, and green, $.62½, 6% off. Telephone Farragut 3660.

VENETIANS.—Marquise de Luxe 54-inch, 75c net. Phone Spring 6655.

WOOLENS.—American overcoatings, plaids and fancies, for women's wear. Nifty Clothing Co., 71 Fifth Av.

YARN.—Dyed satin, (black only;) guaranteed fast color, 150 pieces. James McCallum, 351 4th Av. Telephone 3487 Mad. Square.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday....3½@4

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Getting Around a Difficulty.

With the prices of silks used in 23-cent neckwear advanced to such high levels, the manufacturers who have to pay 20 cents additional a yard for their fabrics are now making ties that have only facings of silk, the backs or lining being composed of cotton or some other cheaper material. For the usual 57½-cent goods, the tie silk makers are asking 72½ cents. Moires, satin stripes and plaids are being sold largely for the holiday business. Prices are expected to go even higher for Spring merchandise. Only a few lines of goods have been opened, and the former 80-cent goods which were put into 50-cent neckwear have been increased to 92 cents.

Dress Goods Are Still Active.

While the dress goods trade continues to enjoy an active demand, conditions, as viewed by leading mill agents, are by no means settled. A switch from one fabric to another, or from one color to another, seems to be the order of the day. At present the popularity of broadcloths and velours seems to be well established, but the colors in which these goods are wanted has seen some change. Navies and blacks are understood to have taken a big slump, and the shades wanted in their place are wine, plum, green, gold and other vivid colors. Very little indication is given of what the Spring season will require. Considerable talk is heard, however, of poiret, twills, French serges and regimental stripes.

Colors Now Most Talked Of.

In probably all branches of the women's apparel lines the new colors are receiving more than their share of attention. From the present outlook manufacturers who have to keep a close eye on color developments expect to see some startling effects next spring. In the heavier dress goods being put out for the winter the vividness of the new shades is not so apparent. On the hard finished fabrics that are used in the spring much brighter effects are obtainable. Some of the color ranges now being shown are so radical as to be flashy, but the more conservative houses are showing colors that are complimented on all sides.

Open Prices for Fancy Woolens.

The open price system which is now being operated in the woolen goods trade finds many hearty advocates among the makers of fancy woolen lines. So far the plan is confined to the staple numbers put out by the representative houses that are members of the Exchange. Competition among some of the fancy woolen houses is said to be just as keen as in the staple end, and for this reason the open price arrangement, it is said, will prove a boon to the manufacturers of such fabrics. As soon as the system gets working smoothly in its present form it was said yesterday on the highest authority that the plan will be extended to the fancy lines.

Salesmen Are Being Held Back.

The slowness with which some of the knit goods and dress fabric mills are making deliveries of sample orders of Spring goods is seriously retarding the making up of sample lines by the jobbing trade. Salesmen who had expected to be on the road with the new goods shortly after Labor Day were still here yesterday because the samples were not complete, and they were more or less in the dark as to just when they would get away. However, due to the extent to which wise retailers have this year bought Spring merchandise in advance of the usual time for doing it, the delayed trips of the salesmen are not expected to prove as serious a detriment to the road business as might be the case in more normal times.

Drug Prices Continue Irregular.

Drug & Chemical Markets will say today that an important further advance in Japanese refined camphor has been made, due to cables from Japan noting the higher prices on crude camphor that will become effective on Oct. 1, as announced by the camphor monopoly of that country. Glycerine prices have also advanced, due to the rising markets for animal and vegetable products, as well as a larger inquiry. Carbolic acid makers are offering fairly prompt deliveries at lower prices, they being 55 cents a pound for the bulk crystals in some quarters and 56 to 61 cents in others. Stocks of sodium benzoate are declared meager and prices are firmer. Lower values have been made on salicylic and powdered tartaric acids, as well as on Russian cantharides and chloral hydrate.

They Are Picking Up Slowly.

Salesmen now on the road with Spring lines of embroideries report business in these goods as showing improvement that is a bit slow, but steady. Another encouraging feature of the business is that the buyers are seeking the better classes of goods where they can be had for satisfactory deliveries, and in this business domestic-made embroideries are said to be showing up more prominently than heretofore. The cutting trades, however, seem still to be the best embroidery buyers, the undergarment makers leading, with the waist trade following. In the lace business now passing, nets are running very big, they being shown in point d'esprit, Grecian, chantilly, and polka dot effects, and in gold and silver. Applique effects in net flouncings are reported good, as are bands and edgings embroidered in gold and silver.

Plans of the Silk Travelers.

Announcement was made yesterday through Secretary H. W. Smith of the Silk Travelers' Association, Inc., that the second annual dinner of the association would be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Astor on Saturday evening, Dec. 16. The association, which was formally organized about six months ago, was incorporated recently with a membership of 700. Plans for the dinner, which will be formal, are in the hands of a committee headed by Reid A. Kathan, and present indications point to an attendance of at least 1,000. An illustrated and "educational" program will be issued in conjunction with the dinner. Among many other things, it will carry the business announcements of various firms, the receipts from which will be used in part toward establishing a sinking fund for the Ready Relief Association. This body, which is an offshoot of the Silk Travelers' Association, Inc., pays immediate cash benefits to the beneficiaries of members who die.

Gems Are Selling Well.

While the great bulk of the business in the local market for colored gems is still being done on the so-called semi-precious stones, such as aquamarines, tourmalines, peridots, &c., an encouraging increase is reported in the sale of fine pearls, emeralds, rubies, and other high-priced goods. Some of the stones disposed of here in the last few weeks have brought as high as $5,000 each at wholesale. In the diamond end of the market things are traveling right along, with the goods being sold and delivered about as fast as they are received. The high prices current seem to have had little, if any, effect on their movement. It was said yesterday that stones of average quality were bringing around $250 a carat at wholesale, with better ones selling as high as $325 or more per carat. It was also said that the best demand at the moment was for good stones above a carat in weight.

Gray Goods Buying Again Active.

Active buying of gray goods continued in this market yesterday, especially on printcloths. For the first time in the last couple of months the printers were reported in the market in a large way after cloths for deliveries running through the first quarter of 1917. Some went through April. Business was again done on practically all of the constructions listed below, with new prices on a couple of them. For instance, most sellers were firm in their demands for 5¼ cents for 38½-inch 60-48s, while for 39-inch 56-44s 5¼ cents was asked in several quarters. The impression prevailed, however, that fair quantities of the latter goods could still be had at 5 5-16 cents. For 48 square four-yard sheetings 7¼ cents was paid for this year's deliveries, with rumors that some houses were holding them above that figure. On the heavier sheetings 9½ cents was quoted by leading sellers for 36-inch three-yard, with 8¾ cents asked for 3.25s in the same width. Closing printcloth prices were:

30-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	6¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	6½c
30-inch, 68-72s	7¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	4½c

*Asked.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Oil and Rosaries Figure Among the Articles Classified.

So-called "recovered oil" imported by the Stone & Downer Company, Boston, was yesterday held free of duty by the Board of General Appraisers. The Collector took duty at 20 per cent. under the provision in the tariff for distilled oil. Free entry was claimed as "oil for stuffing leather," or a 10 per cent. duty as "oil not specially provided for." Judge McClelland reached the conclusion that the claim for duty exemption was well taken. He accordingly reversed the Collector.

Velvets from Giovanni Batta Trapolini, successors of Lorenzo Rubelli & Sons, Florence, formed the subject of a reappraisement by Judge Howell. Some of the goods were entered as having an Italian value at the date of shipment of 14 lire per meter, while the remainder were entered at 19 lire per meter. The customs authorities here were dissatisfied with the prices and took duty on higher levels. A so-called special discount of 5 per cent. was claimed by the New York importers not to be dutiable. Judge Howell failed to approve advances on the value of the goods, but held that the special discount would have to be included in the dutiable value.

Lamont, Corlies & Co., New York, protested the Collector's action in levying 60 per cent. duty on merchandise described as Vinolia cream and R. V. cream. The Collector based his action on the ground that the articles were toilet preparations made without alcohol, while the importers asked entry at 20 per cent. under the provision for medicinal preparations. Judge McClelland concluded that the goods fell under the medicinal preparation clause and reversed the Collector.

Although his case was transferred to a later docket, J. A. Jacques, Boston, was unable to prove the component material of chief value in rosaries. The importer's contention was that the beads should be classified at 20 per cent. as "manufactures of metal not specially provided for." The protestant also failed to submit a sample of the merchandise. Judge Sullivan affirmed the action of the Collector in taking 60 per cent. duty as articles worn on or carried about the person.

H. Nördlinger's Sons, Providence, were partly sustained in protests dealing with the classification of brass swivels valued at less than 20 cents per dozen pieces. The Collector assessed all of the merchandise at 60 per cent. as parts of jewelry, Judge Sullivan decided that a portion of the goods were dutiable at 50 per cent. as claimed, the Collector being affirmed as to the balance.

Several protests relating to the classification of tea coverings were taken from the suspended files and decided by Judge Hay in harmony with a decision of the Customs Court. The Collectors at different ports assessed duty on the containers, whereas the court decided they were free. The board, following the court, sustained the following protests: J. S. Elliott, George S. Bush & Co., Inc., the Frank P. Dow Company, Inc., John J. Gorman, D. J. Hanscom, J. Steeb & Co., Corbin, Sons & Co., Reid, Murdock & Co., the J. C. Whitney Company, the Southern Pacific Company, Sang Yuen & Co. and the Central Warehouse Company. The tea coverings were entered at the ports of Seattle, Chicago, St. Paul, San Francisco, and New York.

Judge Sullivan denied relief to Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago. The firm omitted to pay a protest fee of $1 on a protest, thereby making the claim illegal.

U. S. FURS SELL WELL.

& Co.'s Fall public auction sale of furs opened here today with a large atten-

Blue Foxskins Bring Up to $135 at St. Louis, Sealskins Up to $51.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—Funsten Brothers dance of buyers, in which six different nations were represented. The sale opened with the offering of a fair collection of blue fox skins, which were sold for the United States Government and which brought prices running as high as $135. Dressed, dyed, and machined Alaska sealskins, which also were sold for the Government, were well competed for and brought prices ranging from $35 to $51. The Northwest Coast raw sealskins and dressed and dyed Cape sealskins brought full prices up to 7 P. M., when a short recess was taken.

In addition to the Government's blue fox and seal skin, these pelts were disposed of during the day at full market prices: 1,000 white fox, 95,000 opossum, 10,400 red fox, and 14,000 beaver. The sale will be continued tomorrow, Friday, and Saturday, the total offering for the four days being 1,649,378 assorted skins from all parts of the world.

All Grades of Wool Sell Well.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 7,000 bales. A steadier tone prevailed and all grades were readily taken, the best greasy leading in firmness. New South Wales greasy sold at 1s 8¼d and Victorian secured at 3s. 10½d.

SHIPMENT DELAY COSTLY.

Its Results in the Case of Linen Canvas Sent from Belfast.

Ewing, Son & Co., Belfast and New York, figured yesterday in a rather unusual case before Board No. 1 of the reappraisement division of the General Appraisers. The merchandise involved consisted of linen canvas. The goods were started on their journey to New York from Belfast March 21 last, and were invoiced as of that date.

The canvas was to have left Glasgow on a vessel sailing March 23 but, owing either to the inability of the vessel in question to take on the goods or for some other reason, the merchandise was detained and was not actually shipped until May 26 on the steamship Tuscania. This vessel reached New York about a week later. During the intervening period of two months, while the merchandise was detained on the docks at Glasgow, the market value of the goods advanced.

The Appraiser here took notice of the higher market prices and reported to the Collector that duty should be taken on increased values. The advanced values found by the Appraiser also carried accruing penalties. The importers appealed to the board for a review, the board's decision stating that the importing firm urged that in the circumstances no penalties should be exacted. The decision said that the board, sitting as a reappraisement tribunal, could only determine the market value of merchandise, and had no jurisdiction over the imposition of penalties. It was pointed out that penalties were imposed by the Collector upon the liquidation of the entry following reappraisement. The board indicated that, as there was no intent upon the part of the importers to undervalue their goods, they had the right after liquidation by the Collector to appeal to the Board of Classification relative to the legality of the penalties if imposed. The board accordingly affirmed the appraised value.

Hear All Sides.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Waidman Bros.; M. C. Waidman, ready-to-wear; 60 W. 33d.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—A. J. Buckley & Co.; A. J. Buckley, millinery, &c.; Wentworth.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Olsan Bros.; B. Olsan, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
AUBURN, N. Y.—McConnell & Son; C. P. McConnell, representing; Imperial.
BALTIMORE, Md.—The Hub; A. P. Clarke, men's hats; Navarre.
BALTIMORE, Md.—M. M. Bernstein & Co.; M. M. Bernstein, men's neckwear; Hermitage.
BALTIMORE—M. Daniel Brown Co.; M. D. Brown, furn. goods, jewelry, notions; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; J. M. German, men's neckwear, umbrellas; 354 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan, Marsh & Co.; J. Bell, hosiery, sweaters, umbrellas; 4-2 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Conrad & Co.; Mrs. E. S. Adelson, silk waists; 13 E. 26th.
BOSTON, Mass.—Commercial Trading Co.; H. M. Noyes, knit underwear, hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, neckwear, shirts, &c.; Park Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. A. Murphy, dresses; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' coats, suits; 470 4th Av.; Algonquin.
BOSTON, Mass.—W. A. Bacon Co.; Mr. Krauson, men's furnishing goods; 1,133 Broadway, third floor.
BOSTON, Mass.—E. T. Slattery Co.; J. C. Neuhoff, trimmed and untrimmed hats, novelties; 25 W. 33d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Cobham, ready-to-wear; L. F. Hill, dresses, girls' coats; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; W. J. Brooks, silverware; D. E. Walsh, domestics; F. C. Kemball, costumes; Mrs. C. S. Sweeney, misses' girls' suits, dresses; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Griffin, sweaters; Mrs. Phillips, ladies' costumes, dresses; Miss Vincent, ladies' coats; Miss Bogle, ladies' underwear; Miss Murphy, misses' dresses; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss E. A. Hand, women's children's wear; Miss J. Canty, cotton waists, muslin underwear, petticoats, neckwear; Miss K. Desmond, coats, suits, dresses, children's wear; Miss B. Garner, ladies', misses' coats, skirts; Miss D. W. Killeen, misses' dresses; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; G. W. Little, upholstery goods; S. A. Campbell, handkerchiefs; 432 Broadway.
BOSTON—Schultz & Guthrie; W. R. Guthrie, representing; Latham.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; E. J. Godfrey, silks; 75 Spring.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Miss Given; Miss Clossey, serge dresses; 72 Madison Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; B. C. Burlingame, linens; 18 West 35th.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; G. Welnrich, laces, embroideries; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—The Fair; W. R. Anderson, tobaccos, cigars, men's, boys' hats; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Doherty, costumes; Miss Solomon, suits, skirts; Miss Carney, dresses; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—A. J. Powell Co.; L. B. Lehman, fabrics, leather gloves, mittens; 72 Leonard; Park Av.
CHICAGO—Boston Store, Miss McGrath, children's hats; 44 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Mrs. M. Rossakoff, neckwear, vellings; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; William Simpson, women's suits; Miss K. O'Brien, infants' wear; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; F. Koretz, millinery; 13 E. 22d; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; J. S. Thomas, underwear; 115 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; B. H. Sisholz, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Halle, Kurtz & Skall Co.; S. M. Skall, hosiery, underwear, gloves; 365 B'way.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss E. M. Valentine, books, stationery; C. J. Staerker, general mdse; C. P. Walker, furn. goods; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Lindner Co.; A. V. Dilley, waists, furn. goods; Miss B. Miller, waists; 1,140 B'way.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—D. C. Beggs, general mdse.; Wallick.
COLUMBUS, Ohio — Graves Cloak House; Mrs. E. R. Graves, Mrs. J. Nessmith, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
DENVER, Col.—A. T. Lewis & Son; Miss E. Kelly, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 16 East 18th.
DETROIT—Crowley Milner Co.; E. G. Aruffo, carpets; 116 W. 32d.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; C. A. Bland, laces, neckwear; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—Russell Co.; S. Epstein, ready-to-wear; 11 W. 25th.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; T. F. Rand, ready-to-wear; 354 4th Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; N. E. Bentley, dress goods, silks; 200 5th Av.; Woodward.
EATON, W. Laubach & Sons; G. A. Laubach, general mdse.; 41 Union Square.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Menard, silks; 75 Spring.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—The Argersinger Co.; Mrs. E. M. Burr, cloaks, suits, waists, furs, skirts, petticoats; Martha Washington.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; W. S. Strause, upholstery goods; 212 5th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—C. S. Mills & Co.; E. A. Carledge, wash goods, petticoats; A. F. Ragenzie, hosiery, underwear; Breslin.
HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; W. H. Smiley, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.
HARTFORD Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; G. F. Kuebler, silks; 75 Spring.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—Burger & Hyde; E. L. Jackson, cloaks, suits; Park Avenue.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss C. M. Graumon, cloaks, suits; 1,140 B'way.
KANSAS CITY—Ogus, Rabinowitz & Ogus; Mrs. Fisher, millinery; 621 B'way.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Leinbach & Co.; Miss A. L. Young, dress goods; 334 4th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; L. W. Graff, silks; 75 Spring.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Broadway Dept. Store; H. L. Brooker, clothing; Mr. Moore, coats, suits, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
MERIDEN, Conn.—Upham & Rand Co.; A. P. Convard, silks; 75 Spring.
Middleton, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; C. W. Tramer, silks; 75 Spring.
MILWAUKEE—M. Heimann & Co.; J. C. Heiman, flowers, feathers; 381 B'way.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; N. Cohn, T. S. Mayer, cloaks, suits; Miss A. Ryan, Miss V. Dollinger, M. H. Magnusson, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford Dry Goods Co.; A. J. Porvin, notions, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; J. Gray, silks; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—The Goldman Co.; M. Goldman, ready-to-wear; Wallick.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; W. W. Maley, representing; 220 5th Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Sharenberg & Robinson; W. H. Flack, silks; 75 Spring.
NEW LONDON, Conn.—J. Hislop & Co.; Burns, notions, ribbons, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, furs; I. Gannon, furnishing goods, laces, gloves, hosiery; J. A. Hinson, representing; Navarre.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Tulane Shop; J. Burnstein, ready-to-wear; 305 5th Av.; Aberucen.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—W. Green, men's furnishing goods; Apthorpe.
NORFOLK—E. & A. Hirschler Co.; M. Hirschler, furn. goods; 377 B'way.
NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Miss A. B. Petar, cloaks, suits; Gregorian.
Norwich, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; N. E. Church, silks; 75 Spring.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchel Co.; A. Mitchell, jr., laces, embroideries; 432 4th Av.; Holland.
OTTAWA, Canada—L. W. Poulin, Ltd.; M. M. Giles, hosiery; Mr. Poulin, gloves, ready-to-wear; 233 5th Av.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; A. R. Cote, silks; 75 Spring.
PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Mr. Spiro, children's coats; 116 W. 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; Miss Ransford, silk serge dresses; Miss Lustig, basement dresses; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; J. J. Gallivan, silks; Broadway and 10th.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufman Dept. Store; Mr. Gattmann, basement ready-to-wear; Miss Mossbach, ribbons; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—A. A. Wolk & Co.; A. A. Wolk, serge, silk dresses; 303 5th Av., R. 909.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—W. Simon, dry goods, &c.; B'way Central.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Frank & Seder; J. Cohen, coats, suits, skirts, dresses; 304 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; A. N. Brown, women's ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; C. G. Gilman, white goods; F. H. Lloyd, domestics; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; L. Kaufmann, women's, children's, misses' waists, sweaters, coats, suits, dresses, skirts, furs; Madison Av.
PITTSTON, Penn.—Fowler, D. G. Co.; W. Jenkins, general mdse.; 212 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Brown Co.; Miss E. Manion, toilet goods; Miss M. Johnson, stationery; 432 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Shepard Co.; W. R. Briggs, furn. goods; 220 5th Av.
READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss Schwege, cloaks, suits, waists; 230 5th Av.
READING—Kline-Epplihmer Co.; F. M. Pleaser, dress goods, silks; 334 4th Av.
READING, Penn.—Kline, Epplihmer & Co.; E. N. Stoner, linens; 334 4th Av.; Navarre.
RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; J. B. Cohen, cloaks, suits, waists; Miss H. Engleberg, furs; 23 E. 26th.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—McCurdy-Robinson Co.; J. C. McCurdy, representing; 353 4th Av.
SALEM, Mass.—W. G. Webber Co.; J. Robinson, dress goods; 75 Spring.
SALEM, Mass.—W. G. Webber Co.; R. Mansfield, silks; 75 Spring.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; C. E. Raymond, silks; 75 Spring.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Clarke Bros.; W. J. Dolmetsch, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 315 5th Av.; Herald Sq.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Dickieson & Co.; A. E. Dickieson, dry goods, ready-to-wear, notions, hosiery, gloves, &c.; Imperial.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; L. M. Spear, ready-to-wear, mdse. manager; 230 5th Av.; Herald Sq.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. Steiger Co.; R. A. Steiger, cloaks, suits, furs, mdse. manager; 315 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Famous & Barr Co.; Mr. Hirsch, millinery; 37 W. 26th.
TROY, N. Y.—H. H. Butler, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.
TROY, N. Y.—H. Frear & Co.; M. J. McDermott, prints, ginghams; Herald Sq.
UTICA, N. Y.—McNuity & Johann; W. F. Johann, domestics, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks More Active, Prices Lower—Liquidation Readily Absorbed.

On an enlarged volume of trading the general level of prices receded yesterday. That was the result of the efforts which brokers made to induce their customers to take profit and of the belief which had spread widely that the list had advanced far enough to warrant a reaction. Prices on the average had fallen a little during the previous two days of trading, but the loss of ground had been very slight compared with the advance and the Street was still disposed yesterday to look for a further settling back. It came during the day, but to no very great extent, and while most stocks were reactionary there were a number of points of strength in the market, particularly among the copper stocks, in which Anaconda in both activity and in the extent of its gain took the lead.

Had not many outsiders still been buying stocks prices would have receded more than they did under the combination of forces working for a reaction. The action of the list induced many people to feel that the setback had by the end of the day gone as far as it was likely to, but this was a manner of expressing the prevailing optimism rather than a judgment drawn from a comparison of the reaction with the preceding advance. Such a comparison would suggest that the recession in quotations had not gone to anything like the usual length of a reaction after a prolonged advance. But were there a possibility of certainty in such matters there would not be two sides to a market. All would be buyers or all sellers. What the market of the last three days and more particularly yesterday's market shows is that opinion is more divided than it was for many days during which prices were steadily rising. That is natural enough after such a rise and it is a change which will be more likely than not to safeguard the future of the market by lessening the chance of the movement being carried to excess.

At another time and under other conditions the suggestion circulated in connection with the sinking of an English ship with Americans on board that this might reopen the controversy between the United States and Germany over the use of submarines would have caused a good deal of concern. But no concern was shown yesterday. The action of the market was sufficiently explained on other grounds and could hardly be attributed to fear of renewed diplomatic difficulty with Germany, for that would be by far too large an explanation for what actually occurred on the Stock Exchange. Yet, if yesterday's rumor on this score were to be borne out, it would undoubtedly become a matter with which the market would have to reckon as an important factor.

The introduction of such a topic as this into the day's discussion, even though it did not develop into a market factor of consequence, helped to emphasize the fact that of late traders have been thinking of little else than industrial prosperity and have taken little count of the possibility of unpleasant surprises. That is the customary way of traders under market conditions such as have lately prevailed. It is the emphasis laid on the good or the bad which carries prices up or down in sharp movements. Actually the situation is never wholly one or the other. What the movements of the market show is the predominance of one over the other in public estimation. The rise which has recently taken place has meant essentially that the public has believed that the actual and prospective prosperity of American industries more than offsets the uncertainties of war time.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Over 10, Less.	Over 30, up to 30.	Over 60, up to 60.	Over 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	3	4	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	3	4	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances.			
	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	
New York	3	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	3½	3½	3½	
Cleveland	3	3½	3½	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	
Chicago	3	3½	3½	
St. Louis	5	4	4½	
Minneapolis	5	4½	4½	5
Kansas City	5	4½	4½	5
Dallas	4½	4	4	4½
San Francisco	5½	5	5	5

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	2½	2½	2½

Time.

60 days	3¼@3½	5 months	3%
90 days	3½	6 months	3½
4 months	3½		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 90 to 90 days ..... 2%@2½%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3@3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3¼
4 to 6 months	3½@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	—.00½
Cables	4.76¼	4.76	4.76¼	
France—				
Demand	5.80½	5.80½	5.80¼	+.00¼
Cables	5.85½	5.85⅜	5.85⅜	+.00¼
Marks—				
Demand	70.87½	70.12½	70.37½	+.18¾
Cables	70.43¾	70.18⅜	70.43¾	+.18¾

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¼	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.80⅝	5.83⅜
95.28 Berlin	70.37½	70.43¾
5.1826 Switzerland	5.33⅛	5.32½
19.295 Greece	5.82½	5.82½
5.1826 Italy	19.43	19.50
20.26 Austria	6.45¾	6.45½
51.45 Russia	12.01	12.05
26.73 Scandinavia	26.75	26.80
19.20 Spain	19.12	19.17
40.19 Holland	40.87½	40.93¾
China—		
Hongkong	52.75	52.90
Shanghai	75.00	75½
India—		
Bombay	32.62½	32.75
Calcutta	32.62½	32.75
Japan—		
Kobe	50.62½	50.75
Yokohama	50.62½	50.75
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.18	42.28
Rio	27.98	24.08

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $378,028,897; balance, $23,107,666; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $567,553.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32¾d, unchanged; in New York, 08½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 42½@43c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,109,215
Same day last year	1,109,784
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	127,558,234
Same period last year	106,915,355
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Sales.		Closing. Bid.	Ask.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
300	Acme Tea	57¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58½	58½	+ ½
800	Alaska Gold Mines	13⅞	14	14	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
700	Alaska Juneau	7	7½	7½	7½	7	7½	+ ½
700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24⅝	25	25	25¼	25	25	—1
200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79½	80	79½	79½	79½	79½	
1,700	Am. Agricul. Chem	81½	82	82	82	81½	82	—½
4,600	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf	93½	93⅝	93	93	93	93	
10,900	Am. Beet Sugar	62¼	63	62	62	62	62	—1
800	Am. Can	11½	11⅝	11	11	11	11	—⅛
5,600	Am. Can pf	69¾	69⅞	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	—⅛
100	Am. Car & Fdry	117	118	117	117	117	117	—½
200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	54	55	54	54	54	54	
200	Am. Cotton Oil	10½	11	10½	10½	10½	10½	—½
400	Am. H. & Leather	59½	60	59	59	59	59	—½
2,300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	28½	28⅝	28½	28½	28½	28½	—½
900	Am. Ice Securities	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	—⅛
2,900	Am. Linseed	51½	52	51½	52	51½	52	—½
2,200	Am. Linseed pf	78¾	79	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	—⅛
5,100	Am. Locomotive	105¾	106	105¾	106	105¾	106	—½
200	Am. Locomotive pf	8	8⅝	8	8	8	8	
100	Am. Malt	39½	40	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ¾
200	Am. Malt pf	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
15,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	93½	93¾	93½	93¾	93½	93¾	— ⅛
300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	108¾	109	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	
1,200	Am. Steel Foundries	115	116	115	115	114½	115	+ ¼
200	Am. Sugar Ref	57½	57⅝	57½	57½	56½	56½	—1¼
510	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	111½	112	111½	111½	111	111	
200	Am. Tel. & Tel	119⅝	120	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	
200	Am. Tobacco	133	133½	133	133	133	133	+ ⅛
400	Am. Woolen	22½	23	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
100	Am. Woolen pf	47¾	48	47¾	47¾	47	47	— ⅝
200	Am. Writing P. pf	96¾	97	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ⅛
3,300	Am. Zinc L. S	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅝
400	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	42	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
107,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	78¼	78⅜	78¼	78¾	77¾	78¼	+ ⅛
100	Assets Realization	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
300	Associated Oil	3	3	3	3	3	3	
3,850	Atch., Top. & S. F	70	70	70	70	70	70	
400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	106	106	106	106	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅞
200	Atlantic Coast Line	100	100¼	100	100	100	100¼	+ ¼
4,400	At., Gulf & W. I	113½	113¾	113	113	113	113	— ⅛
100	At., G. & W. I. pf	88¾	89	88¾	88¾	85¼	85¼	—3½
15,000	Baldwin Loco	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾	87½	89	— ⅝
200	Baldwin Loco. pf	106	106	106	106	106	106	
2,400	Baltimore & Ohio	89	89¼	89	89¼	88½	88½	— ⅝
200	Baltimore & O. pf	75	75	75	75	74¾	74¾	— ⅝
20	Do., odd lot	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	
300	Barrett Co. x d	152	152	152	152	152	152	
100	Bethlehem Steel	554	555	554	554	554	554	—5
100	Booth Fisheries	45	45	45	45	45	45	+5
800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	—⅝
10	Burns Brothers pf	107¼	107⅝	107¼	107⅝	107¼	107⅝	
100	Butte Terminal	64¼	65	64	64	64⅝	64⅝	+ ⅛
4,100	Butte & Superior	108	108	108	108	108	108	
2,900	California Petrol	24½	24½	24½	24½	23¾	23¾	— ⅝
1,500	California Pet. pf	51⅝	52	51⅝	52	51⅝	52	+ ⅛
950	Canadian Pacific	179¾	179¾	179¾	179¾	177½	177½	— ½
100	Central Leather Co	63½	63⅝	63½	63⅝	62½	63⅝	+ ⅝
200	Central Leather pf	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	
4,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	106	106	106	106	106	106	+ ⅛
300	Chi. Great West	64¼	64¾	64¼	64¾	63¾	63¾	— ⅝
300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
3,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	89½	89¾	89½	89¾	89	89	— ⅝
300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	96	96	96	96	95	95	— ⅝
100	Chi. & Northwest	126	126	126	126	126	126	— ⅛
10	Chi. & North. pf	127½	127½	127½	127½	127½	127½	— ⅝
3,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	170	170	170	170	170	170	— ⅝
8,900	Chile Copper	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	18⅞	19	— ⅛
3,000	Chino Copper	20⅜	20⅝	20	21	20	21	+1
100	Clev., C. C. & St. L	53½	53½	53½	53½	53½	53½	—1½
100	Clev., C. C. & St. L. pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	—1½
100	Cluett, Peabody Co	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	—1½
13,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	72	72	72	72	72	72	—⅛
100	Col. & South. 1st pf	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	—⅝
900	Consolidated Gas	137½	137¾	137½	137¾	137½	137¾	—⅛
5,500	Continent. Can x d	106¾	107	106¾	107	106¾	107	—⅛
100	Con. Can. pf. x d	112¾	113	112¾	113	112¾	113	—⅛
1,700	Corn Products Ref	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
900	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91¾	92	91¾	92	91¾	92	—⅛
47,750	Crucible Steel	79	79¼	78¾	79¼	78¾	78¾	—⅝
100	Crucible Steel pf	103¾	104	103¾	104	103¾	103¾	—⅝
10,500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	40	45	40	40	40	40	—5
1,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	8	8⅛	8	8	8	8	
	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	39¾	40	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¾
	Deere & Co	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	34	34	— ¾
	Detroit Edison Co	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	
3,000	Distillers' Secur	140	140	140	140	140	140	
1,300	Dom. Iron & Steel	47¾	48¼	47¾	48	47¾	47¾	—1¼
400	Duluth, S. S. & A	108	108	108	108	94½	94½	—12½
18,100	Erie	5	5	5	5	5	5	
	Erie 1st pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅞
	Erie 2d pf	54¼	54¾	54¼	54¾	53¾	53¾	— ⅞
	Federal M. & S. pf	45	45	45	45	45	45	
	Gen. Chemical pf	42	42	42	42	42	42	—1½
3,800	General Electric	116	116	116	116	116	116	
127	General Motors pf	174⅝	175	174⅝	174⅝	174⅝	174⅝	+ ⅝
1,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	126	126	126	126	124	124	—1½
4,700	Granby Consol	72¾	73	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	+ ⅛
1,900	Great Northern pf	87	90¾	87	90¾	87	90¾	+2⅝
5,000	G. N. certs. ore prop	129⅜	129⅝	129⅜	129⅝	129⅜	129⅝	
1,200	Greene-Cananea	41¾	42	41¾	42	41¾	42	— ⅛
400	Gulf States Steel	49½	49¾	49½	49¾	49	49	— ¾
400	Gulf S. S. 2d pf	91½	92	91½	92	91½	91½	— ½
200	Illinois Central	93	93	93	93	91¾	91¾	—1¼
33,400	Inspiration Copper	102¾	103	102¾	103	102¾	102¾	— ⅛
1,000	Interboro Consol	61¾	62	61¾	62	60¾	61¾	+ ⅝
	Int. Agricultural	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
700	Int. Agricultural pf	73¾	74	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ⅛
500	Int. Harv. Corp	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
1,200	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	48	48¼	48	48	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
63,000	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. w i	47½	47¾	47½	47¾	47½	47¾	
55,300	Int. Nickel	46¾	47	46¾	47	46¾	47	— ⅛
67,080	Int. Nickel pf	118½	118⅝	118½	118⅝	118½	118⅝	— ⅛
100	Int. Paper	48¾	49	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
6,100	Int. Paper pf	88¾	89	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	— ⅛
1,700	Jewel Tea	27¾	28	27¾	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
400	Kansas City South	88½	88¾	88½	88½	88½	88½	—1⅝
4,800	Kelly Spring Tire	26	26⅛	26	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
19,300	Kennecott Copper	82⅝	83¼	82⅝	83¼	82⅝	83¼	+ ⅝
100	Kings Co. E. L. & P	52½	53¼	52½	53	52½	52¾	— ⅛
	Do., odd lot	127¾	128	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	— ⅛
2,100	Lack. Steel x d	128¾	129	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	— ⅛
100	Lake Erie & W	83½	84	83½	83½	83	83	— ½
1,200	Lee Rubber & Tire	44	44¼	44	44	44	44	— ⅛
1,500	Lehigh Valley	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
300	Liggett & Myers	80¾	81	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	— ⅛
	Long Island	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
	Mackay Cos	55	55	55	55	55	55	— ⅛
100	Manhattan Shirt pf	86	86	86	86	86	86	— ⅛
17,200	Maxwell Motors	133¼	133¾	133¼	133¾	133¼	133¾	+ ⅛
200	Max. Motors 1st pf	93¾	94	93¾	94	91¾	91¾	— ⅝
500	Max. Motors 2d pf	87¼	87¾	87¼	87¾	87¼	87¾	— ⅛
500	May Dept. Stores	57	57¼	57	57	56¾	56¾	— ⅛
12,700	Mexican Petroleum	124¾	125	124¾	125	124¾	124¾	— ⅛
200	Mex. Petrol. pf. x d	114½	115	114½	115	112¾	114½	+ ½
8,700	Miami Copper	38¾	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
200	Minn. & St. Louis	37¾	38	37¾	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
200	M., St. P. & S. S. M	132	132	132	132	132	132	— ⅛
	Missouri Pacific	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
2,200	Mo. Pacific t r	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
5,000	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
1,200	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	93	93⅜	93	93	93	93	
500	Montana Power	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
300	Nat. Biscuit Co	93½	94	93½	94	93½	94	
300	Nat. Cloak & Suit	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	
3,300	Nat. Enameling & S	84	84⅝	84	84⅝	83¾	84⅝	+ ⅝
500	Nat. Ex. & S. Co. pf	30⅝	31	30⅝	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
	Nat. Lead Co	96	96	96	96	96	96	— ⅛
2,800	Nevada Con. Cop	70⅜	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	— ⅛
	N. Y. Air Brake	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	21	21¼	— ⅛
9,300	N. Y. Central	103	103⅛	103	103	103	103	— ⅛
1,500	N. Y., N. H. & H	58	58⅛	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
300	N. Y. Ont. & West	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
1,200	Norfolk & Western	130½	130¾	130½	130¾	130	130	— ⅛
1,100	Northern Pacific	118	118	118	118	118	118	— ⅛
	Do., odd lot	112¾	113	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	— ⅛
	Ontario & Ohio	27	27¼	27	27	27	27	— ⅛
1,900	Pacific Mail	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	37	37	37	37	37	37	— ⅛
	Pacific Tel. & Tel. pf	98	98	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
	Do., odd lot	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
	Penn. R. R	57½	57¾	57½	57¾	57	57¼	— ⅛
1,870	People's Gas, Chi	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
2,800	Philadelphia Co	40	40¼	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
1,200	Pitts. C. cfts. of dep	107½	107¾	107½	107¾	107½	107¾	+ ⅛
100	Pitts.C.pf. cfs. of dep	40	41	40	40	40	40	—1¼
100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	32¾	33	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
1,300	Pressed Steel Car	102	102	102	102	102	102	—1
200	Public Service N. J	90	90	90	90	90	90	
500	Pullman Co	134	135	134	135	134	135	—1½
100	Quicksilver pf	16	16⅜	16	16⅜	16	16⅜	— ⅛
3,100	Railway Steel Sp	5	5	5	5	5	5	
3,200	Ray Con. Copper	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅝
71,500	Reading	53	53⅛	53	53	53	53	— ⅛
300	Reading 1st pf	24½	25	24½	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
100	Reading 2d pf	112⅜	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝	— ⅛
13,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	— ⅛
100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	46¼	46½	46¼	46½	46¼	46½	— ⅛
1,600	Saxon Motor	67	67¼	67	67¼	66¾	66¾	— ⅛
200	Sears-Roeb. & Co	110¾	111	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ⅛
5,400	Shattuck-Arizona	84¾	84⅞	84¾	84⅞	84¾	84⅞	— ⅛
	Southern Pacific	207½	208	207½	208	207½	208	— ⅛
4,100	Southern Railway	30¾	30⅝	30¾	30⅝	30¾	30⅝	— ⅛
800	Southern Ry. pf	100¾	101	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
	Standard Milling	25	25	25	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
8,400	Studebaker Corp	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾	+ ⅛
300	Studebaker Co. pf	96¼	96½	96¼	96¼	96	96	—1¼
2,100	Stutz Motor	130	131¾	130	131¾	129¾	129¾	— ⅛
17,500	Tennessee Copper	109	110¼	109	110¼	109	110¼	— ⅛
	Texas Co	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ⅛
	Texas & Pacific	23¾	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
15,500	Tobacco Products	217½	218	217½	218	214	216	—1¾
	Tobacco Prod. pf	124	125	124	125	124	124	— ⅛
	Underw. Type. x d	13	13¼	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
	Union R. & P. Co	62	62	62	62¼	61¾	61¾	— ⅛
	Union R. & P. Co. pf	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	55¾	55¾	— ⅛
	Union Pacific	103½	103¾	103½	103¾	103¼	103¼	— ⅛
	Union Pacific pf	101	101¼	101	101	101	101	— ⅛
	United Cigar Mfrs	99¾	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
	United Cigar Stores	102	102	102	102	102	102	— ⅛
3,300	United Cigar Stores pf	103	103¾	103	103	103	103	— ⅛
1,000	United Fruit Co	118	118	118	118	118	118	— ⅛
	United Rys. Invest	163	163	163	163	162¾	163	— ⅛
	United Rys. Invest. pf	9¼	10	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20	21	20	21	20	21	+ ½
	U. S. Express	23¾	24	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
10,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	28	28¼	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
1,900	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	130¾	132	127½	128¾	127½	128¾	— ⅛
	U. S. Rubber	20	20¼	20	20¼	20	20¼	— ⅛
	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	58½	59	58½	58¾	58¼	58¼	— ⅛
	U. S. Sm., R. & M	114¾	115	114¾	114¾	114	114	— ⅛
	U. S. Steel	74	74¼	74	74	74	74	— ⅛
	U. S. Steel pf	108¼	108⅜	107	108¾	107	107¾	— ⅛
	Utah Copper	121	121½	121	121¾	120¾	121	— ⅛
	Va.-Car. Chemical	80¼	81	80¼	87¼	80¼	87¼	— ⅛
	Va. Iron, Coal & C	44¾	45	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
	Wabash	54	54½	54	54½	52

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COTTON DECLINES ON BULLISH ADVICES

Market Closes Around the Low Prices of the Day at Net Loss of 18-20 Points.

WEATHER DELAYS PICKING

Further Covering by Liverpool Straddlers and Some Buying by the Trade Reported.

Cotton traders were somewhat puzzled by the manner in which the market declined yesterday in the face of very bullish advices regarding the crop and the state of trade. The weekly weather report, while admitting that conditions favored picking and ginning, stated that the weather was too cool for good crop progress, and there were complaints of boll rot and other deterioration. Picking also was said to have been delayed in several important sections. Top crop development was said to be disappointing, and the weevil was reported to be destroying new squares in Texas.

The market opened at a decline of 7 to 11 points, but later ran up 3 to 4 points over the previous day's closing. The response to the weekly weather report was rather feeble and suggested considerable selling by recent buyers after the advance of 120 points in the last week. The close was around the low prices of the day at a net decline of 18 to 20 points.

No fresh features of importance developed in the news of the day. There was further covering by Liverpool straddlers, and some buying by the trade. With regard to purchases by spinners, there was some gossip to the effect that a prominent group of North Carolina mills had bought between 100,000 and 150,000 bales, and it was also stated that a prominent New England mill corporation had been a heavy buyer to fix the price on its contracts.

A Montgomery, Ala., spot firm wired: "Offerings light. Demand good at full prices. Crop in this territory very short compared liberal about this time last year, or a few days earlier, is strikingly absent this season. Cotton merchants do not hesitate to take any amount of cotton without orders therefor when they are able to sell futures on an advantageous basis, but comparatively little sold and out speculation is done. This is regarded by the trade as a condition likely to lead to increasing strength as the season progresses in contrast with the sharp depression a year ago."

Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	15.90	16.04	15.83	15.82@15.83	16.01@16.02
Dec.	16.11	16.20	15.98	15.99@16.00	16.18@16.19
Jan.	16.16	16.30	16.07	16.08@16.09	16.26@16.28
Mar.	16.34	16.44	16.21	16.22@16.23	16.42@16.43
May	16.53	16.63	16.41	16.41@16.42	16.57@16.60
July	16.65	16.66	16.55	16.55@16.55	16.69@16.70

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points decline; 16c for middling upland. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 7 points advance to 25 points decline. New Orleans, 15.38; Galveston, 15.75c; Savannah, 15.75c; Memphis, 15.75c; Augusta, 15.63c; Houston, 15.60c. New Orleans market closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	15.57	15.63	15.43	15.43@15.43	15.64@15.65
Dec.	15.70	15.92	15.66	15.67@15.68	15.89@15.90
Jan.	15.94	16.08	15.80	15.82@15.83	16.03@16.04
Mar.	16.13	16.27	16.03	16.03@16.05	16.24@16.25
May	16.36	16.47	16.22	16.24@16.25	16.45@16.46

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 5 points advance at 9.60d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Closed irregular.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	9.52	9.53	9.40	9.42	
Jan.-Feb.	9.55	9.58	9.43	9.44	
Mar.-April.	9.58	9.60	9.46	9.47	9.48
May-June.	9.58	6.61	9.47	9.50	9.50
July-Aug.	9.55	9.57	9.54½	9.47	9.51

The U. K. M. bids to Liverpool were: October, 16.04c; January, 16.26c; March, 16.41c; May, 16.60c; July, 16.72c. The market there was due to open today 8 to 9½ points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Last Receipts.	Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	12,000	16,895	151,560	180,136
New Orleans	5,810	4,113	127,858	128,195
Mobile	122	776	10,325	9,850
Savannah	7,063	1,096	145,039	154,995
Charleston	2,622	350	35,365	57,543
Wilmington	862	3,631	32,341	51,536
Norfolk	863	1,916	28,114	38,376

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	2,806	5,869	76,460
Memphis	2,989	1,141	66,965
St. Louis	90	349	4,389
Houston	18,754	13,183	110,022

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	14,500 to 15,500	12,949	12,940
New Orleans	2,600 to 3,200	5,178	6,383

Exports yesterday were 29,824 bales; total thus far for this season, 697,711 bales; total last season, 382,236 bales.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	191½	16	16½	
Atlantic Refining	790	805	795	810
Borne-Scrymser	410	430	410	430
Buckeye Pipe Line	107	109	107	109
Chesebrough Mfg.	450	460	445	455
Colonial Oil	60	70	60	70
Continental Oil	415	425	410	420
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	96	98	96	
Eureka Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
Galena Signal Oil	165	168	165	168
Galena Signal Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	190	195	190	195
Indiana Pipe Line	104	107	104	107
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
National Transit	15	16	15	16
N. Y. Transit	212	218	212	218
Northern Pipe Line	103	106	103	106
Ohio Oil	260	264	255	258
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	56	58	56	58
Pierce Oil	14	14½	13½	14¼
Pierce Oil cv. 6s	84	85	82	84
Prairie Pipe & Gas	433	438	425	430
Prairie Pipe Line	270	273	265	270
Solar Refining	320	330	320	330
Southern Pipe Line	210	215	210	215
South Penn. Oil	362	367	362	367
Southwest Pa. Pipe	110	115	110	115
Stand. Oil of Cal.	298	302	296	299
Stand. Oil of Ind.	725	730	720	730
Stand. Oil of Kan.	485	490	480	490
Stand. Oil of Ky.	460	480	460	480
Stand. Oil of Neb.	460	480	470	490
Stand. Oil of N. J.	530	535	530	533
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	225	229	228	229
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	435	425	435
Swan & Finch	115	120	113	118
Tidewater Oil Co.	183	188	183	188
Union Tank	85	87	85	87
Vacuum Oil	295	300	295	298
Washington Oil	45	50	45	50

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	120	110	120
American Cigar pf.	98	100	97½	99½
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	177	182	177	183
MacAndrews & F. pf.	190	191	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	245	250	245	250
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	590	600	590	600
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	123	124	122	124

FINANCIAL NOTES.

United Drug Co. of Massachusetts $2,500,000 first preferred stock, offered to holders of the second preferred at par, was practically all subscribed at the time of the expiration of the offer, Sept. 15. The syndicate which underwrote the issue took only a small amount.

Notice having been received that the transfer books for the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway Co. guaranteed 4 per cent. preferred stock certificates would close on Sept. 16, 1916, for the dividend of 1 per cent. due Oct. 2, 1916, but that payment of the same had not yet been approved by the court, the New York Stock Exchange Committee on Securities has ruled that said stock be not quoted ex-dividend until further notice, and that deliveries after Sept. 16, 1916, must be accompanied by a due bill for the dividend.

State Treasurer Burrill of Massachusetts has awarded $300,000 1-2-3-year notes to E. H. Rollins & Sons of Boston at 3½ per cent. interest plus $48 premium.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. directors yesterday declared an initial dividend of 2 per cent., payable Oct. 11 to stock of record Oct. 4.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	96½	98¼	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	98	98¾	5.70
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100¼	100⅝	5.70
Argen. Govt. Dis.		Feb. 21,'17	97⅛	98	5.50
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	100⅝	101	5.30
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'19	100¼	100⅝	5.75
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99⅜	100¼	4.90
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100⅛	4.90
City of Quebec	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99⅝	100⅜	4.15
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅛	100¼	5.00
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	4.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	105	107½	5.15
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101	102½	4.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100		4.15
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100⅜	4.80
Prov. of N. S.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	4.93
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	97½	98¼	5.50
Do. rubles	5½	Aug.14,'26	310	312	6.80
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	..	98	6.01
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	..	98	6.07
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100	100¼	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99	99⅝	5.10
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	98¾	99¼	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	101	4.10
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100½	101	3.80
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99⅜	100¼	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.20
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98¼	98½	4.56
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	3.20
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	100⅝	101⅛	3.35
A. V. R. R. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	100⅜	101¼	5.35
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¼	100⅝	5.40
Can. North.	3	Sep., 1917	98⅛	98⅜	5.35
Can. North.	6	July 30,'17	99¾	100⅛	5.40
Can. North.	6	July 10,'18	100	100½	5.65
Can. Pac. Ry.			101½	101¾	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102¼	4.30
C., R. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97¾	98	4.46
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1917	99¾	99⅞	5.15
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102	102½	4.35
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	96½	99	6.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100½	101	3.66
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100¾	100⅞	4.70
G. T. of Can.		Nov., 1917	99¾	100	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100¾	4.15
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	101⅜	101⅝	3.80
L. Gas & El.	5	Apr., 1918	100¼	101½	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅜	101½	5.40
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101		5.00
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1916	99	99⅜	
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99½	97½	9.25
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99¼	100¾	4.87
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100¼	100¾	4.00
N. Y. Dock	Nov.	May, 1917	100	100¾	5.60
Ont. Elec.	5	Apr., 1920	99	100	5.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	100½	101	4.27
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¼	100¾	4.65
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. G. Co.	5	Feb.19,'19	89½	90	
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.75
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	97¾	98½	5.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.15
W. House El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	4.00
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	1.00
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	97⅝	98¼	6.20
W. Y. G. & E.	6	June, 1917	99¼	100¼	5%
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	5.00
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan.15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

Report on Check Collection Plan.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York made public yesterday its first report of the working of the new check collection plan inaugurated two months ago. In the last two weeks of July the transit department of the bank handled 237,000 items. In the month of August the total was 667,000, and it has been steadily increasing since. The average number of items passing through the new department was 16,000 in July, 24,000 in August, and 28,000 so far in the current month. The approximate cost per item has been 1 cent, as against the estimated cost of 1½ cents when the system was started.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1917	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4½s	June	1965	109¾	110	109⅝	109⅞
4½s	Mar.,	1963	109¼	109¾	109¼	109¾
4½s	Nov.,	1957	109⅝	109⅞	109⅝	109⅞
4½s	May,	1957	109¼	109⅝	109⅝	109⅞
4½s	Apr.,	1966	104¾	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
4½s	Mar.,	1964	104¾	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
4½s	Mar.,	1962	104¾	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
4½s	Sept.,	1960	104¾	104¾	104¾	104⅞
4½s	Mar.,	'60, op.'30	103¾	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
4s	May,	1959	101	101¼	101¼	101½
4s	Nov.,	1958	101	101¼	101¼	101½
4s	May	1957	101	101¼	101¼	101½
4s	Nov.,	1955	100¾	100⅞	100¾	101⅛
4s	Nov.,	1956	100⅝	101	100⅝	100⅞
4s	Nov.,	1936	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3½s	Nov.,	1955	93	..	92¾	..
3½s	Nov.,	1954	93	..	92¾	..
3½s	May,	1954	93	..	92¾	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

4½s	1924-1939	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
4½s	1918-1923	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.60	3.30	3.60	3.30
4½s	June, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s	1924-1931	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
4½s	1921-1923	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.85	3.75	3.85	3.75
4s	May, 1919	4.00	..	4.00	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
3½s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1939	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1919-1921	3.90	..	3.90	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.85	..	3.85	..
3s	1940-1953	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1926-1930	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s	1918-1925	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1916-1917	3.60	..	3.60	..

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

(The following are quoted on a percentage basis.)

Names.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.53	4.50
Baltimore & Ohio	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.45	4.30
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.30
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.55	4.45
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.62	4.45
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.38	4.15
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.62	4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.70	4.50
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.38	4.15
Erie R. R.	1916-'26	4½@5	4.65	4.40
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.62	4.38
Ill. Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.45	4.30
Louisv. & Nashv.	1916-'23	4	4.40	4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Mo. Pac.	1916-'22	5	5.50	5.00
N. Y. Cen. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.55	4.30
Norfolk & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.35	4.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'26	4½@6	4.65	4.40
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.15
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.30	4.75
Seab'd Air Line	1916-'26	5	4.65	4.45
Southern Pac.	1916-'26	4½	4.45	4.30
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.62	4.40

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	39.00	39.50	38.25	38.75
Lead	6.90	7.10	7.00	7.20
Spelter	9.70	..	9.70	..
Antimony	11.50	11.50	11.00	12.00
Quicksilver	*75.00	..	$75.00	..
Aluminium	*61.00	63.00	*61.00	63.00
Iron, No. 2 X foundry	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28@28½c, third quarter delivery; 27½@28c, fourth; first quarter (1917) delivery, 26½@27c; London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	118	10	0	116	0	0
Copper, futures	113	0	0	112	0	0
Tin, spot	172	5	0	171	10	0
Tin, futures	173	0	0	172	0	0
Spelter	56	0	0	56	0	0
Lead	30	15	0	30	15	0

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	3½	3½	3½	3½
268	Ahmeek	105¾	106	105	105¾
130	Alaska Gold	14	14	13¾	13¾
95	Allouez	67	67	66¼	66¼
1,185	Am. Zinc	43¾	43¾	41¾	42⅜
2,148	Anaconda	91½	94	91½	94
1,030	Ariz. Com'l	12½	12⅝	12	12⅛
50	Butte & Balak.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
425	Butte & Sup.	64	64⅝	64	64
675	Calumet & A.	71	71½	71	71
40	Calumet & H.	555	557	555	557
11	Chino	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
3,011	Copper Range	64	64⅛	63¾	63¾
80	East Butte	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
2	Franklin	8	8	8	8
1,705	Granby	87⅜	91⅜	87⅜	91
210	Greene-Can.	49½	49½	49	49
20	Hedley Gold	17½	17½	17½	17½
25	Inspiration	61⅜	61⅝	61½	61⅝
5	Isl. Creek pf.	90	90	90	90
295	Isle Royale	31¼	31¾	31	31
100	Keweenaw	7	7	7	7
120	Lake	13½	13½	13½	13½
55	La Salle	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,900	Mason Valley	3½	4	3½	4
350	Mass. Con.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14⅜
100	Mayflower	3	3	3	3
10	Miami	38	38	38	38
10	Michigan	3½	3½	3½	3½
295	Mohawk	90	91	90	91
120	Nevada Con.	21	21½	21	21¼
100	New Arcadia	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
100	New Idria	14¼	14¼	14	14⅛
980	Nipissing	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
470	North Butte	21	21⅜	21	21⅜
50	North Lake	2	2	2	2
40	Ojibway	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Old Colony	2	2	2	2
420	Old Dom.	68	69	68	69
42	Osceola	92	92	92	92
115	Pond Creek	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼
25	Quincy	91	91	91	91
30	Ray Con.	25	25	25	25
295	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
960	Shannon	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
30	South Lake	6	6	6	6
50	South Utah	25c.	25c.	25c.	25c.
380	St. Mary's Ld.	87	89	87	89
1,500	Sup. & Boston	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
180	Sup. Copper	18⅜	18⅜	17⅞	18
165	Tamarack	37½	37½	37½	37⅝
25	Trinity	6½	7	6½	7
400	Tuolumne	52c.	53c.	52c.	53c.
100	Un. Con. Ld.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,780	U. S. Smelter	74	74½	73¾	74
225	U. S. Sm. pf.	52	52	52	52
580	Utah Apex	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
495	Utah Con.	14	14	13⅞	14
130	Utah Copper	86	87	86	86
970	Utah Metal	7	7⅛	7	7
25	Winona	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Wolverine	47½	47½	47½	47½
50	Wyandotte	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

RAILROADS.

20	Boston Elev.	74½	74½	74	74
55	Boston & Me. pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½
10	Bos. & Me. pf.	53	53	53	53
100	Bos. & Worces. pf.	45	45	45	45
20	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	107	107	107	107
1	Conn. River	135	135	135	135
100	Erie 1st pf.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
33	Mass. El. pf.	36	36	36	36
40	N. H. R. R.	60¾	61	60½	61
40	Old Col. R.R.	136	137	136	137
10	W. E. St. R. pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

331	Am. Agr. Ch.	82	82	82	82
57	Am. A. Ch. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101⅞
140	Am. Pn. Serv.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	Am. Sugar	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
112	Am. Sug. pf.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼
586	Am. T. & T.	132½	133	132½	133
15	Am. Woolen	47½	47½	47½	47¾
133	Am. Wool. pf.	96½	97	96½	97
4	Amoskeag	98	98	98	98
4,696	A. G. & W. I.	88⅝	88⅝	88	88⅝
325	Cuban Cement	23	23¼	22¾	22⅞
70	E. Boston Ld.	9	9	9	9
7	Edison Elec.	239	239	239	239
48	General Elec.	175	175	174½	174¾
400	Ga. Ry. & El.	128¾	129	128¾	128¾
30	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
25	Mass. Gas	80	80	80	80
110	Mass. Gas pf.	80	80	80	80
10	N. E. C. Y. pf.	53	53	53	53
25	N. E. Tele.	127¼	127½	127	127
65	Pullman	166	166	166	166
500	Swift	155⅛	155⅛	150	150
748	Torrington	62	63	62	62
130	United Fruit	162¾	163	162	162
135	Un. Shoe M.	54⅜	54⅜	54½	54⅝
1,152	U. S. Steel	108¾	108¾	107⅝	107⅝
35	U. S. Steel pf.	121¼	121¼	120⅝	120⅝
600	Ventura Oil	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞

BONDS.

$2,000	A. T. & T. 4s.	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
2,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
5,000	M. G. 4½s, 1931.	75	75	94¾	95
1,000	Miss. Riv. 5s.	77½	77½	77½	77½
9,000	N. E. T. 5s.	102¾	103⅛	101¾	101⅞
5,000	Swift 5s.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.90	$1.00	Homa Oil	.80	.85
Am. Oil	.23	.25	Iron Blos.	1½	1¾
Begole

WILL BUY:
Kings Co. E. L. & P.
Singer Mfg. Co.
Borden's Milk pfd.
Remington Type. Stocks
Bond & Mortgage Guar. Co.
Central Trust Co.

WILL SELL:
Babcock & Wilcox Co.
Borden's Milk com.
Guaranty Trust Co.
Am. International Corp.
Germania Fire Ins. Co.
German-American Ins. Co.

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Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

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Todd Shipyards
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Decline on a Moderate Volume of Trading—Bonds More Active.

Tranactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 518,021 shares of stocks and $239,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 107,016; oils, 89,570, and mining, 321,435. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,700	‡Aetna Explo..	10⅜	10½	10¼	10⅜
825	‡Am. W. Pap.	5¼	5½	4⅜	4⅜
300	Atlantic Steel.	84½	84¾	80	80
50	Atl. Steel pf...	96	96	96	96
1,000	Br.-Am. T. Co., ord, bearer..	19⅝	19¾	19½	19½
2,050	‡Butter. Jud..	70½	70¾	69	69¼
500	‡Butler Chem.	4½	4½	4¼	4½
100	Can. N. G.Cor.	1	1	1	1
35	‡Carbon Steel.	89	89	88	88
100	‡Cent. Fy. pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½
1,000	Char. Iron Co. of Am.....	5¾	6	5¾	6
1,000	Char. Iron Co. of Am. pf....	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,000	Chevrolet Mot.	208½	212	206	206
100	Emer. Phon...	10	10	10	10
650	‡Federal Sugar	74	79	74	79
150	‡Fed. Sug. pf.	97	99	97	99
1,200	‡Gaston, Wms. & Wigmore..	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼
1,000	‡Gen. M., w. l.	155	155	150	150
150	‡G. M. pf., w. l.	*95½	*95½	94	94
180	Haskell & B. Car Co.....	*41½	*41½	40	40
500	Grant Motors..	9	9½	9	9½
75	Holly S. C. pf.	98¼	*98¼	98	98
600	Hupp M. Car.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
9,500	‡Imp. C. C...	39	40	38	38
400	Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp....	23	23¼	23	23¼
1,000	‡Jop. O. S.. n.	50	50	50	50
200	Kath. Br. pf..	16⅞	17	16½	17
450	‡Keystone T. & Rubber pf..	11½	*12	11½	11½
380	Mar. of Am...	3⅝	3½	3⅜	3½
450	Marlin Arms..	*32	32	31	31½
8,500	‡Maxim Muni.	5¼	6⅜	5¼	5⅝
100	‡Mex. Pet. Exp.	17½	17½	17¼	17¼
38,800	‡Midv. Steel.	74½	74¾	73¼	73½
700	‡Ohio C.G.& E.	70	70	69¾	69¾
700	Peerl. T. & M.	26½	26¾	26	26¼
2,500	‡Pullman Vent.	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼
1,200	‡Pull. Vent. pf.	6	6	5¾	5¾
3,000	‡Rep. Mot. Trk.	71¼	77	71¼	72
100	Seab. St. & M.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
1,500	‡Scripps-Booth.	61	61	57	57
500	Smith & F.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
250	Springfd. Body	85	85	84	84
4.0	‡St. Jos. Lead.	16⅝	16¾	16½	16⅝
2,000	‡St. Nich. Zinc	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	Sterling Gum..	3	3	3	3
200	Stromb. Carb..	43⅜	43¾	43¼	43½
1,700	Sub. Bt. v. t. ctfs.	39	39	38½	38½
221	‡Tod. Shipyd..	78½	79½	77½	79
2,300	U. S. Stmship.	7½	7¾	7⅜	7⅝
7,500	‡Unit. Motors.	67¾	68¾	67	67¾
1,000	Unit. Prof. Sh.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
20	United Zinc...	5	5⅜	5	5⅜
700	‡U. S. L. & H.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,700	White Motors..	53⅜	53⅝	54¾	53⅝
500	‡W.-O. h. w. l.	46	46	45½	45¾
2,500	World Film C. v. t. ctfs....	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜
400	‡Zinc Concent.	4	4	3¾	4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
80	Ill. Pipe Line..	197	194	194	...
200	Ohio Oil Co....	264	256	264	+8
170	Prairie O. & G.	438	425	430	+10
120	Prairie P. L....	274	270	274	+5

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

100	‡Alb. Pet., Ltd. (a prospect)..	60	60	60	60
500	‡Barnett O.&G	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
1,600	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)....	16¼	16⅝	16	16
2,000	‡Cosden O.&G.	12⅞	13	12¾	13
1,300	‡Federal Oil..	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1½
4,600	‡Geni. R.& P..	⅞	⅞	⅝	⅝
3 800	Kenova Oil (a prospect)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	Met. Petrol...	17	17	16½	16½
6,000	‡Midwest Oil	50	50	46	46
1 800	‡N.Y.-Okla Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
33,250	‡Okla. Oil...	12	14	12	12
2,300	‡Midw. Oil...	85	85	80	84
4,500	‡Okla. Oil, pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,800	Okla. P. & R.	7⅞	8	7⅝	7⅞
4,500	‡Omar O. & G.	70	70	65	70
100	‡xPan - Amer. Pet., pf....	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
300	‡Sapulpa O&R	*8⅞	9¼	*8⅞	9¼
2,100	Sequoyah O&R	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	‡Sinclair Oil..	39⅝	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝
300	Sapulpa	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	9¼
3,500	‡Tex.-Mex. Pet.	1	1	1	1
1,200	‡Utd. Wstn. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	Utah Pet. Co. (a prospect).	43	43	41	41
2,000	Victoria Gas. & O. (a prospect)	32	33	32	33
1,400	‡Victoria Oil..	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
3,200	Wayld C. & G.	6	6	5¾	5¾
200	‡Ala.-Br.Co. M. (a pros.)....	50	50	50	50
6,300	‡Alaska Mines Corp.	75	76	74	76
1,443	‡Alas.-Westcr's	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,375	‡Ariz. Cop'fds.	2½	3	2½	2⅝
7,900	Big Ledge Cop. Co.	5⅞	6	5⅝	6
400	Bingham Min.	10½	10¾	10½	10⅝
8,000	‡Bos. & Mont.	90	85	85	90
555	Buffalo Mines	1	1	1	1
21,600	Butte C. & Z., v. t. cfs....	7¼	8½	7¼	8⅛
1,000	Butte & N. Y.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
550	‡Calaver. Cop.	6	6¼	6	6¼
2,500	‡Caledonia ...	63	64	63	64
1,050	Calumet & Jer.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,000	‡Calumet & Mon.	73	73	73	73
900	Canada Cop...	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
500	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	39¼	39¼	38½	38¾
1,900	‡Colum. Mines	70	70	70	70
2,400	‡Const'l. Tun..	7	8	7	8
500	Consol. Ariz. Smelt.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	‡Cons. Hm'std.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	Con. Nev.-Utah	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	Cryst. Cop. Mns.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,500	‡Dome Ext....	38	38	36	36
1,225	Dundee-Ariz. Cop. (a pros.)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
43,000	‡Emma Cop..	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,200	‡Flor. Silver.	74	75	74	75
1,800	‡Goldfield Con.	75	75	74	75
6,600	‡Goldfield M.	8	8½	8	8
9,200	‡Goldstone M. (a prospect).	40	41	40	41
19,000	‡G'monster M.	(2-2⅛)	2¼	2	2⅛
1,600	Howe Sound..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
5,000	Inspir. Cop. (a prospect).	1¼	1¼	1	1
700	‡Iron Blossom.	1½	1½	1¼	1½
15,000	Jerome Verde. (a prospect).	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,000	‡Jer. Y. Ext. (a prospect).	3¼	3¼	3	3
300	‡Jim Butler..	90	90	90	90
4,700	‡Jumbo Ext...	34	35	33	35
500	La Rose Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,100	Magma Cop...	17⅞	17⅞	17¼	17¼
2,000	‡Marsh Min..	10	10	10	10
900	Marysv. G. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	McK.-Dar. M.	60	60	60	60
975	Mex. Tung..	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¾
700	‡Mont. G. M.	97	97	97	97
700	Monitor Silver.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
16,000	‡Mother Lode	38	39	38	38½
425	N. Y. & Hond. Rosario Min.	15⅞	16	15⅞	16
14,000	‡Newray Min.	6⅜	7¼	6⅜	6⅞
4,500	Nipissing Min.	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
200	‡Nor. Big Jim..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
35,000	‡O. Emma L.	27	28	26	28
1,500	‡Por. Crown...	79	79	79	79
20,000	‡P.-J. Cop. (a pros.)	1⅛	2	1⅛	1⅛
20,000	‡‡Rex C. Min.	27½	28¼	27½	28
800	‡Roch. Mines.	50	50	50	50
300	‡Sac. Cop....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
7,000	‡San Toy.....	20	20	20	20
1,000	S. Sil.-Lead...	1½	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝
6,500	‡‡Success Min.	37	39	37	37
1,000	‡Teck-H. (a pros.)....	40	40	40	40
700	Ton. Exten....	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
250	United East....	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
4,500	‡U. C. C. M.	11¾	12	11¾	11¾
5,020	‡Un. Mex. Ext..	40¾	41	40	40⅝
1,800	U. G. M. Co..	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
2,700	‡W. E. Con....	75	80	75	80
200	White K. pf...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
150	‡White K. Min.	5	5	5	5
200	‡Yuse. Con....	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$121,000	‡C. Oil 6s, v. t.	102½	102	102	
165,000	‡Mid. S. 5s. 99	99½	99	99⅝	
13,000	‡R.G. 6s, final	100¾	100¾	100¾	

‡Odd lot. ‡‡Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

Note—Monday 100 Hupp Motors sold at 6¾ and Tuesday 200 American International Corporation at 60.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord..	18½	20	18½	20
Corp. of R. & H....	5	5¼	5	5¼
Holly Sugar.....	46½		46½	
Lake Torpedo Boat..	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Marlin Arms pf.....	80	85	83	87
Poole Eng. & Mach..	85	90	85	90
Rep. Mot. Truck pf..	98	100	98	100
United Drug 1st pf..	82	83	82	83
United Drug 2d pf...	88	90	87½	89

OIL STOCK.

Pierce Oil.....	14		14½	13½

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s....	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	60	63	60	63
American Brass.....	300	305	300	305
American Powder.....	178	184	178	184
Atlas Power pf.....	98	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox....	129	130	127	130
Bliss (E. W.).....	650	670	640	660
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	80	75	80
Can. Fdy. & Forg...	191	196	191	196
Canadian Explosives..	380	400	380	400
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	880	890	880	890
Du Pont Powd., new..	293	300	208	302
Du Pont Powd., deb.	102	104	101	103
Hercules Powder.....	314	326	318	323
Hercules Powder pf..	115	116	116	120
International Arms...	20	25	20	25
Niles-Bement-Pond...	170	173	170	173
Nile-Bement-Pd. pf..	105	106	105	106
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	595	605	595	605
Winch. Rptg. Arms..	1275	1450	1375	1450

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

During a greater part of the day on the Consolidated Exchange the general list tended toward reaction. There was an overnight improvement with numerous gains compared with the closing levels of the night before. Realizing sales were, however, invited in volume, and, by midday, prices were generally trending downward. The turnover of odd lots by commission houses was again on a heavy scale and embraced a broad variety of securities.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Allis-Chalmers.	25½	25½	25	25
180	Am. Beet Sugar.	94¾	94¾	93⅜	93⅜
190	American Can..	64	64⅜	63½	63½
640	Am. Car & F..	67	67	65½	65½
120	Am. H. & L. pf	60⅞	60⅞	59½	59½
180	Am. Linseed...	23	23¼	22⅝	22¼
190	Am. Locomotive	79	79	78	78⅝
350	Am. Smelt. & R.	108	108	106½	107⅜
40	Am. W. P. pf.	34½	34½	34¼	34½
190	Am. Zinc	43⅞	43¾	42¾	42⅞
15,910	Anaconda Cop.	91⅝	94½	91⅝	94½
90	A., T. & S. F.	106	106	105	105
60	A., G. & W. I.	90⅝	89⅝	86⅝	86⅝
820	Baldwin Loco..	90¼	90⅝	87⅝	88⅜
60	Balt. & Ohio...	88½	88½	85¼	85½
10	Brooklyn R. T.	85⅝	85⅝	83⅝	87⅜
320	Butte & Sup...	64⅛	65¼	64	64
220	California Pet.	24⅜	24⅜	23¼	23¼
60	Cal. Pet. pf...	51½	51½	51⅛	51⅛
340	Cent. Leather..	63⅝	63⅝	62¾	63
120	Ches. & Ohio..	64⅛	64⅛	63⅝	63⅝
240	C. M. & St. P.	95½	95	95¼	95½
70	C., R. I. & P..	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19¼
190	Chile Copper...	20	21⅛	20	21⅛
180	Chino Copper..	53½	53½	51	53
1,630	Col. Fuel & I..	54⅞	54⅞	52⅞	53¼
100	Consol. Gas....	137½	137½	137½	137½
20	Corn Products.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
8,980	Crucible Steel..	94⅜	94⅜	91½	92½
120	Cuba C. Sugar	60	60	59	59
240	Dist. Securities	48	48	47¼	47¼
340	Erie	39¼	39¼	38⅝	39
120	Goodrich Co....	73	73	72⅜	72⅝
60	Gt. Nor. pf....	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜
300	Gt. Nor. Ore..	42⅝	42⅝	42¼	42½
520	Insp. Copper..	61¼	62	61	61½
2,960	Int. M. M....	47	47¼	43½	44¼
3,240	Int. M. M. pf.	119½	120¼	117¼	118⅝
3,785	Int. Nickel....	48⅝	50¼	48⅝	49⅞
160	Int. Paper....	29¼	29¼	27⅜	27⅝
240	Kelly Sp. Tire.	83	83	82⅝	82⅝
470	Kenn. Copper.	52¾	53¼	52	52½
30	Lack. Steel....	83	83	83	83
80	Lehigh Valley.	80½	80⅝	80½	80¼
640	Max. Motors..	94⅜	94⅜	92½	92½
30	Max. M. 2d pf.	57	57	57	57
4,120	Mexican Pet..	114⅜	114⅜	112⅝	113
340	Miami Copper.	38	38⅛	37⅝	38
10	Mo. Pac., w. i.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
60	Nat. En. & S.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
60	Nat. Lead.....	71½	71½	70⅝	70⅝
420	N. Y. Central..	107⅝	107⅝	107¼	107¼
60	N.Y., N.H.& H.	61	61	61	61
25	Nor. Pacific..	113¾	113¾	113¼	113⅜
450	Pacific Mail..	28½	28⅝	26⅝	27
60	Pennsylvania..	57	57⅜	57	57⅜
300	Ry. St. Spg....	54½	55⅝	52½	52½
50	Ray Copper....	22	22	22	22
9,680	Reading	112⅝	112⅝	110⅜	111¼
600	Rep. I. & S....	66⅞	67	65⅜	65⅞
825	So. Pacific....	100⅝	100⅝	99⅝	100¼
450	Southern Ry..	25	25¼	24½	24½
720	Studebaker	120⅛	121	120⅛	120⅝
2,240	Tenn. Copper...	25¼	25¼	23	24
2,950	Union Pac.....	147	147	145¾	146
10	United Cig. St.	104½	104½	104½	104½
40	United Fruit..	163	163½	162	163½
1,020	U. S. Ind. A..	131	132	127⅝	128⅝
600	U. S. Rubber..	59	59	58¼	58⅝
34,380	U. S. Steel....	108⅝	108⅝	107	107⅜
1,240	Utah Copper..	86½	87¼	86⅜	87⅛
50	U. Rys. Inv..	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
30	Va.-Car. Ch...	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
20	Wabash	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
20	Wabash pf A.	50½	50½	50½	50½
10	Western Tel..	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
780	West. Elec....	64⅝	64⅝	63⅝	64¼
540	Willys Overl'd	47¼	47¾	45⅞	46¼

BOND.

$1,000	Int. Met.	4½s.	73½	73½	73½ - 73½

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
600	Goldfield Con.	.76	.76	.75	.75
500	Gold'. Mer..	.08	.08	.08	.08
1,000	Isabella	.21	.21	.21	.21
800	Jim Butler....	.09	.09	.09	.09
1,000	Mizpah	.22	.22	.22	.22
1,200	Silver Pick ...	.18½	.18½	.18½	.18½
1,200	West End.....	.72	.78	.72	.78

EARNINGS.

Railroads.		Increase.
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS:		
2d week Sept.....	$717,995	$119,128
July 1-Sept. 14.....	7,701,782	1,359,433
TEXAS & PACIFIC:		
2d week Sept.....	387,773	30,537
July 1-Sept. 14.....	3,968,783	379,781

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for the year ended June 30:

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Total op. rev..	15,067,345	13,920,685	14,349,739
Total op. exp. & tax.....	11,280,296	11,040,754	11,422,398
Net op. rev.....	3,787,049	2,880,931	2,927,341
Non-op. inc....	197,495	246,695	146,140
Gross inc.....	3,984,544	3,136,626	3,073,480
Fixed chgs....	2,220,550	2,208,432	2,177,516
Surplus	1,763,994	908,194	895,970

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for the year ended June 30:

Total op. rev..	7,694,733	6,759,665	6,944,005
Expenses	5,111,039	4,678,021	5,184,728
Net op. rev....	2,583,694	1,181,644	1,759,277
Taxes, &c.....	366,408	319,011	332,990
Oper. inc.....	2,217,285	1,562,633	1,426,287
Other inc.....	338,271	232,182	206,543
Total inc.....	2,555,537	1,794,814	1,632,830
Charges	1,065,473	1,555,641	1,487,032
Surplus	892,083	239,773	145,798

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for August—

Gross	938,003	807,407	885,642
Net aft. taxes.	327,286	288,241	269,959
2 mos. gross...	1,885,584	1,638,783	1,830,909
Net aft. taxes.	692,685	609,003	600,099

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for the year ended June 30—

Total op. rev..	22,864,825	17,817,855	18,717,689
Operating exp..	12,380,318	11,059,594	12,209,228
Net op. rev....	10,644,507	6,758,261	6,508,462
Other income..	947,416	1,043,965	1,083,244
Total income..	11,591,923	7,802,226	7,591,705
Chgs., taxes, &c.	5,422,347	4,828,225	4,738,203
Surplus	6,169,576	2,974,004	2,853,502
Pf. div., 7%..	882,238	882,238	882,238
Com. div., 7%.	1,764,476	1,764,476	1,764,476
Balance	3,522,862	327,290	206,788
P. & L. adj. dr.	138,488	153,581	98,367
Surplus	3,384,374	173,709	108,421

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO., or Chicago Division of the Soo Line, for the year ended June 30—

Total op. rev..	12,265,239	9,945,370	10,588,533
Op. expenses..	6,920,750	6,751,780	7,145,031
Net op. rev....	5,284,489	3,193,590	3,443,502
Other income..	51,846	61,281	46,709
Total income..	5,336,335	3,254,871	3,490,211
Chgs., taxes, &c.	3,279,477	3,118,139	2,972,516
Surplus	2,056,858	136,732	517,696
Preferred div.	450,612	450,688	450,688
Balance	1,606,246	*313,956	67,008
P. & L. adj. dr.	121,939	38,784	78,880
Surplus	1,484,307	*352,840	*6,681

*Deficit.

Public Utilities.

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY for August—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$628,104	$312,737	$315,367
Net	603,602	298,170	305,432
Sur. aft. chgs..	603,602	257,336	346,266
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	407,919	126,503	281,419
7 mos. gross....	5,363,449	2,696,021	2,689,428
Net	5,207,962	2,585,054	2,622,908
Sur. aft. chgs..	4,943,013	2,258,448	2,084,564
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	3,583,970	1,201,784	2,362,196
12 mos. gross...	7,149,228	4,051,578	3,097,650
Net	6,929,791	3,895,732	3,034,059
Sur. aft. chgs..	6,509,509	3,405,732	3,103,771
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	4,599,120	1,817,796	2,781,380

Gross of subsidiary properties for the twelve months ended July 31, 1916, was $28,099,330, compared with $20,505,861 for the twelve months ended July 31, 1915.

MUSKOGEE ELECTRIC TRACTION COMPANY for the two months ended Aug. 31: Gross, $34,318, a gain of $11,541 over the corresponding two months of 1915; net, $16,544, a gain of $9,099, and surplus $10,194, compared with $1,078.

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT for August—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	2,149,836	1,897,763	252,073
Net after taxes	926,363	811,019	115,344
Sur. aft. chgs..	111,332	4,922	116,274
2 mos. gross...	4,304,765	3,837,009	537,006
Net after taxes	1,919,817	1,655,230	264,587
Sur. aft. chgs..	280,538	22,692	266,846

*Deficit.

UTAH SECURITIES CORPORATION—Earnings of subsidiaries for August—

Gross	471,772	409,165	62,607
Net after taxes	251,684	214,065	37,619
12 mos. gross..	5,306,547	4,638,775	667,772
Net after taxes

LEHIGH CASE TAKEN TO SUPREME COURT

Government Asks That Railroad Company Be Divorced from Its Coal Holdings.

ANTI-TRUST LAW VIOLATED

Road Is Charged with Monopolizing Authracite Production and Sale Along Its Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Government today, through Attorney General Gregory, filed an appeal in the United States Supreme Court from the decision of the Federal District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania in the case involving the Government's attempt to have the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company declared a monopoly in restraint of trade and to divorce it from certain coal companies.

Joined with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company is the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company, and other subsidiary corporations. The prosecution was based on alleged violations of the anti-trust law and the Commodity Clause of the Interstate Commerce act.

In the lower court the Government was defeated on the authority of a similar case against the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad and others. In the later case, however, the decision was reversed by the Supreme Court.

The contention of the Government is that the Lehigh Company, through the coal company and other subsidiary companies, all of whose stock it owns, is alleged to have created a monopoly in the mining and moving to market of anthracite coal along the line of its road and embracing about 90,000 acres of producing coal properties. It is charged that in getting possession og this area a number of competing companies have been wiped out of existence either by absorption or by lease and exclusive sales agencies.

The Government holds this alleged manipulation to be in direct violation of the anti-trust act and therefore wrongful and illegal. It is also alleged that by rebates, freight rate preferences, and discriminating and extortionate charges to independent shippers, competition has been crushed.

Among other things alleged against the Lehigh is the practice of leasing coal yards to dealers with a contract that they will buy of no other company and also the practice of selling coal purchased for prices less than the purchase price and added freight charges, in order to drive out competitors. It is charged that by such practices the Lehigh Company has been able to raise the price of coal along its lines at points reached by no other railroad above the prices charged at competitive points.

The Sales Company, it is charged, is simply a device to circumvent the Commodity Clause of the Interstate Commerce act, which forbids a railroad company carrying in interstate commerce coal which it has mined, or in which it has any interest of ownership, direct or indirect. The Sales oCmpany was formed in 1912, after the Supreme Court had decided against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in the second commodity clause case, that the commodity clause was violated by the transportation of coal owned by a company, all of whose stock was owned by the railroad and whose affairs had been so enmingled with the affairs of the railroad as to make them virtually one and the same corporation.

It is claimed by the Attorney General that the evidence in this case showed that the Sales Company was organized by the railroad company; its directors are the same as those of the railroad company; it leases all its coal yards, storage plants, and other selling facilities from the railroad company, and the contract between the Sales Company and the railroad company makes the former the absolute slave of the railroad company, according to the Government view.

The evidence obtained by the Government, it is asserted, shows that the Sales Company receives in a year certain "allowances" which are nothing more than rebates in violation of law.

The Government asks authority to sell the stock of the subsidiary companies to persons who are independent of the Lehigh Company, and able and likely to establish actual and healthy competition in the anthracite coal trade in the Lehigh territory with safeguards against any control of any company by any other or by any combination of stockholders, that the Sales Company be declared not an independent company, but a subsidiary of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and that the contract between the two companies be annulled.

WOMEN DRIVE WAR AUTOS.

Marchioness of Londonderry's Legion Fills Men's Jobs.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The British War Office has released some 200 men from driving motor transports and replaced them with women. The women first demonstrated their willingness and capacity for the work, then the War Office made an experiment, and that experiment has proved an unqualified success.

The Marchioness of Londonderry last August started the Women's Legion to supply trained women cooks to the home camps and convalescent hospitals. About 2,000 have been successfully employed. The formation of a motor transport section of the Women's Legion in April of this year followed, and it is now officially recognized by the War Office as a civilian subordinate branch.

The commandant of this section of the Women's Legion is Miss Christobel Ellis, a cousin of Lord Howard de Walden. She has been in Serbia with the Red Cross and has driven a motor-transport for some weeks at the front. She hopes to obtain for the work women who may have to earn their own living after the war and who would find a congenial occupation in the driving of light vans.

Already about 200 women have been placed, not all in War Office work, but some in munition areas and some working for hospitals. All expenses of training both the camp cooks and the motor-transport section are covered by a private fund started and directed by Lady Londonderry's personal friends. Training of the motor-transport section is given free at garages and motor schools with which the legion has made arrangements.

The War Office rates of pay are regarded as satisfactory. Superintendents get $13 a week and traveling expenses; head drivers or squad leaders, $10 a week, and overtime to drivers returning to the garage after 6 P. M.; mechanic drivers, $9 a week and overtime; probationer drivers, $6 a week ($9 when actually driving), and garage washers, $6 a week. So far the girls employed are the daughters of country squires who have suffered losses during the war, the daughters of garage owners, and the like. After the month's probation, when an agreement for a year or the period of the war is made, the drivers will wear a khaki uniform with Army Service Corps numerals, for which there will be a special grant from the War Office of $30 in the case of superintendents, squad leaders, or head drivers, and $15 for mechanics, with a smaller renewal grant. Small army overcoats, exactly the same as those worn by the men, will also be a Government issue.

The War Office intends to extend in other directions the employment of these drivers.

LOSING THE TOY MARKETS.

Germany Will Have Hot Competition When the War Ends.

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Perhaps no single industry in Germany has suffered so much from the war as that of toy-making. In the last peace year Germany's toy trade aggregated 140,000,000 marks, or $35,000,000, of which more than $25,000,000 was export business and the larger part to America. Since the war this figure has dropped nearly two-thirds. What is worse still for the German manufacturers is the fact that other countries have taken up this industry, and the Germans will find it hard to recover their lost markets.

More than any other branch of industry the German toy trade sent its products throughout the world. Its first development was after the Franco-Prussian war, but it was not until twenty-five years ago that its exports first assumed very large dimensions. Before the war not less than 100,000 persons were employed in toy-making, mostly in Saxony around Nürnberg. It was largely a home industry and furnished work for thousands of women and children.

In 1913 the toy experts to the United States amounted to nearly $10,000,000, but since then, owing to the British blockade, the volume of trade has sunk to perhaps less than a fourth of this amount. The neutral States Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway have bought more toys, but their increased trade has failed to make up the losses of the transatlantic business. Austria-Hungary, too, has taken more toys and the home trade has been much better. But, in spite of all this, the total shrinkage in the annual turnover is estimated at between 60 and 70 per cent.

It is said that 1,500 kinds of German toys are now being made in England and are being sold at the same prices as the original articles. In France the trade is being pushed and one factory alone has already made over a million dollars worth of dolls. A French bank has been organized to promote the interests of the toy trade. The Japanese competition, too, is greatly feared, especially in the American market.

WOOL SALES GROWING.

7,000,000 Pounds Sold Last Week in Boston Market.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 20.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"A greater amount of wool was sold last week than for some time. Sales aggregated 7,000,000 pounds. Manufacturers are realizing that prices will be no lower and that Boston is the cheapest market in the world today. Transactions have been chiefly on domestic wools. They include all kinds of territories, both graded and original, and also fleeces.

"To a large extent, activity in the woolen goods market has declined because it is a between-seasons period and also because of earlier buying. A serious problem confronts producers on heavy-weight fabrics, and it is expected that fabric weights will be cut to the lowest possible points.

"The cotton goods market has shown more activity during the last week partly because buyers are beginning to realize the situation and partly because manufacturers have been willing to accept prices somewhat lower than were noted a week or so ago. The export situation is being neglected to an extent at present because the domestic situation compels the sale of goods to the domestic buyers. Some believe that consumption of goods actually only started and that it will be much larger than it has been.

"The demand continues relatively large all through the cotton goods market. Prices and the cost of production are high, but the margin of profit is better than for some years."

KIND WORD FOR THE JAY.

Columbia State Says He Is Typical of Southern Life.

One of the few things named after the State, the Carolina blue jay, suffers from unmerited neglect. While the cambric-winged mocker is tempting moon-mad lovers into extravagance of speech and the whippoorwill is chiding, the jay bird keeps his mouth shut. He is asleep. It is his business to conclude his racket by sundown. He goes to bed and has not any bad dreams to disturb him. A mocker will grumble a few tree frog notes at finding the air damp and trill in ecstasy the next minute over the illusion of a subjugularated junebug; but the jay bird folds his blue and white silk covering properly, goes to sleep, and stays asleep. Yet in spite of these qualities, and of his beauty, the positiveness of opinions, he lags behind the robin, the sparrow, the redbird, and even the bluebird and martin in public esteem. His voice is raucous, but it is vigorous. He eats fruit, but destroys worms and insects to pay for his depredations. He is no coward, especially when any one threatens his young. In short, he is a hero and gentleman in seclusion.

The superstition that the jay carries sand to the devil on Fridays to keep the fires going and returns on Sundays can scarcely account for the neglect into which he has fallen. Old negro cooks are as loath to eat a jay bird as a politician to eat crow. Some of them who no longer hesitate to kill and pick a chicken that has "backed out of the shell" will, however, draw the line on the jay bird, and he does not resent it. That jays can laugh, even swear, is the conclusion to be drawn from Mark Twain's story of the jay that got his friends to help him fill with nuts the hole that he had found in the top of a deserted cabin. His friends did the laughing after they had worked a while and discovered is error. His swearing shows the essentially human qualities of the bird.

There is no denying the sauciness of the fellow. If one sits in a tree top and is discovered by a jay, all the blue-feathered tribe in the county will arrive, crest erect, to find out the trouble and add their voices to the tumult. They keep well out of arm's length, however, and persist until the intruder leaves. Some children believe that a raw spot exists on the jay's back on which a sprinkling of salt is effective for his capture. Probably, putting salt on a bird's tail to catch it, did not originate in the case of the jay; but the mysteriousness of the bird leads one to suppose that with him this would work better than other incantations on other birds since there is a legend that he left his rear adornment once in the hands of the fiend. He has been blue ever since.

Here, finally, is a bird typical of Southern life, a well remembered friend of childhood. May no huntsman in sport take his life or that of his associates with whom he scolds or from whom he queerly absents himself on his unknown missions. He is more than tall to telephone call, an emblem also of more than mere rusticity. He is a straightforward friend to the farmer, a beautiful bird with no illusions as to his powers of song, one of the feathered gentry that should be protected.—Columbia State.

The Oldest Mayor.

The oldest mayor championship is confidently claimed by our alert Woodsfield correspondent for Hon. S. B. Luley, the popular chief executive of Miltonsburg, who is 85 if a day. Mayor Luley, who is now serving his third term with conspicuous efficiency, announces his intention not to be a candidate again. "I believe in giving some of the other boys a chance," said he in his sprightly way, when interviewed exclusively for this column.—Ohio State Journal.

BRITAIN LENDS AID TO HER SCIENTISTS

Official Committee Gives Great Impetus to Development of Home Industries.

PREPARING FOR TRADE WAR

Progress So Far Indicates Possibility of Complete Freedom from "Enemy" Goods.

Reporting on its first year's work, the British official committee called into existence by an Order in Council, issued on July 28, 1915, for the purpose of correlating the activities of British universities and high schools and the leaders of British industry in such a way as to increase the productive powers of Great Britain and thus make the empire a more formidable adversary of the Central Powers in the trade war expected to follow the present conflict, announces that it has taken steps to aid a score of scientific investigations of industrial importance and has, furthermore, made grants totaling about $30,000 to a number of individual research workers, both students and others.

In its report, which is dated Aug. 22, and copies of which have just reached this country, the committee, which is officially known as the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and which includes many of the most noted scientists and scholars of the empire, draws attention to the extensive way in which the Governments of the several German States have aided private firms in perfecting their ideas in industry, and comments favorably upon the recent efforts being made in the United States to bring about closer co-operation between academic scientific work and the practical side of the work of production, laying especial stress upon the success of American universities in convincing the farmers that science was useful in agriculture.

$125,000 Set Aside for Work.

The initial amount placed by Parliament at the disposition of the committee for its work was £25,000, but for the current fiscal year this has been increased to £40,000. Besides doing pioneer work in the British Isles the committee has met with hearty co-operation by the Governments of Canada, New Zealand, New South Wales, and Victoria, which have arranged for committees to work out the details of their part of the empire-wide scheme for industrial efficiency.

Among the subjects of research work receiving special aid from the committee are labratory glass, optical glass, tool steel experiments, properties of insulating oils, properties and composition of alloys, hard porcelain, de-gumming of silk, tin and tungsten, and deterioration of structures of timber, metal, and concrete in sea water.

After describing the scattered efforts made before the war toward bringing science and industry together for their mutual benefit, the reports says in part:

"Yet the growth in the endowments, the income, the number of departments and the students of this great foundation will left much to be done in other directions. Other machinery and additional State assistance were absolutely necessary in order to promote and organize scientific research with a view to its application to trade and industry but it needed the shock of the great war to make the need manifest.

"The outbreak of war found us unable to produce at home many essential materials and articles. We were making less than a couple of dozen pieces of optical glass out of over a hundred made by our enemies. We could hardly make a tithe of the various dyestuffs needed for our textile industries with an annual output worth over £250,000,000 a year. We were dependent on Germany for magnetos for countless drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, even for the tungsten used by our great steel makers and for the zinc smelted from the ores which our own empire produced.

"In the embarrassment of our many necessities, the Board of Trade appointed on Aug. 25, 1914, a committee, under the Chairmanship of Lord Haldane, to consider and advise as to the best means of obtaining for the use of British industries sufficient supplies of chemical products, colors, and dyestuffs of kinds hitherto largely imported from countries with which we are at present at war.' The committee brought its sub-committees, particularly through that under the Chairmanship of Lord Moulton, attacked the problem of dyestuffs, besides other important matters. After much negotiation and discussion a company was floated for the manufacture of dyestuffs with a possible ordinary share capital of £8,-000,000, against which the Treasury undertook to make advances up to a limit of £1,500,000, secured by debentures. A grant of £100,000 for research was also promised to the company—the expenditure to be spread over a period of ten years.

"Since science and industry were both indifferent to political boundaries, a single fund for the good of the United Kingdom as a whole was intrusted to a single authority—a special committee of the Privy Council."

The Work of the Committee.

In giving the details of how the committee is proceeding in its task of solidifying the ranks of British industry for the "war after the war," the report says:

"We also have under consideration the possibility of inducing firms in some at least of our industries to assist the progress of research by informing us in confidence of the problems they have in hand or in contemplation. But it is obvious that even this modest degree of co-ordination will be abortive unless the principal manufacturers are willing to trust the discretion of the council. There are indications that a change of view among certain firms which give us hope that a more far-reaching co-operation may be possible, and we understand that the necessities of the war have led to an exchange of information more extensively reserved, which may survive the present critical days and, if it does, will augur well for the future."

Treating of the educational side of the work, the report remarks:

"We have already made it clear that in our view research in pure science should be as much our care as research in applied science; it is the necessary precedent of all industrial applications, and the universities are peculiarly fitted to pursue it, although for the reasons already explained it is not possible to do much in this direction during the war. We realize to the full the importance of consultation with the Board of Education and the Scotch Education Department in all matters which may affect the universities, and we are working in close co-operation with these departments. But the nature of our work inevitably brings us into direct contact with the universities and higher technical colleges, and we think that as our relations with these institutions grow closer and more continuous, we may be able to call the attention of both students and teachers to many interesting problems in industrial research, of which we shall become aware in the course of our own work, and that individual members of the council, as their standing committees may come to be taken into counsel as to possible lines of research.

"The engineering trades have always been able to hold their own, yet they had become convinced before the war that their manufacture of dyestuffs with possible ordinary share capital of £8,-000,000, against which the Treasury undertook to make advances up to a limit of £1,500,000, secured by debentures. A grant of £100,000 for research was also promised to the company—the expenditure to be spread over a period of ten years.

"Since science and industry were both indifferent to political boundaries, a single fund for the good of the United Kingdom as a whole was intrusted to a single authority—a special committee of the Privy Council."

The Work of the Committee.

In giving the details of how the committee is proceeding in its task of solidifying the ranks of British industry for the "war after the war," the report says:

"We also have under consideration the possibility of inducing firms in some at least of our industries to assist the progress of research by informing us in confidence of the problems they have in hand or in contemplation. But it is obvious that even this modest degree of co-ordination will be abortive unless the principal manufacturers are willing to trust the discretion of the council. There are indications that a change of view among certain firms which give us hope that a more far-reaching co-operation may be possible, and we understand that the necessities of the war have led to an exchange of information more extensively reserved, which may survive the present critical days and, if it does, will augur well for the future."

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"The engineering trades have always been able to hold their own, yet they had become convinced before the war that their manufacture of dyestuffs, especially in the markets of China and Russia, if they were to compete successfully with Germany. We understand that the British Engineers' Association, like the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, intend to include the prosecution of research among their activities. Representatives of over a hundred firms engaged in chemical industries assembled in meeting at Burlington House the other day resolved 'that it is desirable that British firms engaged in the chemical and allied trades should form an association to promote closer co-operation, and to place before the Government the views of the chemical trade generally; to further industrial research, and to facilitate closer co-operation between chemical manufacturers and various universities and technical schools.'

"A council for organizing the British engineering industry formed in Manchester last year, has recently combined with the British Engineers' Association. This council appointed a committee to consider engineering education and research which has put forth a stimulating and comprehensive review of the whole question. It is declared to be one of the functions of such an organization as theirs 'to develop co-operation between engineering firms on the one hand and universities and technical colleges on the other, so as to establish such "schools of thought" as exist in the research departments of great Continental and American engineering firms, but cannot be fostered in the comparatively small establishments (and smaller research departments) of most British engineering concerns.' This sentence strikes a new note, for it bases the need for co-peration upon the comparatively small scale of British commercial enterprises."

Necessity for Co-operation.

Regarding the question of the human material needed for the continuation both of this research work and the process of production the report says:

"It is in our view certain that the number of trained research workers who will be available at the end of the war will not suffice for the demand that we hope will then exist. We are too apt to forget in this country that with industry as with war a brilliant group of field officers, and even a well-organized general staff, need armies of well-trained men in order to produce satisfactory results. Our people have no reason to fear or envy the scientific pioneers of other races. We have not yet learned how to make the most of mediocre ability—particularly in things of the mind—et without the scientific rank and file it will be as impossible to staff the industrial research laboratories which are coming, as to fight a European war with seven divisions. There is as much place and need for plodding labor in scientific research as in other kinds of work.

"There is already a certain number of large firms in this country which, realizing the unity of interest between employers and employed, have systematically striven to raise the standard of living among their workers and to give them a direct interest in the firm's success. Some of these efforts have not been philanthropic, and where they have been so in intention they have been proved by experience not to require any spur. But the small firm finds it as difficult to provide pensions or clubs as to pay for research laboratories or original workers. We believe that some form of combination for both purposes may be found to be essential if the smaller undertakings of this country are to compete effectively with the great trusts and combines of Germany and America."

The members of the Advisory Council of the committee, the subdivision which compiled the report, are Sir William S. McCormick, LL. D., Administrative Chairman; Lord Rayleigh, LL. D., F. R. S.; Sir George T. Beilby, LL. D., F. R. S.; William Duddell, F. R. S.; Professor J. A. McClelland, F. R. S.; Sir Charles A. Parsons, F. R. S., LL. D.; Professor J. F. Thorpe, F. R. S., and Richard Threlfall, F. R. S.

AUSTRO-RUMANIAN TREATY.

Take Jonescu Tells How It Was Suggested by Bismarck.

The reasons why Rumania declared war on Austria-Hungary given to Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Bucharest, mentioned for the first time officially of Rumania being a member of the Triple Alliance, initiated by Germany and Austria in 1879, and adhered to by Italy three years later.

Concerning this membership, Take Jonesu, Rumanian ex-Minister of the Interior, recently made some interesting revelations to M. Tavernier, the special correspondent of the Paris Temps, at the Rumanian capital.

The Rumanian statesman told M. Tavernier that after the Russo-Turkish war of 1878 the national aspirations of Rumania developed, and the hope of a greater Rumania dawned. But the question of Southern Bessarabia led to a feeling of distrust between Russia and Rumania. Austria became jealous of the Rumanian ideal and began pursuing a hostile attitude.

When the statue of Stephen the Great was inaugurated at Jassy, the old Moldavian capital, a Rumanian Senator spoke of the pearls that were missing from Stephen's crown, and Austria demanded an explanation. To meet the situation M. Bratiano appealed to Bismarck, who said that he could do nothing to defend Rumania from Austria, but advised him to propose an alliance with Austria. He took the advice, and informed the late King Carol, who went to Vienna on a friendly visit, to open the way.

At first, M. Jonescu continued, the King was coldly received, but on an alliance being proposed everything changed. At last M. Bratiano obtained an alliance to which Germany gave her adherence, and later Italy agreed to it when she joined the Triple Alliance. Germany insisted that the treaty be kept secret because she did not wish Russia to take alarm. She revealed it, however, all but the Rumanian part in 1888. To prevent the trouble that would be inevitable if Rumanian troops marched with Hungarians it was stipulated that in case of war Italy should send 40,000 men to fight beside the Rumanians.

M. Jonescu insisted to M. Tavernier that the treaty was forced on Rumania by Austria. He frankly blamed his country for not having broken away from it when the dangers of her being crushed had passed, and pointed out that Rumania's attempt at emancipation when, in the second Balkan war of July, 1913, she supported Serbia against Bulgaria, who was being helped by Austria, astonished and frightened Vienna, and was one of the causes of Austria's madness in 1914. He concluded:

"It is owing to this deadly alliance that we owe a large number of our difficulties today. It is thanks to it that so many Rumanian officers have studied in Germany and Austria without any advantage to our army, because of it that we have no artillery, infantry, mountain artillery, fortifications in the Carpathians, or factories for munitions or guns.

"If Austria thirty years ago could force an alliance on us by which we not only renounced our future but fell into our present servitude, what would be our position tomorrow face to face with a victorious Austria, in which the Magyars would be all-powerful? I know the Allies cannot help winning. If that thought completely satisfies my love of liberty and human dignity it does not satisfy my patriotic feeling as a Rumanian. However, before long I expect to be satisfied in that, too."

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Operations in the wheat market were small compared with the activity experienced a short time ago and price changes were confined within a range of 1¼c to 2c a bushel, closing ½c net higher to ½c lower. For the time being there seems to be little interest in the market and operators are disposed to await developments. Europe is not buying heavily and total export sales yesterday amounted to only a few hundred thousand bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 durum wheat was quoted at $1.73½; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.65¾; No 1 Nor. Duluth, $1.78½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.75¼, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Sept.	1.50⅝	1.49½	1.49¼	1.49¼	1.06⅜
Dec.	1.51⅛	1.49⅝	1.50¼	1.50	95⅜
May	1.52⅝	1.50⅝	1.50⅜	1.50⅛	98

CORN.

The corn market was steady, although prices were influenced to a considerable extent by the action of wheat, and late in the day there was considerable pressure and final quotations were net unchanged to ⅛c lower. Exporters were said to have taken about 350,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 96¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
September..	86⅞	86½	86½	86⅛	72
December...	74	73½	73½	73⅝	56⅛
May	77⅛	76⅝	76½	76⅜	57⅞

OATS.

A steady undertone prevailed in oats, although trading was inactive and price changes were narrow. The local cash market was firm: standard quoted at 51¾@52½c; No. 3 white, 51½@52c; No. 4 white, 50¾@51¾c; fancy clipped, white, 50¾@53½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
September	45¾	45	45¼	44⅞	37⅝
December	48⅝	47⅞	48	47⅞	35¾
May	51½	50⅝	51⅛	51	37¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active, with a good demand from leading commission houses, and prices were slightly higher. Hog markets were a little easier, but this was offset by a general lack of selling pressure. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 25,000; estimated for Thursday, 19,000. Kansas City received 12,000 and Omaha 5,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Lard—					
October	14.67	14.50	14.60	14.50	8.07
December	14.05	13.90	13.97	13.87	8.50
Ribs—					
October	14.30	14.22	14.27	14.20	8.00
January	12.70	12.60	12.65	12.65	8.32
Pork—					
October	26.95	26.90	26.95	26.80	12.50
December	23.82	23.65	23.65	23.65	14.97

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was higher early in the day with fairly active buying, but on the advance Cotton Exchange houses sold quite freely on the break in cotton and prices late in the day eased off and closed 4 to 8 points net lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Spot	....	....	10.40	10.40
Sept.	....	....	10.45@10.75	10.45
Oct.	10.55	10.44	10.45@10.47	10.41
Nov.	10.30	10.22	10.25@10.27	10.29
Dec.	10.40	10.24	10.26@10.28	10.34
Jan.	10.40	10.27	10.29@10.31	10.37
Feb.	10.50	10.41	10.44@10.46	10.43
March	10.71	10.55	10.58@10.60	10.55
April	10.83	10.82	10.60@10.72	10.65

COFFEE.

After an early rally, the coffee market developed renewed weakness; and prices made new low ground for the movement in the late trading, with December selling off to 8.66c and May to 8.99c, or about 11 to 16 points net lower. The close was a shade up from the lowest on some positions as a result of covering, but showed a net loss of 9 to 14 points. Sales were reported of 48,000 bags. The local spot market was dull and 4@5c lower, at 9¾c for Rio 7s and 11½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	....	....	8.94@8.95	9.05
October	....	....	8.94@8.96	9.05
November	....	....	8.78@8.79	8.87
December	8.87	8.66	8.73@8.74	8.82
January	8.78	8.78	8.75@8.77	8.85
February	....	....	8.77@8.78	8.88
March	8.98	8.76	8.79@8.80	8.92
April	....	....	8.83@8.84	8.97
May	9.06	8.90	8.88@8.89	9.05
June	....	....	8.92@8.93	9.05
July	9.00	8.98	8.97@8.98	9.09
August	....	....	9.01@9.02	9.13

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened steady, 4 to 11 points higher, and further gains were later made on good trade and outside support. At the close the market sold off rapidly, due to reports that two local refiners had withdrawn from the market on the theory that sugar was too high, and liquidation caused the market to become irregular, closing 5 points net higher to 10 points net lower. Sales for the day were 12,900 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	4.70	4.70	4.65@4.70	4.60
October	4.74	4.68	4.61@4.65	4.59
November	4.67	4.58	4.60@4.61	4.57
December	4.55	4.38	4.42@4.43	4.44
January	4.27	4.08	4.08@4.09	4.18
February	4.09	4.06	3.96@3.98	4.01
March	4.07	4.06	3.96@3.98	4.01
April	....	....	3.99@4.01	4.03
May	....	....	4.02@4.04	4.07
June	....	....	4.05@4.07	4.10
July	....	....	4.08@4.10	4.13
August	4.20	4.20	4.11@4.13	4.16

The local market for refined sugar was firm and prices were higher, following the recent advance in raws. Prices were listed on the basis of 6.50c for fine granulated. The market for raw sugar was firm at the close, with the day's business amounting to about 50,000 to 75,000 bags Cubas from store and prompt shipment at 5.77c duty paid. Quotations follow: Centrifugals, 5.77c; molasses, 4.87c; cost and freight, 4¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 11,219 packages. A moderate demand for most grades of creamery and prices practically steady to firm. Qualities to reach the top figures, however, must be very fancy. Some further trading in storage creamery mostly in range of 32½@34c. Ladles firm, with some new business for export. Packing stock active and prices in sellers' favor. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb., 34½@35c; extras, (92 score,) 33¾@34c; firsts, (91 score,) 32½@33½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 31@32c; thirds, 30@30½c; creamery, unsalted, higher scorings than extras, 35½@36c; extras, 34½@35c; firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 31½@32½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 33@33½c; good to prime, 31@32½c; common to fair, 30½@30c; renovated, extras, 29½@30c; extras, 29½@30c; firsts, 28½@29c; lower grades, 26½@28c; imitation creamery, firsts, 29@29½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 27½@28½c; seconds, 26½@27c; lower grades, 25@26c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 26½c; No. 2, 26c; lower grades, 24@25½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 18,542 cases. Arrivals are still running lighter than last week, but there is a good deal of accumulated stock on hand, consisting chiefly of medium and ordinary qualities. Demand is only moderate and of rather a selective character. Buyers are looking for better goods than can be commonly found, and the few lots of well graded and candled Western fresh that show a good to large proportion of nawlald quality are rated firm at fully sustained prices. Medium grades are quiet and freely offered. A good deal of the supply still has a value ranging from 29@30c, but high-grade firsts are taken with reasonable promptness at 33@34c, and finer qualities are inquired for rather beyond the supply at better prices, ranging according to large according to the proportion of fancy goods contained. Dirties and checks firm in the highest grades. Storage eggs are not active; there is a generally confident holding at unchanged prices, but to move good sized lines it is not easy to find buyers at present top quotations. Nearby white eggs are mostly of more or less defective quality; bulk of the receipts are more or less mixed with held goods, and all average prime and lower grades continue dull at easy prices; very fine newlaid qualities scarce and have some demand at sustaining prices. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 37@38c; extra firsts, 35@36c; firsts, 32@34c; seconds, 29@31c; thirds and poorer, 27@28c; dirties, No. 1, 27@28c; No. 2 and poorer, 24@26½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 25@26c; undergrades, 22@24½c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 31c; firsts, 29½@30c; seconds, 28@29c; lower grades, 25@27½c; dirties, No. 1, 26@27c; refrigerator, State, whites, 32@34c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henery whites, fine to fancy, 45@48c; ordinary to good, 32@42c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 35@43c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 30@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henery browns, 36@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@37c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri. fair; moderate variable winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri. fair; moderate variable winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs and Fri.; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; cooler in n. Fri.; gentle, variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Probably fair Thurs. and Fri.; cooler Fri.

Ohio—Overcast, with probably showers Thurs. Fri. fair and cooler; fresh s. shifting to w. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Thurs., cooler by night. Fri. fair and cooler; fresh w. winds.

Mich.—Showers, followed by clearing and cooler Thurs. Fri. fair; fresh w. winds.

U. Mich.—Overcast and cooler Thurs. Fri. fair; fresh w. winds.

La. and E. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ark.—Cloudy Thurs.; cooler in n. w. Fri.; unsettled.

Okla.—Unsettled and cooler Thurs. Fri. fair.

W. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; cooler Thurs. in n.

Ill.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; cooler Thurs.; fresh n. w. winds Thurs.

Mo.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; cooler Thurs.; moderate to fresh n. w. winds Thurs.

Wis.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; cooler Thurs. in e. and s.; fresh n. w. winds Thurs.

Minn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; cooler in s. e. Thurs.

Iowa—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; cooler Thurs.; moderate to fresh n. w. winds Thurs.

S. and N. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Neb.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; cooler in e. Thurs.

Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; cooler Thurs.

SCIENCE FROM THE BIBLE.

That's What Is Coming to the Zion City Folk.

Wilbur Glenn Voliva, general overseer of Zion City, the unique town founded by Alexander Dowie, announces that his college is to use the Bible as a textbook in the natural sciences. This does not merely mean that the students will become familiar with the flora and fauna of the Bible. This would be profitable. It means that all the references to the heavens and the earth and the waters under the earth will be construed as literally true. Mr. Voliva has already concluded and is teaching that the theory of the rotundity of the earth and its diurnal rotation on its axis is a damnable heresy devised by "atheistic thinkers" and imposed on a credulous and irreverent world.

He insists, and he has proof tests to back him, that the earth is flat, that it has four corners and that the sun actually rises and sets. Just how he accounts for its quick return journey during the night we do not know. Loyal Zionists accept his dictum, although a few of them have been around the world, and all of them know that Mr. Voliva himself came from Australia in a boat whose movements were regulated by the science he scorns as profane. When any one tries to argue with them they take a strictly utilitarian view. "What difference does it make?" they parry. Perhaps it makes none to anybody who lives, moves, and has his being in Zion City.

While we laugh at Voliva and Zion City, it is well to bear in mind that for 2,000 years all the world followed his plan. The system fettered the human intellect. Wonderful is the debt that knowledge owes to such valorous souls as Bruno, Roger Bacon, Descartes, Galileo, Copernicus, Kepler, and Newton, martyrs of science. It was not until the sixteenth century that any considerable number of men dared to seek the truth in a scientific way. Some sciences, like geology, have won their place within the memory of living men. Evolution is still being resisted by men who either do not know what it is or whose intellect is obsessed with the idea that the Bible is an infallible authority on science.

"But the strangest thing about it all is that the men who have abandoned this mediaeval literalism have the sincerest reverence for the Bible as the greatest book in the world, with the noblest conceptions of God and man and their mutual relations ever written. How shortsighted were the zealous defenders of religion who hung the law and the prophets on a belief in witchcraft, on demonology and on ancient errors in science!—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

[No. 1,499.1]

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on September 12th, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$34,021,124.45
Overdrafts, unsecured		7,155.46
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		450,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		1,262,857.85
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve bank stocks		150,985.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		300,000.00
Value of

LEIPSIC FOOD RIOTS DESCRIBED IN LETTER

Hitherto Suppressed News of Popular Uprisings Is Published by Swiss.

SHOW DEFIANCE TO POLICE

Populace Persisted in Sacking the Stores, Informant Says, After a Warning.

Further confirmation of reports telling of the use of Uhlans and German infantry against the hungry people of Leipsic when the scarcity of food drove the poorer inhabitants of the Saxon city to street riots last May, is contained in a letter smuggled out of that city to Switzerland and printed in a recent issue of the Jugend-Internationale, the organ of the international organization of Young Socialists, that has its headquarters in Zurich. This letter, which gives the details of the riots mentioned in a letter said to have been found on a German soldier captured by the French on June 1, excerpts from which were printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 13, reads in part as follows:

"The riots were the result of the insufficient supply of the most necessary foodstuffs. At certain times we only got an eighth or a pound of butter and seven pounds of potatoes a week, and there is milk only for children and sick persons. We were supposed to get a pound and a quarter of meat a week, but there was none to be had. And then the prices were unbelievably high. An egg, for instance, cost 8 cents. Many persons were unable to take the quantity allotted to them because they did not have the money to pay these crazy prices.

"All this together was the cause of the storming on May 13 of several provision stores in Leipsic, in Lindenau-Plagwitz. The windows of the stores were smashed in and the stores were cleaned out. The police were helpless in the face of the spontaneous outburst of the people's wrath. On Sunday, May 14, the provision stores were stormed again and then the police were reinforced by the soldiers.

"Infantry and Uhlans were brought out to crush the hungry people. So our own brothers were sent against us. The Uhlans are said to have volunteered for this service, and they rode into the crowds without mercy. The Uhlans are mostly recruited from country boys, with whom we can't deal. It was different with the infantry. All classes were represented there, mostly workers. They moved, too, but only under compulsion.

Leipsic Police Warn Public.

The old soldiers had refused to do this work, as they were fathers of families and also had hungry children and wives at home. In order to forestall possible fairy tales it may be mentioned here that shots were fired in only one place. On Monday, May 15, the following notice was posted up:

WARNING!

After the excesses committed during the last few evenings against various kinds of shops, among them being leather stores and chocolate shops, principally by gangs of half-grown boys, in the western parts of the city, the following orders have been issued:

1. Young persons under 18 years of age, both boys and girls, are forbidden until further notice from appearing in the streets or public squares within the city limits after 9 o'clock in the evening, and 9:30 on Saturday nights, unless accompanied by their parents, the latter's representatives, or their teachers, under penalty of imprisonment up to 14 days.

2. Any one found in possession of stones or other missiles will be sent to jail for 14 days. The carrying of arms will be punished according to the existing laws.

3. Adults are also forbidden until further notice to wander about or gather in aimless groups in the streets and squares of the western parts of the town after 8 o'clock. House owners and heads of families will be held responsible for their house doors being kept locked from 9 o'clock in the evening until early in the morning.

All violators of the above orders will be placed immediately in the custody of the police.

Private persons, officials and school heads are asked, in order to clear themselves of responsibility, to see that the young persons employed or being taught by them are dismissed early enough for them to reach their homes by 9 o'clock, (9:30 on Saturdays.)

There will be no exceptions made under any circumstances.

Attention is herewith directed to the fact that excesses such as have occurred may be punished with imprisonment and hard labor under the provisions of the Penal Code covering destruction of property, riot, mutiny, and breach of the peace, and that even inactive hangers-on may feel the full weight of the law.

Persons are urgently warned against wandering around merely out of curiosity.

Leipsic, May 14, 1916.

The Police Department of the City of Leipsic.

Dr. WAGNER, Police Commissioner.

Riots Spread Despite Warning.

"The effect of this notice was equal to nothing. On the contrary, the riots continued night after night. The movement spread to other parts of the city and the waves of revolt ran particularly high in the eastern part of Leipsic. Now they even brought in field artillery to quell the outbreaks. Toward the end of the week the distribution of foodstuffs was better organized, at last, and the movement then began to die down.

"Then, however, the District Attorney's office and the police began to get busy. All persons who had taken part in the riots and who were recognized were arrested. Most of those arrested were young Socialists. In fact, an attempt was even made to place the whole responsibility for the riots upon the shoulders of the organization of the youthful workers. For instance, the members of the Free Youth of Lindenau were refused the identification cards necessary to enable them to attend their own meetings, while all the members of the bourgeois young people's organizations received theirs. This is another sign of the steady gains being made by democracy in Germany.

"Unfortunately, it is impossible today to send a list of all the Young Socialists and women who have been condemned, but so far the sum total of the sentences meted out to the 'criminals' amounts to from seventy to eighty months' imprisonment."

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Wright<Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co.
Domestic Vacuum<same.
Nat Sweeper Co<same.
Ianiello<Beth Steel Co.
Clark<United Booking Offices.
Basilico<Beth Steel.
Sherman Nat Bank<Shubert, (2.)
Scallon<Ins High Speed Steel, (3.)
Autoplano<Simplex Player A Co.
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Korn & Foderstof<SS Lansing.
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Roley<Dippal.
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Regal Button Works<David M Co.
Flat<A. Elliott Ramey Co.
Weiss<Ruff & Randolph.
Simonelli<Morris & Co
N J Co<Thomas Co.
Re F. P. Forster.
Dalton Add Machine Co<Jackson.
U S<David Lamar.
Benjamin Elec<North-western El.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity and Admiralty calendar.

Livingston<Lowe Motor Supplies Co.
Noble<Frankanf.
Ebano Asphalt Sales Co<Lipsius.
Same<Wood, Nathan & Virkus.
Simplex Lith Co<Renfrew Mfg Co.
Gaff<Munson SS Line.
Erie R R<SS Lustitania.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Clancudi<Hillside Coal & Iron Co.
Biaglori<same.
Ostendorf<Rockville Cent. Imp Co.
Smith<Shapiro.
Western Dev Co<Hermey.
Matteucca<Hillside Coal & Iron Co.
Martha-NY Homeopathic Med. Col (2)
Woodlawn Cemetery<McLean.
Garden Inv Co Inc<50 W. 67th St., Inc.
Shiman<Karasinsky.
Buchanan<Buchanan.
Cohen<Cohen.
Weissman<Goss.
Honigsberg<Kashawitz
Markman<Rubin.
Messinger<Fleischer.
Martha<McMullen.
Snare & Triest Inc.
Radnans<Ward Baking Co Inc.
Re Maltbie Conveying Cigar Stores Inc.)
Murphy<May.
Damon<Pagani.
Wagner<Crystal Film Co.
Ambrozi<Mount Joseph Coal Co.
Same<Kammerer.
Slesinger<Kemmerer.
Same<Mt Jessup Coal Co.
Biaglori<same.
Nanz<Kammerer.
Richards<Richards.
Municipal Liens Co<Toplitz.
Leimon<Lehman.
Harris<Sheridan.
Newmark<Rollnick.
Framers Loan & Trust Co<McGuire Const.
Blum<Blum.
Martin<Mullen.
Snare & Triest Inc.
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Erie R R<SS Lustitania.
Moore<Lighter Long Island.
Texas Co<McCaldin Brothers.
Saville<Tug Bowker No. 2.
Gordon<SS Comanche.
Hudson Transp<Brother Valley Coal Co.
Richardson<Ames-Brooks Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Motion calendar.

Wright<Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co.
Domestic Vacuum<same.
Nat Sweeper Co<same.
Ianiello<Beth Steel Co.
Clark<United Booking Offices.
Basilico<Beth Steel.
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Re F. P. Forster.
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Benjamin Elec<Northwestern El.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Innes<Velli—Benjamin Greenthal.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Clark, Jaycox, and Benedict, JJ.—At 10 A. M., at 503 Fulton Street—Day calendar.

Moll<Horr.
Goldman et al, &c<Rieku.
Marcus<Meltzer and another, &c.
Brown<Moore.
Girard<Loeser & Co.
Meyn<Halperin et al.
Meyer et al<Kolmetzky.
Barrett<Con General Life Ins Co.
Albohn<Richman.
Sullivan<Martin.
Carr, &c<Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brew Co, &c.
Maher's Sons<Verdon & Co.
Summers Supply Co<Staten Island R T Ry Co.
Jeffrey<Adolph.
Kline<Lutz.
Boyce, Inc<Good.
Kral et al<Lovitz.
Blanco, &c<Petrefeso.
McCoy<Jennings.
Lawyers Title & Tr Co<Elliman.
Annenberg<Hahn.
Bosch et al, &c<Ingram.
Fox, &c<Met Life Ins Co et al.
Taback<Gianfalia et al.
Evans<same.
Bavett<Bavett.
Stengele<Taylor.
B'way and Grove St. Holding Co<Waldron.
Crown Lands Corpn<Bushnell.
Same<Am. Title and Trust Co.
Same<Knickerbocker Trust Co. (withdrawn.)
Fox<Fox.
Barnoter—Skimelas.
Short<Short.
Schmuck<Brklyn, Man & N J Realty Co.
Selander<Johnson.
Lewis<Connors Bros Co., Inc.
Corin<Cressard.
Horn<Evans, (3.)
Gross<Gilmore.
Searle<Jueline.
Jamnick<Crosby.
College Point Savings Bank<Simpson.
Mulcahey<Corsetti.
Jung<Gregory.
Gregory<Gregory.
Lewis<N Y Mun Ry. Sec<Mallie.
Rogers<Ludew.
Perry<Finken.
Shaffer<Mougel.

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Gregory<Gregory.
Lewis<N Y Mun Ry. Sec<Mallie.
Rogers<Ludew.
Perry<Finken.
Shaffer<Mougel.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estate of:

F Marion Crawford.
Wills for probate:
Mary Lyons.
Anna McKenna.
John Wintgen.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Nacin<Berg.
Tanenbaum<Feinman.
Deputat<Andrews.
Auerbach<Rosenblatt.
Lewis<Kimball.
Berger<McBride.
N Y County Nat Bk<De Lucca.
Goss-Lith Co<Ocean Film Co.
Tarabella<Zuecca.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Exparte business.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Dora Schiffer<Sigmund Ashner—James E. Landy, N. Y. Life Ins. Co.<Mayer Zalka—Benjamin H. Irving. American & British Mfg. Co<Joseph H. Hoadley et al.—Edward J. Murphy.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Thomas B. Hidden<Harry Freeman—Robert L. Morrell.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—N. Y. Life Ins. Co.<Fromme—Wm. J. McCaffrey. Smith<Seldin—Thomas W. Churchill. Re Wagner, (Wiegers)—Francis W. Pollock.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Guy, J.—Exparte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Guy, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Sept. 26.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Exparte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Sachs<Collins.
Kapian<Lewin.
Frank<Palmieri.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Goettner<Van Etan.
Gutmann<Weber.
Smith<Carrel Co, Inc.

Sachs<Gersmann & Lorner, inc., (2.)
Galansky<Vetter.
Rosenbach.
Stewart<same.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—WILLIAM P. FOGARTY, plaintiff, against MARY A. STRANGE and others, defendants.—County Clerk's File No. 7,284—Year 1910.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of May, 1912, I the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of October, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, premises directed in said judgment to be sold, and described as follows:

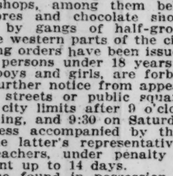
Parcel No. 3: House and lot on the southwesterly corner of Ninth Avenue and 37th Street, being 22 feet and six inches in width in front on Ninth Avenue, and in the rear by 75 feet in depth on 37th Street and on the southerly side; the southerly wall being a party wall; said premises being known as No. 488 Ninth Avenue.

Dated New York, September 13th, 1916.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

FRAYER & ALDEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
141 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, with street number:



ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.

In the matter of SHIRLEY J. GRAYSON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Sept. 21, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,152 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of auto parts and accessories, desk, typewriter, fixtures, etc.

I. L. SCHWARTZ, Receiver.

HERMAN GOLDMAN, Attorney for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of FISHGOLD BROTHERS.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of children's rompers, dresses, coats, piece goods, cotton goods, machines and stands, mirrors, cutting tables, power tables, cabinets, desks, chairs, fixtures, etc.

FRANK BRUCKER, Assignee.
MARCUS HIRSFIELD, Attorney for Assignee, 501 Broadway, New York.

APPEAL NOT SECTARIAN.

Henry Morgenthau Explains Request for Gifts for Wilson Fund.

Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, explained yesterday that his appeal for a "Ten Thousand Club," whose members were to contribute $1 each to a Wilson campaign fund was not intended as a sectarian appeal to the Jews. Mr. Morgenthau said the announcement was prepared originally for publication in the Yiddish papers, and was designed to inform their readers of the manner "in which President Wilson has safeguarded their interests in Palestine and other lands, as he has been scrupulous in safeguarding American interests and all hnman interests."

In telling that on rereading his announcement he feared that it was open to the misunderstanding of having been addressed to sectarian voters, Mr. Morgenthau said:

"I expect to appeal to all citizens through newspapers printed in English and various foreign languages. No one can deprecate more than I every appeal to sectional or sectarian voters or such classification of American citizenship as makes for hyphenism. President Wilson does not require any such appeal, neither does he bid for the votes of Americans with adjectives or reservations. His service has been to America an dfor American electorate, undivided and unhyphenated."

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

William Lustgarten Buys Old Building in Times Square Section Held at $125,000—Ten-Story Wing of Old Simpson-Crawford Building Leased to Bijou Waist Company.

An interesting deal in the Times Square section was closed yesterday in the purchase by William Lustgarten of the old five-story building used as a hotel at 133 West Forty-first Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. It was purchased from John Martin, who has been holding the property at $125,000. The plot is 25 by 98.9.

The building adjoins the six-story structure at 135 West Forty-first Street, running through and connecting with the large plot at 132 and 134 West Forty-second Street, recently acquired by the Bush Terminal Company from John Hoge on a long lease with an option to buy. The Forty-second Street building has been torn down and excavation is in progress for the twenty-five-story merchandise building being erected by the Bush interests. The structure will also cover the 135 West Forty-first Street plot, but that portion will be smaller in height.

Ten-Story Wing of Simpson-Crawford Building for Wholesale Trade.

A wholesale lease of more than ordinary interest in the old Sixth Avenue retail section has been closed in the leasing for eleven years by the Bijou Waist Company of the ten-story wing of the Simpson-Crawford store building. The portion taken covers a plot 122.10 by 92 at 121 to 131 West Nineteenth street, opposite the old Altman building, now being remodeled for wholesale trade.

The Bijou Waist Company, which now occupies seven floors at 536 Broadway, and a showroom loft in the Hobart Building, Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, will occupy its new quarters early in December. It was said at the firm's office that as a result of the "Save New York" movement the Thirty-seventh Street offices will be given up at the expiration of the lease.

The lease of the ten-story section of the Simpson-Crawford building was taken from the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which took over the property at foreclosure in January from the Simpson-Crawford Realty Company. The Sixth Avenue portion is owned by the Chisholm estate and Baron William Waldorf Astor.

Investors Buy Tenements.

John T. Huner purchased from Michael Josephson for investment, 519 East Thirteenth Street, a six-story tenement on a lot 25 by 103. In part payment the buyer gave a plot 50 by 100 on the north side of 118th Street, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

Catherine and Matilda Jackson sold 67 Cherry Street, a four-story tenement, on lot 21.7 by 68.2, to Vieronka Kolipetes.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

Frederick Brown, operator, sold to August Elmer of Elmer and Amend, 2842 Ryer Avenue, a five-story and thirty family apartment house on a plot 75 by 100, held at $85,000.

In part payment the buyer gave 528 West 175th Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 18 by 95, between Audubon and Amsterdam Avenues, and 2,880 Morris Avenue, a two and one-half story dwelling and garage on plot 50 by 122. Irving Wolf negotiated the trade.

Buyer for West Side Dwelling.

Horace S. Ely & Company sold 302 West 107th Street, a five-story American basement dwelling on a lot 15 by 100.11 for William J. Casey to a client who will use and occupy the house after renovating same.

Bronx Sales.

The three-story dwelling at 169 East 165th Street, 25.3 by 106.5, just east of the Concourse has been purchased for occupancy by Sarah A. Sutter from the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co. William L. Phelan was the broker in conjunction with E. W. Gray.

The five-story flat on the northwest corner of Union Avenue and 168th Street, 26.7 by 96.9, has been purchased by Corwin E. Sayer from Frederick V. Calder.

The four-story flat on plot 33.4 by 73, on the north side of Bonner Place, 106.8 east of Morris Avenue, has been purchased by Matilda Muendel from William J. McKeown.

The three-story house at 1052 Grant Avenue, 25 by 102, near 163th Street, has been sold by Adeline V. Shaw to Alfred Lyons.

Bronx Theatre Leased for $320,000.

Max J. Kramer, President of the Bedford Park Amusement Corporation, has leased the U. S. Theatre to the Big Three Amusement Corporation, for a term of twenty years at $320,000. The theatre, which is now being completed, at the northwest corner of Webster Avenue and 195th Street, opposite Fordham College, will have a seating capacity of 2,500. Lese and Connelly were the attorneys.

Long Island.

A. Hannibal sold to the Property Operating Corporation two plots on the Blackwell tract at Great Neck, for $20,000. The same firm has also purchased one plot in the same tract from B. L. Byrgoyne.

C. E. Cruttenden of the Borden Company, print mills at Fall River, Mass., has purchased a plot in the bay section, Brightwaters, L. I., overlooking Great South Bay on which he will erect a large cottage for Summer use. Among other recent buyers at Brightwaters are W. T. Smith, W. F. Madden, and Mrs. Augusta Heckel.

Malba Estates Corporation, William C. Demorest, President, sold a plot on Centre Drive at Malba-on-the-Sound, L. I., diagonally opposite the Malba Field and Marine Club, to Dr. Gertrude M. Streeper, for immediate improvement with a large colonial dwelling, to be erected by Frank Gibson, builder.

The same company has also sold a plot on the shore front overlooking the Sound at the junction of Malba Drive and Boulevard to Dr. Frederick Kent Ream. The purchaser will erect a large country home next Spring.

Dye Manufacturers Lease Old Building.

William D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc. leased for a term of years the Consumers' Brewery Building, at Woodside, L. I., to the Holliday-Kemp Company, manufacturers of aniline dyes.

New Rochelle Apartment Traded.

Irving H. Wolfe sold for Valentine A. Garcia the corner apartment house at 6 Walnut Street, New Rochelle, to a client for investment. The seller took in part payment a country place situated at Beechhurst, Whitestone Landing, Borough of Queens.

Westchester County.

A builder has purchased from the Henry Morgenthau Company a plot 112 by 104 by 100 on the northeast corner of Moreland Street and Bronxville Road, Yonkers, N. Y. Cohn & Cohn negotiated the sale.

"Far View," formerly the old Odell residence, on Dudley Street and North Broadway, Yonkers, has been leased by Alice Graham Worden, for a private school. Thomas S. Burke, in conjunction with Gaul & Bell, negotiated the lease.

Commercial Leases.

Vasa K. Bracher leased for Samuel Untermyer, the entire building at 84 Broad Street to John N. and Theodore N. Foulides, manufacturers of cigarettes.

Shaw & Co. have leased for William A. Martin the store 58 West 125th Street to George A. Appleton.

Spear & Co. have leased the store and basement in the building 136 and 138 West Twenty-second Street to John A Dysche.

Cross & Brown Company leased for Felix Isman to Sydney B. Bowman Automobile Company, agents for the Oakland cars, the corner store, 41 by 70 in the building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-second Street; also for Ramo Films, (H. H. Snow) the moving picture studio at

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Henry Brady, Sheriff's Auctioneer, sells this day, Thursday, September 21st, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 6225 6th Ave. Desks, Safe, Chairs, shade cutting machine, two sewing machines, one lot of shades and shade rollers, and all other property belonging to Defendant at the above address. Goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

ALFRED E. SMITH, Sheriff.
JOHN J. MURRAY, Deputy Sheriff.

Flushing, L. I. This building, formerly the Flushing Armory has been thoroughly equipped for studio work, and the lessee, the Frohman Amusement Corporation, will take immediate possession and start work on several big productions.

Preville and Rosenberg leased the store and basement at 10 West Seventeenth Street to Markus Itzkowitz, machinist.

Realty Notes.

The Palher Realty Company is the buyer of the two private dwellings 45 and 47 East 125d Street sold for the Lawyers Mortgage Company by William F. Fuerst.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

West Broadway, 135, e s, 50 ft n of Duane St, 16.8x50, three-story building; H. H. Goodwin, as committee, &c., against Cecilia Bishop et al.; T. J. Curtin, attorney; due, $1,009.08; partition; to J. Lapinsky & Co. for $8,350.

Cannon St, 50, w s, 175 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100, four-story tenement and stores; Jefferson County Savings Bank against William Frankel et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $20,270.32; taxes, &c., $579.73; to the plaintiff for $18,500.

By Henry Brady.

128th St, 211 West, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; Broadway Savings Institution against Jakob Rosenbaum et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney; due, $0,743.49; taxes, &c., $199.40; to the plaintiff for $8,500.

By Joseph & Co.

109th St, 304 West, s s, 119 ft w of Broadway, 19x100.11, five-story dwelling; B. G. Erdman et al., executors, against John Murray et al., Albert Erdman, attorney; due, $24,977.53; taxes, &c., $628.70; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

127th St, 155 West, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 23x99.11, four-story flat; G. O. Merz, as executor, against Elizabeth Muller et al.; Louis Wendel, Jr., attorney; due, $15,977.90; taxes, &c., $413.05; to the plaintiff for $14,100.

133d St, 125 West, n s, 273 ft w of Lenox Av, 27x99.11, five-story flat; Katharina Trefel against Magdalena Zwick et al.; Deyo & B., attorneys; due, $24,001.49; taxes, &c., $1,092.70; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Samuel Marx.

112th St, 328 to 342 East, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.10, three-story stable and 2 four-story tenements; Lawyers Title and Trust Co., as trustee, against Frank Tetl et al.; Dean, T. & M., attorneys; due, $26,845.99; taxes, &c., $1,621.85; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

80th St, 114 West, s s, 219 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2, four-story dwelling; executor's sale, estate of Elsie A. Pell; to George A. Flinke for $17,250.

Willow Place, 14, n s, 2 ft w of Joralemon St, Brooklyn, 22.8x80, three-and-one-half-story dwelling; to John Riches for $5,100; also

Willow Place, 34, n s, 148.5 ft e of State St, executor's and trustee's sale; to Henry P. Davis for $1,800.

Washington Av, s e corner of Annadale Road, S. I., 283x542x irregular, dwelling and barn; to C. A. Coster for $1,900; also

Annadale Road, 442, 25 acres and dwelling; executor's and trustee's sale; to Charles Bornhaupt for $3,400.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Forest Av, 955, w s, 111 ft n of 163d St, 50x100, two-story frame house; Edward Bechtoldt against John Werle et al.; G. A. Steinmuller, attorney; due, $13,938.85; taxes, &c., $590; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Hughes Av, 2

TO BE SOLD AT $7,000

$4,000 UNDER REAL VALUE

Only small amount of cash required. Balance will be arranged to suit—Perfect Title Guaranteed.

This place has beautiful grounds, near the water, situated in the hills, shaded by stately old trees. The house is approached by circular drive, sets well back from the public drive. There are 10 rooms, 2 fine baths, large verandas and terraces. most artistic interior conveniently arranged, no waste space. Floors are perfect, being parqueted, electric light, steam heating plant—everything is modern.

The living room is a feature with its big open fireplace. This place is most conveniently situated for commuting to N. Y. City; good train service—express station near by—every country advantage and city convenience—golf—country club—all water sports. This is an unusual property in every respect—offered at a bargain price to effect immediate sale.

Address ATTORNEY, Box H 343 Times Downtown, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

We Finance Building Operation

The above house contains large living room with open fireplace, dining room, kitchen and butler's pantry, four bedrooms, maid's room, and two baths.

We will build it for you at

SHORE ACRES

Mamaroneck

Westchester Co.

Overlooking the Water

ON

Plot 75x135 for $9,200.

TERMS ARRANGED TO SUIT YOU

Views and information from

MEIGHAN & MAGILL,

30 East 42nd St., N. Y.

Phone Murray Hill 3498.

POSITIVE BARGAIN

Rent or sell, one of the finest country homes in Westchester; fire-proof Italian villa, 12 rooms besides reception and billiard hall, 3 baths; 2-car concealed garage; sunken garden; over acre of ground facing new Bronx River Parkway; high levation; near depot; 30 minutes from Grand Central. For photos and particulars apply H. E. Wilson, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

SCARSDALE BARGAIN.

Attractive all-year modern home, 12 rooms, 3 baths; large garage, chauffeur's quarters; 2 acres, beautifully laid out; high elevation; exceptional bargain; will rent.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,

51 EAST 42D ST.

SPECIALISTS IN

WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HUNTINGTON

$35 LOTS

EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.

$2 Down, $1 Monthly.

Call or write for free railroad tickets.

B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

CHICKEN FARM

$100 CASH WILL START YOU.

Balance $5 weekly, will buy poultry farm, well-built house, 6 rooms, range, stationary tubs in kitchen; dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets, right in town of 7,000; schools, stores, factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. C. Estate, 243 West 34th St.

OCEAN FRONT HOTEL

in select Sea Gate (N. Y.) Harbor, 45 bedrooms, 17 baths; steam heated; fully furnished and equipped; extra grounds for additions; has been successfully conducted; a great chance for the right man to own and operate a high-class hotel in this well-known Summer residence resort. Apply to William P. Rae Company, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Waterfront Farm Bargain

140 acres, 1,000 feet, Long Island Sound; fine beach, bluffs, views; mostly cultivated; 15-room house, barn, outbuildings; main highway; excellent neighborhood; $170 acre.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,

WOOLWORTH BUILDING. NEW YORK.

IDEAL HOME, $20 MONTHLY.

Only 45 minutes out. Best neighborhood; all latest improvements; grounds all laid out, flowers, shrubs; price $3,250, cash $200. 484 Marbridge Building, 47 W. 34th St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

"GRAY CRAGS."

A complete estate of seventy acres, or less, on the Palisade front, upon the Hudson River north of Alpine, New Jersey, and about 600 feet above the river. A unique location commanding a superb view, up and down the Hudson River and over Westchester County to Long Island Sound and Long Island itself. The property can be reached by automobile over the Fort Lee ferry or the Dyckman Street ferry, being less than seven miles from the latter; or by the Northern Railroad trains to Tenafly or Closter, respectively four and five miles distant.

The residence house is large, attractive and up-to-date; 120 feet long, first story stone with shingles above, containing 10 master's bedrooms, 5 servants' bedrooms, 6 bath rooms, and full plumbing; steam and hot water heat, and many open fireplaces; electric and gas light; telephone; spacious lawns with fine large trees and ample rhododendron, laurel and other shrubberies, and large flower and vegetable gardens and pasture. No other location as near New York City affords such extensive and attractive views, or has more invigorating air.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. SCOTT

47 West 34th St., New York City.

IDEAL HOME

Price $5,500, including garage; cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook with open firepiace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza; located on large plot, 30 minutes from New York, good transportation.

Schools, clubs, churches; all the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity.

This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.

F. W. WAGGONER,

Room 513, 47 West 34th Street.

RENT, then BUY!

New 8-Room, All-Year Residence; large plot; big living room; tile bath; 2 open fireplaces; steam heat, gas, electricity; artistic A-1 finish; living condition ideal; unobstructed view for miles; highly restricted; in one of the best residential towns, 32 minutes out; prefer selling outright, but willing to rent to proper party, with purchase privilege; rent to apply. Address

OWNER, P. O. BOX 1041, N. Y.

MONTCLAIR

$22,500 Most exclusive location on Upper Mountain Av.; beautiful Dutch Colonial residence; centre hall; large living room; music room; dining room; butler's pantry; tiled kitchen; 7 bedrooms; 3 tiled baths, with built-in tubs and showers; large solarium and sleeping porch; breakfast porch; large plot; fine shade.

May be seen by appointment.

Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

An Unparalleled Real Estate Opportunity

OFFERED BY

Banking Department State of New York

Special sacrifice prices from now until November 1st to quickly close the business of two corporations. A large number of choice homesites in restricted sections at GRANTWOOD, MORSEMERE, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD and TEANECK, New Jersey. Bargain prices of about 50% of former prices; all within a five-cent fare zone and thirty minutes of Manhattan.

Also at CASTLE HEIGHTS, NORTH WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Stucco, tile roof, modern, artistic bungalow, nearly new.

Also at LOWERRE SUMMIT, YONKERS, N. Y., beautiful nine-room, modern, detached dwelling; parquet floors, two fireplaces; nearly new; plot 50x100. Also eight-room, modern dwelling, all improvements; plot 50x100.

Liberal Terms. Title Guaranteed.

For Information Address

BENJ. D. HAIGHT,

Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept.,

61 Broadway, New York City.

BARGAIN, $6,000; Easy Terms

Dainty All Year Home

Close to Water. Plot 234 ft. frontage

Has 9 rooms, 2 baths; is new; has every convenience, electric light, beamed ceilings, walls panelled; six large bedrooms, huge living room, with open fireplace; select neighborhood; golf, large lakes near by; easy commuting; near express station.

E. A. MANCHESTER,

2 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Tel. 1523 Cort.

"TO LIVE, LIVE IN RIDGEWOOD"

SALE—Homes for Busy Men—RENT.

For Sale Only.

Small house, large lot, (100x175,) semi bungalow; seven rooms and bath, steam heat, all improvements. Beautiful garden; $5,250. Call and inspect Photos and Details.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman

Equitable Bldg., N. Y. (Tel. 7718 Rector.)

Opp. Station, Ridgewood, N. J. (Tel. 556.)

Beautiful Country Place

Sacrifice, 1½ acres rich soil; house, 9 rooms and bath, modern plumbing, new heating plant; abundant shade, spacious lawns, tennis court, large fruit orchard; good outbuildings; 35 minutes Lackawanna, near River, near station; price, $4,700, $700 cash. Address Attorney, 85 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

15-19 E. 26th St.

10-14 E. 27th St.

Facing Madison Square

FOR RENT

5th, 6th & 7th floors, about 17,000 sq. ft. each, in this new, high class, fireproof, sprinkled building. First class tenants only desired. Satisfactory financial rating and references indispensable.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.

Phone 2000 John—92 William St.

45 EAST 34TH ST.

Parlor floor to let near Altman's,

Opposite Hotel Vanderbilt; excellent location for ladies' wear shop, tea room, etc.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 Park Row.

GARAGE

80,000 Square Feet, Fireproof, Near 23d St. and Seventh Av.

Rent $3,500. Long Lease.

M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,

Broadway and 100th St.

247-253 WEST 19TH STREET.

18th St. and 7th Av.; new subway station; modern lofts, 100% sprinkler system; fine light; rent reasonable.

Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732 Worth. Or your own broker.

133 WEST 72D STREET.

MODERN BUILDING FOR

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS

Single and Double Suites.

Inquire Superintendent.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

The Lorraine

Fifth Ave. at 45th St.

Apartments and Rooms with Bath.

Furnished or Unfurnished, by the Year or Transiently.

Also **EQUINOX HOUSE** Manchester, Vermont.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Non-Housekeeping

2100 Broadway At 73d Street

The Sherman—fronting Sherman Square, Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.—the most central and convenient location in the city.

2 & 3 Large Rooms & Bath

with elevator, telephone and maid service.

Rents $900 to $1,200

Meals served in apartment when desired.

Apply to Superintendent, or to

Direct Realty Co.,

S. E. Cor. Broadway & 70th St.

Telephone—Columbus 6314

"The Dorchester"

North Cor. Riverside Drive, at 85th St.

CORNER APARTMENT

Fifth Floor

Beautiful outlook, Southern, Eastern and Western Exposure

9 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms

Rental $2,500

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY

Managing Agent

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Representative on the Premises

202 Riverside Drive

S. E. Cor. 93rd Street

One 9-room and 3 baths corner apartment—

$2,200.

215 W. 88th Street

One 5-room and 2 baths apartment—**$1,250.**

J. Axelrod

200 W. 72nd Street

Phone: Columbus 3957

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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30 W. 70th St.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST

New 9-Story

Fireproof Apartments

6 & 7 Rooms

Rentals $1,700 & $2,100

Julius Tishman & Sons,

18 E. 41st St.

3 NEW BUILDING

HIGHEST TYPE

Housekeeping Apartments

ROOMS

Living Room, Chamber, Kitchen and Bath.

Rents $55, $60, $65, $70, $75.

203-205 West 98th St.

Exceptionally Attractive 8-Room Apartments at Moderate Rents

Annamere Court,

609-615 West 115th St.

Between B'way and Riverside Drive.

TWO APARTMENTS LEFT OF

8 Large Light Rooms, 2 Baths

I. LOWENWALD, Agent

611-619 W. 114th. 'Phone 2896—Morningside.

46-48 W. 83RD ST.

Absolutely Fireproof Apartments.

6 & 7 Rooms, 2 baths

Moderate Rents

Telephone Schuyler 9129.

611 WEST 136TH ST.

Between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Six rooms, bath, extra large and light top floor; select tenants; efficient service; telephone, etc.; $46. Superintendent or

HALL & BLOODGOOD,

542 Fifth Ave. Tel. Bryant 7632.

Riverside Dr. Cor. 138th St

5 Rooms, Southwest Corner.....$65

7 Rooms .....$70 to $75

Imperial Arms

CITATION.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on the 19th day of September, 1916, by The Cunard Steamship Company, Limited, owner of the steamship "Lusitania," and her pending freight, for limitation of its liability for all loss, damage or injury caused by or resulting from the sinking and total loss of the said steamship "Lusitania" on May 7, 1915; and

Whereas, the said petitioner filed with the Clerk of the said Court on the 19th day of September, 1916, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $100,000, duly approved, undertaking to pay into the Court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the said petitioner's interest in the said steamship "Lusitania," and her pending freight, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form with approved surety in said amount;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of a monition issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all loss, damage or injury caused by or resulting from the said sinking and loss of the steamship "Lusitania," to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office at Room 347, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, on or before the 26th day of December, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before the said Court at the Court Rooms thereof in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and debarred from participation in the said proceedings.

Dated, New York, September 19, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,

United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Esqs., Proctors for Petitioner, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

Broadway, 89th to 90th Streets

Astor Court

IF you visit this imposing building you will surely come away convinced that in this apartment house, there have been embodied improvements, so advanced, that the most fastidious and cultured demand for a generation to come has been foreseen and carried out. And yet the rentals are reasonable. Read more.

Spacious garden on 3 sides insures ample light and fresh air. Roomy closets, closet doors with pier glass mirrors. Special rooms for accommodating guests. Safe roof playground for children. Kitchens have ventilating flues, complete glass-lined ice boxes and outlets for electric fans. Refrigeration furnished without cost. Private laundries with tubs, gas, ironing boards and steam driers. Individual brick-lined store rooms. All rooms richly decorated and finished. Suites of 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, with 2 and 3 baths. A number of splendid suites now vacant. Rentals from $2500 to $3200.

Call at the premises or apply at the offices of

VINCENT ASTOR - - - 23 West 26th Street, New York City

THE BARNARD

106-110 Central Park West,

Southwest Corner 71st St.

10 Story, Fireproof, 3 Elevators.

6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths

Rents $1,200 to $2,500

Including Refrigeration.

FIRST FLOOR APARTMENT FOR DOCTOR WITH TWO ENTRANCES.

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

Riverside Drive, N. E. Cor. 158th Street

THE SUTHERLAND

A beautiful fireproof building with every modern convenience

7 Rooms and 2 Baths

6 Rooms and 2 Baths

5 Rooms and 1 Bath

Low Rents. Sunshine. Quiet. Near Subway.

Look at these delightful apartments. Renting Agent on premises, or

Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

36 Central Park South

Between 5th and 6th Avs.

Overlooking lake section of Central Park.

ALL CONVENIENCES OF A MODERN HOTEL AND APARTMENT HOUSE COMBINED

New 14-story high-class apartment house; steel construction; absolutely fireproof; three high-speed elevators.

One 3 Rooms and 2 Baths

One 5 Room Duplex

Dining room on first floor. Service in rooms if desired. SATISFACTORY REFERENCES INDISPENSABLE.

Resident owner as manager assures high class service.

Geo. K. Rose, Treas. and Resident Manager.

152-6 West 58th St.

(between 6th and 7th Avenues.)

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

Ready for occupancy Oct. 1st

THREE, FOUR AND FIVE ROOM APARTMENTS

$1,000 TO $1,800.

HOTEL SERVICE IF DESIRED.

ARRANGEMENTS MAY BE MADE FOR EXTRA SERVANTS' ROOMS.

Apply on Premises or to

LAURENCE McGUIRE, Agent,

135 BROADWAY. TEL. 218 CORT.

OR YOUR OWN BROKER

"SHROPSHIRE"

TWO ROOMS & BATH NON-HOUSEKEEPING

$40-to-$60-Monthly-Yearly Lease.

Near Subway & L. Express Station

136-138 WEST 65TH ST

Hotel Calumet

340 West 57th St.

Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.

GROUND FLOOR APARTMENT.

SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

OPPOSITE PARK

MANHATTAN SQ. APTS.

High Class—Fireproof

From October 1st, apartment 9 rooms, including living room 18x28; 3 bathrooms. All bedrooms face south. Unusual features. Bargain. May be purchased outright, reducing rental one-half. Inspect now.

Superintendent, 44 W. 77th St.

236 WEST 70TH ST.

Doctor's Apartment

Ground floor, especially equipped for physician, 3 rooms and bath, including tiled operating room, most centrally located; rental $1,000; superintendent on premises.

THE PEMBROKE

824 ST. NICHOLAS AVE., cor. 151st St.

Night and Day Elevator Service.

All Front Apartments.

$35.00	Five Rooms	$35.00
$45.00	Five Rooms	$45.00
$45.00	Six Rooms	$45.00

FAIRVIEW COURT,

3119 Broadway, near 125th St.

3-4-5-6 ROOM APARTMENTS; RENT $30 TO $60.

Large and light rooms, elevator. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or owner.

MARCY REALTY COMPANY,

100 Broadway. Tel 355 Rector.

333-335 WEST 43RD ST.

NEAR 8TH AVE.

Four rooms, large and light, $18; opposite Holy Cross School; select tenants.

Premises or

HALL & BLOODGOOD,

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An Exceptional Desirable Apartment

350 WEST 18TH ST.

2 elegant, large, light, newly decorated rooms, all improvements, including telephone. Inquire Supt., prem. $24

3 $33

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

900 Riverside Drive

COR. 161st ST.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths

RENTS $45 TO $125.

Particular attention is directed to our exceptional

7 & 8 Room Apartments with 2 Baths

All Rooms Facing the Drive

Open for inspection day and evening. Phone—Audubon 7486.

75 Ft. W'shingt'n Av., Southwest Cor. 162d

Modern Elevator Apartments Beautiful, high-class residential section.

5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths

RENTS $55 TO $85.

Open for inspection day and evening. Telephone Audubon 7960.

Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway

57 West 58 St.

THE CORONET.

8 Rooms and 2 Baths with drawing room, 17x24. Rent.		$1500
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, Rent		2100
4 Rooms & Bath	"	1200
2 Rooms & Bath	"	800

Modern in every respect.

HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Inc.

569 Fifth Ave. Tel. 31 Murray Hill

The Rockingham

Southeast Corner Broadway & 56th St.

Sunny Corner Apartment

8 Large Rooms.....$1,700

7 Room Apts..$1,100-$1,300

Apply to Superintendent on premises, or

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.

30 East 42nd Street

Swampscott

Elevator Apartments.

660 W. 180th St., S. E. Cor. Broadway.

Splendid, spacious apartments, extra large and light; delightfully situated.

4 Rooms, $35; 5 Rooms, $45 to $50; 6 Rooms, $55 to $60; 7 Rooms, $60 to $65.

Apply on Premises, or

Knap & Wasson Co., 4249 B'way at 181st.

The BROCKHOLST

101 West 85th St.

Tel. Schuyler 4774.

8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.

$950 to $1,350.

Ground floor, suitable for doctor. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

Southern Exposure—Sunshine

Corner Suite, 5th South, 7 rooms, $840. Corner Suite 3rd South, 7 rooms and foyer, $900.

Double corner, 7th East, 8 rooms, $840.

THE WESTMINSTER,

385 West 145th Street, Cor. St. Nicholas Ave.

WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER, 30 East 57th St.

203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY

New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.

5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.

ALSO DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.

RENTS $1,100 TO $1,500.

Convenient to "L" and Subway.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $60

ELSLEIGH HALL

530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, **$30-$60**

Kitchens,

Tel. Morn. 3927. Owner on premises.

605-607 WEST 113TH ST.

between Broadway and Riverside Drive.

VERSAILLES PALACE.

7 AND 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.

All rooms large, light; rents reasonable. Supt., or JOS. ATZ, 20 Church St.

2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath,

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

390 CENTRAL PARK WEST

The Belnord

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

When looking for apartments for Fall Leasing be sure to see the Belnord. Here is an apartment Home for exclusive tenants. The rooms are of unusual size, with immense closet space. Transit facilities unexcelled. Service of unusual excellence, and a large open-air garden court, assuring light at all times. Inspection invited day or evening. Manager on premises.

7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS, Rental $2,100 to $5,000

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents

Broadway, corner 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

Complete Square Block

86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CORNER APARTMENTS

of the Highest Type.

FIREPROOF.

The Cornwall

255 West 90th St.,

Northwest Corner Broadway.

A new 12-story Apartment House. One block from 91st Street Subway Station. Southern exposure; every room an outside room; abundance of light and air.

8 & 9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1900 to $2200.

Representative on premises, or

Slawson & Hobbs, Agents,

162 W. 72D ST.

120 West 86th St.

Park Street.

Most Convenient Locality. ATTRACTIVELY PLANNED APARTMENTS.

Modern and Absolutely Fireproof.

6, 7 & 8 Rooms 3 Baths

Renting Agent on Premises.

Geo. A. Bowman

115 WEST 42D ST. Tel. Bryant 2444.

New Apartments

READY FOR OCCUPANCY

8, 9, 10 Rooms—3-4 Baths

The CLEBURNE

924 West End Ave.

105th Street

Exclusive Neighborhood

Interior Driveway

Roof Garden

Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co.,

158 Broadway. Tel. 6758 Cort.

Peter Minuit

25 CLAREMONT AVE.

Just North of 116th St.,

Between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Short Block from Subway Express Station.

7 and 8 Rooms

2 & 3 Baths

Rents $1,400-$1,600.

Excellent arrangement with foyers & wide halls. Apply on premises, or

EARLE & CALHOUN

S. W. Corner 72d St. & B'way.

'Phone 5116 Columbus.

SEQUOIA

Nos. 538 & 560 165th St., Cor. B'way.

Large, new, absolutely fireproof, all modern improvements; mail chute and vacuum cleaner; day and night service, phones; safes. Subway.

Beautiful architecture, entrance and views. If you will come and look, you will rent. JOHN P. DIEHL, Agent, on premises.

Healthiest locality in New York City.

7 and 8 Room Apartments

with 2 Baths

$1,500 to $1,900 per annum

250 West 82d Street

(Southwest corner of Broadway)

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments

With 3 Baths

$2,000 to $2,700 Per Annum

495 West End Avenue

(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

THE **Whitehall, 1871 7th Av.**

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

8 unusually large rooms, extra toilet, IN THE BEST HARLEM LOCATION. **$1,000 and $1,200**

THE MIDLOTHIAN

355 West 117th St.

5 AND 6 ROOMS, $35.00 TO $45.00.

Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

Doctor's Apt.

Now Occupied by Dentist.

6 Rooms & Bath. Inquire on Premises.

556 West 140th Street.

2 ROOMS AND BATH, $40

Modern apartment; electric, gas, hot water. Service if desired.

GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, INC.,

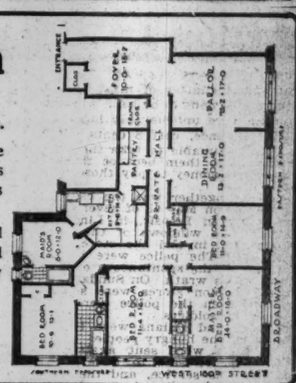
Gramercy 4410. 5 East 22d St.

Letchworth

N. W. Cor. 160th St. & B'way.

High class 10-story fireproof house.

Corner apartment containing 8 large rooms, Foyer Hall 10x15, 7 spacious closets, butler's pantry, two baths and 3 toilets.



These apartments are identical in plan and finish with those found downtown, but at rentals decidedly lower.

Agent on Premises, or

Herbert Dongan Cons. Co.,

600 West 161st St. Phone Aud. 6941

SAN DOMINGO

949 West End Ave., Near 106th St.

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE.

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY SEPTEMBER 15.

5, 6 & 7 ROOMS, 1 & 3 BATHS, $1,100 TO $2,200 PER ANNUM.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 166 West 72d St.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

HARRY SCHIFF, Owner and Builder.

The St. James

109-11-13 West 45th Street.

Hotel Apartments

ON LEASE.

2-3-4 Rooms and Bath.

Furnished or Unfurnished.

Restaurant a la carte.

H. BAYLEY, Manager.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA

605-611 WEST 156TH ST.

High Class Elevator Apartments Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station. Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.

6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS

Rents Reasonable.

AMHERST

204 West 110th St.,

Bet. Amsterdam & Broadway.

7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths

$1,800 to $2,000.

Apply on Premises.

The Berwyck

65-69 West 54th St.

Bachelor Apartments

2 Rooms and Bath,

also doctor's apartment

Apply to Herman L. R. Edgar

81 Nassau St.

8 & 9 ROOMS

Rents $960 to $1,300.

All outside, large, beautifully finished, refined houses on restricted avenue. Owner resides on premises.

Westwood & Cliffewood Courts,

Fort Washington Avenue,

at West 179th and 180th Streets.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR

4, 5 and 6 Rooms, $40 Upward

Washington Heights most refined houses; every improvement; restricted avenue; owner lives on premises.

Westwood & Cliffewood Courts,

179th to 180th Streets,

on Fort Washington Avenue.

65 Central Park W

NORTH CORNER 66TH ST.

Very Desirable 8 Room Apartments.

Overlooking Central Park; unusually large, airy rooms, elevator, high class; rentals $1,500 upward. Apply to superintendent.

THE MONMOUTH,

2,035-2,037 Seventh Avenue

Adjoining Corner 122d Street.

High-class apartments, 6 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, electric light; telephone and shower. Rents $34 to $39. Apply Superintendent.

THE MARION

3612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)

6 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets; $660-$930.

All night elevator, 'phone; all improvements.

Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

"YAHWAR"

233-235 West 107th, near B'way

5 & 6 Rooms, Rents $47.50.

Elevator and Every Convenience. Exceptional Value.

M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,

Broadway and 100th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Carlisle Dwellings

450 West End Ave.,

S. E. Cor., at 82nd St.

11 Rooms & 3 Bathrooms

Large rooms, beautifully arranged. Immediate Possession.

Rentals $2,600-$2,700

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY

Managing Agent

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Representative on the Premises

610 West 136th St.

BROADWAY & RIVERSIDE

ONE BLOCK FROM SUBWAY.

5-Room Apts., $35

6-Room Apts., $45-$48

Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.

29 WEST 34TH ST.

Apartments of 4-5 Rooms.

2,479-2,485 University Av., between 189th and 190th Sts.

All outside rooms, with latest improvements, such as telephone, electric light, shower baths, sanitary drying rack in kitchen, porcelain tub covers, double ovens, &c., located near Devoe Park, three blocks from new subway station.

Moderate Rents. Agent on premises.

865 West 180th Street

3-4-5-6 Rooms

exceptionally large, light and sunny, most desirable on Washington Heights; every modern improvement.

Rent $30 Upward.

Refined neighborhood. Owner on premises.

ROCKLEDGE COURT

3,044 Albany Crescent

Broadway-231st St. Subway Station.

3-4-5-6 Rooms; all improvements, $24 to $42.

Class of tenants restricted.

Call at above address only.

JUST COMPLETED

425-431 West 214th Street

2-5 Room Apartments

with every conceivable improvement, one block from 215th St. Broadway Subway Station.

Reasonable Rentals

AGENT ON PREMISES

Apartments of Highest Type

The Regnor

601 West 115th St., N. W. Cor. Broadway
Attractive, Residential Neighborhood. Block from Subway.
6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths
Rents $1,400 to $1,850

NEW BUILDING—NORTHWEST CORNER OF

103d St. & West End Ave.

6 and 7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rents $1,600 to $2,000
Also a 6 & 7 Room Apartment. Very Attractive for Doctor.

The Mentone
895 West End Ave.
S. W. Corner 104th Street.
One block from Subway Station.
6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,300.

435 Riverside Drive
South Corner 116th Street.
Overlooking the Hudson River.
7 & 8 Rooms, Simplex Apts.
10 Room Duplex Apt.
Rents $1,600 to $2,800.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
$1,300 to $1,700.

Sanford & Rexford
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp.
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,800 to $2,300.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday.
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Near Broadway

ALL FRONT APARTMENTS

5 Rooms, $975-$1,100

6 Rooms, Eighth Floor, $1,300

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Representative on the Premises

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817 WEST END AV.

Southwest Corner 100th St.

High Class Elevator Apartment, 12 Story, Fireproof.

7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths

Rental $1,500 to $1,800.

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

A Few Choice

Housekeeping Corner Apartments of

4, 5 & 6 Rooms

& bath; also extra maids' rooms.

Most convenient residential location in the city, close to the best shopping and amusement sections.

Rents $1,200 to $1,700.

THE OREGON
162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.
New 12-story fireproof building. Renting agent on premises, or

Slawson & Hobbs,
162 West 72d St.

CONVENT COURT
450 West 149th Street
Corner Convent Avenue
One six-room apartment, high-class service, elevator; $720 per year.

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8 Rooms, Corner, $70
400 West 152d St.,
(St. Nicholas Ave.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3573 Broadway. (147.)

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE KNICKERBOCKER
247 Fifth Avenue
HANDSOME, LARGE DUPLEX
Housekeeping Apartment
Attractive Rental to Exclusive Tenant

Murray Hill Apartments
122-128 East 34th Street,
Corner of Lexington Avenue
7-8 Rooms and Bath
Rent $1,200 to $1,500.
Apply to HERMAN L. R. EDGAR.
50 NASSAU ST.

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.
JUST OFF PARK AVE.
ONLY ONE APARTMENT LEFT
9 ROOMS, BATH, $72.50 MONTHLY.
Elevator, maid service, telephone, &c.
Supt. on Premises, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 5TH AVE.

16-18 EAST 87TH ST.
Between Fifth and Madison Avenues
7 Large, Light Rooms & Bath, $45 to $50 Per Month
Newly decorated, steam heat, hot water.
MARSTON & CO.,
30 East 42d Street. Tel. 540 Murray Hill.

Elegant Corner Apartment,
1364 Lexington Ave., Cor. 90th St.
Seven rooms, all improv., electric light, $60.
143 EAST 83RD ST.
Seven rooms, bath, all improv., $40-$45.

61-69 East 86th Street
5 to 8 Rooms and Bath.
All modern improvements & conveniences.
Upper Park Avenue Section.
Superintendent on premises, or
EDWARD WILLMAN, 165 Broadway.

GRAMERCY PARK
Attractive skylight studio; also two-room and bath studios; apartments facing the park.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th

THE SUSSEX
65 EAST 56TH ST.
Apartment, 7 or 8 rooms, $1,800.
Choice Residential Block. Ownership management. Apply to Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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743-5th Ave.

ONLY THREE APTS. LEFT.
(New, Just Completed)
Between 57th and 58th Sts.
Bachelor and Kitchenette Apartments of
2 ROOMS, BATH,
with all modern and up-to-date conveniences.
MODERATE RENTALS.
Apply Supt., on Premises, or
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 5th Ave. Phone 2750 Mur. Hill.

GRAMERCY PARK APARTMENTS
Thirty-six Gramercy Park
A Quiet, Refined Locality.
Very Convenient and Attractive.
Special Park Privileges.
Suites of 8 and 9 rooms
Light and airy. Unobstructed View.
Rental Price, $2,000—$2,400
Gramercy Park Club.
Inquire Supt. on Premises.
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ON THE HEIGHTS
Eight-story Fireproof Elevator Apartments. 10 MINUTES TO WALL ST. 5 MINUTES to Borough Hall Subway Station.
The GRAYDON
68-74 MONTAGUE ST.
The WOODHULL
62-68 PIERREPONT ST.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms
with bath and ample closet space; every modern improvement; tiled bathrooms, vacuum cleaners, etc.
Refined Residential Section.
Night and Day Telephone and Elevator Service.
Rents $480 to $1,000
One apartment of eight rooms and two baths on the eighth floor, with a wonderful water view, south and west exposures; rent $1,500.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
Arthur H. Waterman
185 MONTAGUE ST. Tel. Main 800.

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11 Monroe Place, Heights.
Five minutes from Borough Hall subway; one and two rooms and bath apartments; excellent service; vacuum cleaner and telephone; rents $23 to $32. Apply on premises or
A. H. WATERMAN,
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BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Aves., 10 minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED
4-5-6 Rooms, $27-$34-$42

2391-2397 Grand Concourse,
Near 184th St., Bronx.
New buildings; large rooms; all outside light; excellent neighborhood; telephone, electric lights; rents $40. Superintendent on premises.

New 9 Story Fireproof Building,
Ready October First.

THE WOOLSEY

145 East 44th St.
Just East of Lexington Avenue.
1 & 2 Rooms
Bath and Kitchenette.
Unfurnished, $35 to $80.
Furnished, $45 to $100.
Satisfactory References Indispensable.
Apply on premises or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Telephone 6410 Bryant.

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104 EAST 40th ST.

ONE DOOR EAST OF PARK AVENUE
A Few 5-6 Room Apartments
To Rent from October 1 next. $1,800 to $2,200.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
THE PARK AVENUE OPERATING CO., Inc.,
'Phone 4435 Murray Hill. 527 Fifth Avenue

REAL ESTATE

Forty cents an agate line.

RULAND & WHITING CO.
REAL ESTATE.
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710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4951.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent; ask for particulars. Our list of property will interest you.
KNICKERBOCKER REALTY CO.,
141 West 20th St.

PLOT FOR IMPROVEMENT, 154 FEET on West 19th St., near 7th Av., SALE OR LEASE; will subordinate; controlled side light. Kings Farm Realty Co., owners, 52 William St., Room 704.

81ST, 39 EAST.—FOR SALE OR RENT AT BARAIN; LOFT DISTRICT. APPLY NORWOOD, 14 WEST 47TH.

Builders.—Private house, plottage, including corners; best location west side. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. River 975.

Double house, plot 50x120; near 7th Av. subway; $50,000; mortgages $31,500. Owner, premises, 219 West 14th.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

GRAND CONCOURSE.
Only a few pieces remain that can be used for business under the new zone law, and they are bargains at $4,000 to $7,000 per lot. Confer with H. A. Douglas & Co., Grand Concourse, corner 187th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$16 monthly buys elegant home of 6 rooms and bath; heat, electricity, water, gas, and other modern improvements; only two blocks from trolley; small amount down gives immediate possession. B. Johnson, Box 145 Times Downtown.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 34 Nassau St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad. REED, CLARK & LEE CO., Depot Plaza, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516 White Plains.

Waterfront Dutch Colonial house, new, of 12 rooms and 3 baths, on the open sound; garden, trees and garage for two cars; maid's room and bath, heated by main house system; luxurious owner's suite, three open fireplaces; intensified hot water heat; most modern equipment throughout. W. D. Gregory, 51 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill—5432.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9800 Madison Square.

Owner offers news modern house, restricted section Larchmont, eight rooms, bath, hot water heat, electricity, open fireplaces, garage, every convenience, beautiful trees, near station. J. T. Willson, No. 477 First Ave., N. Y.

On the top of the hill at Scarsdale Station, restricted residence plot with all improvements; delightful neighbors; price, $3,500; easy terms or loan to build. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

For information about houses for sale or rent, furnished, unfurnished. White Plains, vicinity, write, call, WHITE PLAINS INFORMATION BUREAU, Depot Plaza, White Plains, N. Y. Phone 1516 White Plains.

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND.
Home according to your own ideas in residential section on terms like rent.
CHAS. FIELD GRIFFEN & CO.,
11 East 42d St., N. Y.

COUNTRY ESTATES.
Send for our selected list.
Mount Kisco, Bedford, Chappaqua, Katonah.
SEAMAN LOWERRE & CO.,
15 East 40th St., N. Y. Murray Hill 5044.

REAL BARGAINS
in River View manor; building plots and houses of all sizes, for sale or rent. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, 18 E. 41st St., N. Y. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, 18 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

SCARSDALE.—Seven-room house, two baths, sleeping porch, hot-water heat, open fireplace, garage; high location; sell $9,000. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage; old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; just what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Berkshire Summer Home-Farm: 10-room Colonial house, gravity water; fine views; barn, hennery, fruit, woods, stream; 68 acres; near Housatonic River. Price $2,500. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 B'way.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Flushing, L. I.—Owner will sacrifice modern 8-room house; large closets; corner plot; on best residential street in Flushing; gas, electricity, steam heat, parquet floors; large bathroom, maid's toilet, laundry; two large porches, screens, open fireplace, awnings; coal and gas ranges; stone and shingle construction; privet hedge around plot; garage. Price $8,200. This is a real bargain; terms arranged to suit; immediate action necessary. J. J., 112 Times.

COZY 5-ROOM BUNGALOW
with a fine view of country and convenient to water for boating, bathing, and fishing; beautiful cleared ground for gardening, &c.; large porch, open fireplace, nice, airy bedrooms, and connecting bath; 3 minutes from station; owner will sell very reasonable to quick buyer for $150 down and $17 monthly. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Owner will sell country home, with six rooms; surrounded with beautiful flower bushes and fruit trees; has nice large garden for keeping chickens; near station and trolley; only 45 minutes out; full price $975, $100 first payment, $7 monthly; bargain. Call, write OWNER, 747 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Old-fashioned bungalow in a fine location on a hilltop; will sacrifice to quick buyer; house needs a few small repairs and can be made into a dandy all-year home; plenty of ground for cultivation; only $100 cash and $12 monthly. "Bargain Bungalow," 137 Times Downtown.

$35 a month; beautiful Winter home by the ocean; tastefully furnished; 7 rooms and bath; ready for immediate occupancy; 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; will rent to party with satisfactory references. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

For $12 monthly and $100 cash will sell my small farm to good family, not far out, with a big plot of ground for truck farming and chickens; good, roomy house; near depot and trolley. B. Brand, 186 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a small house, with large porch and large, shady plot, near station and trolley, complete for $1,175, on terms of $75 down and $8 monthly, answer at once. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

For information about Long Island City Real Estate, write, call or telephone
RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Tel. Greeley 5600.
Largest Dealers and Operators of Real Estate on L. I.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

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Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.
SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY ESTATES.
Send for our selected list o fdesirable places to live.

For Rent—House, 9 rooms, 2 baths, strictly first-class centre of Flushing; $65; this is a bargain. Wallace Appleton Co., Flushing, L. I. Phone 927 J Flushing.

COUNTRY HOMES — ACREAGE — FARMS. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d,) N. Y.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

To settle estate, ten-room house, barn, garage, garden, in Berkshires, all improvements, $2,700. H. M. Smith, 240 Grand St., Newburg, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful seven room house, artistic outside, and a model of perfection inside; plot 60x120; large trees; park approach; fine streets; all modern improvements; large fireplace; near station; easy commuting, $5.80 per month; price, to sell quick, $5,500; cost $6,500. For particulars call, write, or phone Mrs. Ida Earon, 204 West 123d St. Tel. 6686 Morningside.

AN OPPORTUNITY.
Fine home for sale in exclusive, restricted residential suburb of New Jersey, 30 minutes from New York; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, electric light; in perfect condition; $8,000; reasonable terms; inspection by appointment. D 255 Times Downtown.

"The town that makes New Jersey famous."
GLEN ROCK,
(One mile south of Ridgewood.)
Most attractive homes in New Jersey, $5,000 to $6,000; easy terms; would rent for year to intending buyers; write for booklet.
Smith-Singer Company, Glen Rock, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Tapestry brick; 9 rooms, 3 baths; $13,000; sleeping porch, sun porch, open veranda; every appointment; convenient to Lacka. Sta.; may be seen by appointment. MURDOCH, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—At sacrifice; owner moving away; comfortably furnished 12-room house; baths, modern conveniences; corner lot, residential section; trees, shrubery, stable. L 251 Times Downtown.

MONTCLAIR.—Attractive residence, 9 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; lot 62x165 feet; worth $10,000; sacrifice $8,500. Frank Hughes Taylor Co.

For sale, to settle estate, long established, fully equipped coal business in prosperous borough. E. M. Pixley, Executor, Vineland, N. J.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage money, in any amount, at 4½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Forty cents an agate line.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Large studio, Steinway grand, two days weekly; phone appointment Schuyler 4075. Studio 14, Broadway and 80th St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Offices, desk room, lofts; all parts city. Realty Subleasing Co., 220 Broadway.

Show room to sublease; suitable for jobber. 3 East 17th. Room 92.

Studio, part time; furnished; 39th St., near 5th Av. Address B 105 Times.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is hereby given that on August 31, 1916, WILLIAM A. JAMISON et al. filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of Steamlighter "Santos" for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about July 22nd, 1916, from a collision. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said Steamlighter and pending freight as appraised, viz: $16,023.70, with lawful interest according to law. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, Room 840, P. O. Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before December 11th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be thus defaulted.
THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, U. S. Attorney.

CORNER STORE and Basement, 147TH STREET AND 7TH AV., New Subway Express Station at Corner. E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, $25 UP. UNION BLDG., 33 UNION SQUARE WEST. MODERN BUILDING; GOOD SERVICE. SPEAR & CO., AGTS., 840 BROADWAY.

Part of third floor in new building on the southeast corner of 6th Av. and 43d St.; suitable for a stock broker's office; rent $4,000. Apply third floor.

1,000 PARK AV., COR. 84TH ST.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,900-$2,100.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,750.
12 Rooms, 4 Baths, $4,400-$4,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

Desk Room.—All conveniences; $7.50 monthly. 203 Broadway, Room 506; telephone 4651 Cortlandt.

47TH, 14 WEST.—FIRST CLASS STORE FOR RENT; 3-5 YEARS STRAIGHT LEASE.

For professional purposes, parlor and back parlor; running water; two entrances; $25 per month. 540 West 148th.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large rooms, private house, studio or business; (exclusive;) electricity; references.

53d, 62 West.—Parlor floor, fully equipped doctor's or dentist's office.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Dentist desires office accommodations between 42d-120th Streets; will divide space with medical doctor; good references. B 115 Times.

HOUSES TO LET

Forty cents an agate line.

City—Furnished.

FOR IMMEDIATE RENT—FURNISHED. A beautifully situated and furnished private four-story residence on the corner of West End Av. and 88th St. is to rent furnished. Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, 37 Wall St., New York City.

City—Unfurnished.

WASHINGTON SQUARE DISTRICT.
For Rent.—Small and large dwellings with all modern improvements, for strictly private families; $1,800 per annum and up.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 Liberty St.

78th St., (bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Aves.) —Three story and basement, with extension; 2 baths; fine block; reduced rent, $1,300. ASHFORTH & CO., 1 EAST 42D ST.

Bedford Park.—Seven-room brick residence; every modern improvement; excellent location; inducements; $45. 3,161 Hull Av., (205th St.,) Bronx.

Three-story dwelling, 11 rooms, 2 baths, electricity; rent reasonable; may divide; suitable physician, dentist. 137 West 93d; call afternoon.

162d, 550 West, (Near Broadway.)—Ten rooms and two baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

City—Unfurnished.

House, 12 rooms, bath, private location, $85 month. Glasser, 187 Edgecombe Av.

Out of Town.

Party wishing furnished suite of rooms or single in large, sunnny private house; 2-acre lawn with trees; bath, electric light, furnace heat, stable, garage, servant rooms; excellent place for convalescents; only people of ample means apply. M. F. B., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

At Scarsdale, Westchester County.—For rent, furnished or unfurnished; fine large place; all modern improvements and home comforts; large grounds, fruit, and shade; garage. F. G. Swartwout, 156 Broadway. Phone 637 Cort.

Charming house, overlooking Bronx Valley; six rooms; half hour from Grand Central; $50. Address Cooley, Schroon Lake, N. Y., or visit 75 St. James Terrace, Yonkers.

For rent, furnished, at Garden City, L. I., eleven-room house, two bathrooms; garage; near station. The Garden City Company, Garden City.

At Scarsdale.—For rent, large Colonial house, 13 rooms; all improvements; rent $940. F. G. Swartwout, 156 Broadway. Phone Cort. 637.

Attractive seven-room modern house, furnished; 32 minutes; rent $50. B 114 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Forty cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

ATTRACTIVE apartments, parlor, bedroom, and bath; handsomely furnished; one block from subway; restaurant, full hotel service; $10.50-$15 weekly; extra large three-room suite, $22.50; investigate. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32nd.

Apartments, two rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; one block from subway; $10.50 to $15 weekly. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

Apartments, 2 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; one block from subway; $10.50 to $15 weekly. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

425 Madison Av.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; bath, kitchenette; completely furnished; yearly lease; $55. Apply Benjamin, Tyson's Market.

Unusually large, light living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; choicely furnished; near Ritz-Carlton; lease; $85; references. B 123 Times.

SAN JACINTO.
One single room and bath, $50 monthly. Complete service. 18 East 60th St.

Elegantly furnished apartments, northwest corner Park Av., seven and eight rooms; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Selxas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

To Sublet—Unusual apartment, three rooms and bath. 28 East 52d.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4-ROOM APARTMENTS, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up; 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $55 and up; 4 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Very high-class, exquisitely furnished apartments, unique in style and complete in every detail, including silver and linen.
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette.
4-5 rooms and bath.
Now ready for inspection.
Possession and leases from Oct. 1.
Inquire at office, 507 WEST 113TH ST.
Phone Morningside 8240.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment of desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $15 to $35 weekly. $60 to $125 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3904 River.

Attractive 7-room apartment, completely furnished, newly decorated, 3 large, sunny master bedrooms; exceptional closet room; modern elevator building. 220 West 107th. Apt. 62.

A.—A.—A.—Furnished apartments for rent, 6 months or longer, 4 rooms and bath to 12 rooms and 4 baths; rents, $60 to $400 per month; full particulars on request. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

Seven large, airy rooms; unusually complete, artistic home; beautiful china, glassware, books; $165 monthly; liberal reduction year. 758 West End Av., (97th,) apartment 62.

For Rent.—Handsomely furnished apartment, from 9 months to 1 year; 6 large, airy rooms; West 98th St. Phone Chelsea 3610 for further information.

West 102d St., 245.—Furnished or unfurnished, elegant suite in private house; also smaller room; every convenience and improvement; reference required.

High-class furnished apartments, $100 upward; all sizes; choice locations. Exclusive Renting Agency, 176 West 72d. Col. 848.

Eight large, airy rooms, elegantly furnished; two baths. 250 West 91st St. Call 12-4, Apartment 2D.

Opportunities, furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases, $125 upward. J. Wicklife Gray, Specialist. 289 W. 73d. Col. 3974.

BROADWAY.—Exquisitely furnished 6 room, 3 bath apartment; tenth floor; every room faces south; Winter or longer. Bryant 4185.

A few exceptional five-room corner apartments. W. A. Barbour, 105 West 72d St. Telephone Col. 8881.

Exquisitely furnished apartment, owner's private building; near park; service. 25 West 74th.

$150—FURNISHED APARTMENTS—$500.
FREDERICK L. HURT, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d.

Riverside Drive, 244.—7 unusual rooms, corner; 2 baths; handsomely furnished; Park.

Oceanic Apartments, 137 West 82d.—Handsomely furnished, 3, 4 rooms; piano, linen.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished. FALCO., 505 5th Av., Mur. Hill 4383.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Unfurnished—East Side.

77 IRVING PLACE.—Three rooms and bath; corner; overlooking Gramercy Park; $65, including service; meals served in rooms if desired. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR STREET. Telephone John 5700.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS—1 and 2 rooms, $300 to $650; furnished or unfurnished. 135 Madison Av. (cor. 31st St.) Apply Superintendent on premises, or George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 East 42d Street.

715 Madison Av., (near 63d.)—Bachelor apartment, $60; three rooms, bath, elevator, electric light, steam heat. VALET AND BREAKFAST SERVICE; references required.

55th, 11 East, (opposite St. Regis.)—Apartment of exceptional charm and distinction for desirable tenant; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $1,600.

140 EAST 34TH ST.
2 rooms and bath; service; non-housekeeping; men or business woman.

31ST, 39 EAST.—FLOOR THROUGH; ALL IMPROVEMENTS. INQUIRE MRS. NORWOOD, 14 WEST 47TH.

11 EAST 41st ST.—Large single rooms and baths; two or more rooms en suite; breakfast if desired.

Park Av., 944.—Choice apartments; seven, eight all light rooms; rents reasonable.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, 7 corner rooms, $60. 30 & 32 E. 128th St.

27TH, 142 EAST.—Two four, five rooms; high-class elevator; excellent services.

Studio with, without room, bath; apartment 2 rooms, bath. 922 Madison, (73d.)

Unfurnished—West Side.

52D ST., 200-206 WEST, s. e. cor. Broadway, The Newport.—Five and six rooms and bath; elevator, electric light, steam heat; rentals $60 to $75. Apply to superintendent on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Doctor's or dentist's suite, from Oct. 1; Hotel Devon, 70 West 55th St.; two large rooms, bath, and lavatory; rent $1,200, including complete service. Inquire at Hotel Devon.

Five rooms in elevator house; view of Hudson River; all improvements; sun in every room; a bargain at $45 to quick taker. Inquire Mr. Mews, 853 West 181st St.

Six, seven, eight room apartments, modern, up. 221 West 145th. (7th Av.) Open 10th. (Cor. 146th.)

THE BERKSHIRE, 540 WEST 112TH ST. An exclusive apartment house, offering 4 large rooms from $42.50 to $55.00. A ground floor Doctor's Suite of 2 rooms at $37.50.
THE RIVERVIEW, 615-21 WEST 136TH ST. A medium priced dwelling with full service, electric lighting, showers, vacuum cleaner, drying rooms, hall boy, and switch board service. Rents: 4 rooms, $32 up; 5 rooms, $36 up; 6 rooms, $45 up; 7 rooms, $50 up.
RUSSEL H. KITTEL,
505 5th Av., Cor. 42d. 7258 Murray Hill.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof building; standard service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,900-$1,800.

OVERLOOKING 5th Av. and old First Presbyterian Churchyard, 3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $1,400; all outside rooms; most exclusive section in New York. Apply 12 West 12th St., or CARSTEIN & LINNIKIN, INC., 221 4th Av., New York.

An unusually attractive seven-room apartment to sublet for one year from Oct. 1, located on Washington Square North; every room on street; price $1,600. Burton Thompson & Co., Inc., 40 Wall St., New York.

THE BRAENDER,
S. W. corner of 102d St., Central Park West.
6, 7, 8, and 12 rooms; rents $900-$2,200.
Fireproof building; all improvements.
Superintendent, on premises.

10th, 20 West.—Studio apartment, four rooms, bath, and kitchenette; studio 20x26; window 12x16; open fireplace, steam heat, electricity; also two and four room apartment; all light, large rooms.

Elegant 5-6 rooms and bath; all improvements; $36-$40; lease; telephone service. Inquire Operator, 608 West 140th St., near Drive.

Unfurnished corner apartment; nine light rooms, facing south; beautiful view; apartment flooded with sunlight; sixth floor in The Cherbourg, 92d and Central Park West.

203 WEST 94TH ST.
Five and six rooms, electric lights, elevator, &c., $50 and $65; references required.

72 WEST 69TH ST.
Seven rooms, electric lights, steam heat, hot water, rent $60 and $65.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

ST. CECILIA,
49 St. Nicholas Terrace.—High-class elevator apartments, lease, 8 rooms; $900.

CONVENT GARDEN.
Elevator apartments, 4-8 rooms, $450 to $900. Inquire 41 Convent Av.

709 West 170th St.—Four rooms, bath and all improvements; $32-$33.
Select Tenants Only. Agent on premises.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, 6 large rooms, $50. 40 & 42 W. 127th St.

10th, 60 West.—Four-room, high-class, elevator, housekeeping apartment. $50-$55.

Bronx.

163d, 96 West, (Between Woodycrest and Ogden Avs.)—Five large, light rooms; hardwood trimmings; electric light; telephone; $30-$33.

Apartments Wanted

Forty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Father and daughter, (German,) adults wish to rent floor with private bath, suitable for housekeeping, in a private house; rent must be reasonable; best of references. B 141 Times.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments in choice localities, long, short leases. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

A.A.A.—Have clients waiting for high-class, well-furnished apartments. Send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

An up-to-date, 6-room apartment required by responsible party on west side for 6 months; state terms and phone number. B 144 Times.

Want nicely furnished apartment, 3 master bedrooms, 2 baths, below 100th; 8 months, $200, $250. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Wanted for Winter, furnished apartment, four or five rooms, between 34th and 59th Sts. B. B., 163 East 125th St.

Want 3, 4 room kitchenette apartment for Winter season, below 59th, 8 months, $150, $200. Telephone Vanderbilt 1452.

Clients waiting for high-class furnished apartments, all sizes. Exclusive Renting Agency, 176 West 72d. Columbus 848.

Three or four rooms, bath, six months, below 50th. B 99 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted—Studio, with two bedrooms, bath and kitchenette; will sign two or three years' lease; absolute limit, $50 monthly; must be below 86th St., either side of town; references. Telephone 7376 Morningside.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 1161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Beautiful gentleman's farm; modern improvements; healthy mountain location; 90 miles; $10-$12. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
We have a few choice suites left for Winter booking, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and private bath; pleasantly located and beautifully furnished, with table service in one of the most delightful dining rooms in the Oranges, from $25-$50 per week for two persons; take Lackawanna from Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; 150 trains a day. Phone Orange 3620. Write for booklet.
W. T. READE, Proprietor.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes from station; very desirable location; $22 to $32 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Two rooms, board, for 2 adults, 2 children, 4 and 6, near Central Park or Riverside; private family; references; state full particulars. B 131 Times.

Young gentleman wishes room, bath, with breakfast; private family; southern exposure and electricity essential; full particulars. D 234 Times Downtown.

Young business man wants finely furnished room, private family, near Riverside Drive; references furnished. Ginzberg, personal, 140 Duane St.

Jewish gentleman wants good table board, near West 125th. J. E., Times Harlem.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

80TH, 133 WEST.—Parlor floor; also large room; private baths, parquet floor; electricity.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Furnished room wanted by business woman; Madison or Lexington Av., 70th to 86th St. Advertiser, 43 Lafayette Place, Brooklyn.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms, private baths, electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, suite; private bath.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Two large rooms, private bath, 2d floor; meals; quiet surroundings.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room, with bath; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms with board; references; table board.

73D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms to rent for the Winter; excellent table; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms, with private bath; also small rooms. 1978 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 210.—Rooms, with board; private baths; appointments first class; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive r

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Pressure is high over the Atlantic and East Gulf States and over the Rocky Mountain region, and low over the Mississippi Valley and the region of the Great Lakes. This distribution has resulted in fair weather generally except along the north border and in the Florida Peninsula, where there were local showers.

Temperature has risen over the Mississippi Valley and nearly all districts east thereof, and it has fallen over the north plains States.

Frosts occurred Wednesday morning in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and Southern New England. In the Middle Atlantic States and New England the weather will be fair and warmer Thursday and become unsettled, with possibly local showers on Friday.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf States the weather will be fair and warmer Thursday and fair Friday. In the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley overcast weather, with local showers on Thursday, will be followed by cooler weather on Friday. In the upper lake region showers will be followed by clearing and cooler on Thursday and fair weather Friday.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate south and southwest, fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate, variable, mostly south and southwest, fair; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast and north, fair.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair and somewhat warmer Thursday. Friday overcast and cooler, with probably local showers.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Thursday. Friday overcast, possibly with showers.

New England—Fair and warmer Thursday. Friday overcast; with probably showers.

Western New York—Overcast, with probably local showers Thursday. Friday fair and cooler.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	63	52	4 P. M.	75	72
6 A. M.	62	53	6 P. M.	70	67
9 A. M.	66	60	9 P. M.	68	60
12 M.	75	67	11 P. M.	68	60

This thermometer in 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 66.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 56, at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature 73 degrees at 3:50 P. M., minimum 51 degrees at 3:45 A. M. Humidity 39 per cent. at 8 A. M., 63 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.18 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.15 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

12:40—149 E. 115 St.; Sarah Friedman..Loss. 1:30—308 Willis Av.; Angelo Esposito.....None 10:32—2,154 5 Av.; not given.....None 11:55—644 E. 15 St.; Con. Gas Co.....Slight

P. M.

12:25—301 W. 172 St.; N. Schaeler.....Slight 12:40—158 Clinton St.; Siris Massman....$50 1:30—459 Lenox Av.; Carrie Hawkins..None 2:25—19 Jackson St.; Joseph Hill.....Slight 2:30—346 Lenox Av.; Joseph Carroll.....Slight 2:40—717 Greenwich St.; not given.....Slight 3:00—Avenue A & 59 St., (vacant lot)

City property .....Slight 3:25—160 W. 36 St.; Anson Tillson.....Slight 3:40—Washington Av. & 168 St., (truck)

Sam Rossler .....$200 4:15—201 E. 96 St.; Jacob Keop.....Slight 5:50—180 Claremont Av.; Mabel Williams .....Slight 8:40—Locust Av. & 138 St.; Port Morris Foundry Co. .....Slight 8:45—219 E. 99 St.; Public School 109..Slight 9:06—820 E. 167 St.; Frank Hartell..Slight 9:15—230 9 Av.; Dan Reeves.....Slight 10:15—250 W. 46 St.; Arthur Hucking...None

EDUCATION NOTES.

The leave of absence granted to Marie C. Dorset, a teacher in P. S. 15, Brooklyn, for two years from Oct. 10, 1916, for the purpose of maternity, will be terminated by the Board of Education on Sept. 25.

An examination of men and women applicants for license as substitute teacher of Spanish in high schools, and for license as substitute teacher of Spanish in the elementary schools will be held at Education Hall, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, on Sept. 25, beginning at 9:30 A. M.

Magnus Gross, President of the Teachers' Council spoke on questions at the Teachers' Institute in P. S. 62, Graveend on Thursday. He offered the following suggestion as a solution of the entire situation: If the teachers want a lower rate they must be satisfied with a smaller increase. The only way out of the actual circumstances, the speakers must formulate their ideas get the opposition to do the same and compromise. He said that probably at the next meeting of the representative body of teachers would be to elect a legislative council, school by school.

The following were appointed yesterday as Principals of the evening schools designated:

David Goldberger, 25, Manhattan; Henry H. Goldberger, 25, Manhattan; Charles L. Lawrence, 68, Manhattan; William L. Bulkley, 67, Manhattan; Abert Loewinthan, 70, Manhattan; Edward R. Maguire 83, Manhattan; Jacob H. Rohrbach, 80, Manhattan; Francis M. Conboy, 103 Manhattan; Frank A. Young, 106, Manhattan; Thomas J. Donohue, 147 Manhattan; William M. Simmons, 160, Manhattan; William P. McCarthy, 42, the Bronx; George Weinberger, 46 the Bronx; Frederick B. Graham, 5, Brooklyn; James A. O'Donnell, 43, Brooklyn; James A. Markey, 148, Brooklyn; Annie E. Cunningham, 4, Manhattan; Elizabeth G. Cooley, 18, Manhattan; Emma A. McCabe, 19, Manhattan; Anna M. Schultz, 24, Manhattan; Ella T. McCue, 71, Manhattan, Catherine I. Tillman, 72, Manhattan; Mabel R. Schwartz, 92, Manhattan; Rose A. McManus, 93, Manhattan; Kate R. Miller, 15, Brooklyn; Marietta Riley, 141 Brooklyn; Lillian E. Buermeyer, 150, Brooklyn.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignment: Patrol. A. F. Innes, 144th, to C. O. Squad, duty in Bu. of Statis., 10 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 22.

Leave of absence, without pay: Patrol. J. Weigold, 42, 2 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 24.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. Cashel, 5, 7:40 P. M., Sept. 9, during disability; W. O. Schaar, 100, 6:10 A. M., Aug. 12, during disability; F. G. Whiteside, 276, 7:40 P. M., Aug. 24, to noon, Aug. 26; 2:05 P. M., Aug. 30, to noon, Sept. 5, and 10:40 P. M., Sept. 5, to 8 A. M., Sept. 7; C. A. Silberbauer, Traf. Div., Subdiv. C, from 3:45 P. M., Sept. 13, during disability; H. C. Patterson, Traf. Div., Subdiv. D, from 10:45 A. M., Sept. 13, during disability; C. J. Murphy, bridge, 7:30 P. M., Sept. 13, during disability.

Dismissed: Patrol. L. R. Grant, absent from post in premises, sitting, apparently suffering from the effects of some intoxicating agent.

Fire Department.

The following companies will report at Company School, 157-159 E. 67th St., at time and date specified: At 10 A. M., Monday, Sept. 25; Eng. 13; Tues., Sept. 26, Eng. 42; Wed., Sept. 27, Eng. 31; Thurs., Sept. 28, Eng. 47; Fri., Sept. 29, H. & L. 2. (2d Sec.); Sat., Sept. 30, H. & L. 15. At 1 P. M., Mon., Sept. 25, Eng. 259; Tues., Sept. 26, Eng. 271; Wed., Sept. 27, Eng. 220; Thurs., Sept. 28, Eng. 261; Fri., Sept. 29, Eng. 206; Sat., Sept. 30, H. & L. 119.

Special leaves: Lieut. P. J. Marron, Eng. 93, 12 hours, 10 A. M., Sept. 24; Lieut. H. H. Hawes, Eng. 76, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 24; Fire. 1st Grade C. A. Wilson, H. & L. 147, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 22; Fire. 1st Grade A. A. Donovan, Eng. 38, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 24.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received for stationary engineer until 4 P. M. on Oct. 2. The subjects and weights of the examination will be: Technical, 7; experience, 3. A qualifying physical examination will be held. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. The compensation is $4.50 a day. There are no vacancies at present.

United States.

The commission announces for Oct. 4 at the New York Custom House an examination for medical interne, for both men and women, to fill vacancies in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, (formerly Government Hospital for the Insane,) Washington, D. C., at $900 a year, with maintenance. As an insufficient number of eligibles were secured as a result of the examination on June 7, 1916, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. Competitors will be examined in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, and therapeutics; surgery and surgical pathology, general pathology and practice, bacteriology and hygiene, obstetrics and gynecology. Applicants must show that they are graduates of a reputable medical college or that they are senior students in such an institution and expect to graduate within six months from the date of this examination. The names of senior students will not be certified for appointment in the event they attain eligibility in the examination until they have furnished proof of actual graduation. Age, 20 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

War Incidents.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL is a magnificent record of the incidents in the European conflict in pictures. Vivid illustrations of war scenes beautifully printed on fine paper by rotogravure. Ten cents everywhere; $1.25 for three months; $5 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Commanding officer Watertown Arsenal (Mass.) or one of his assistants will make not to exceed eight visits prior to Dec. 31 to Worcester, Mass., on business pertaining to inspection of material being procured by the Ord. Dept., and return to his station after each visit.

1st Lt. H. L. Harris, M. R. C., is relieved from further duty at Ft. Constitution, N. H., and assigned to permanent duty at Ft. McKinley.

1st Lt. J. G. Maxon, M. R. C., from duty in Southern Dept., Oct. 5, then to his home and report to the Adjt. Gen. of the army. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Maj. M. Baldwin, retired, is assigned to active duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., as Quartermaster of that post.

Col. W. S. Scott, cav., is detailed a member of the army retiring board appointed to meet at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, in orders of July 6, vice Brig. Gen. F. W. Sibley, relieved.

Capt. J. C. Goodfellow, C. A. C., from assignment to coast defenses of Portland, and will proceed to Ft. Morgan, Ala., and command coast defenses of Mobile.

Capt. A. D. Raymond, C. A. C., from duty in coast defenses of Mobile, effective upon arrival of Capt. J. C. Goodfellow, and then report to commanding officer, coast defenses of the Delaware, for duty.

1st Lt. W. W. Rose, C. A. C., from present assignment about Oct. 15, then to Ft. Rodman, Mass., and command coast defenses of New Bedford.

Capt. G. Ordway, C. A. C., from duty in coast defenses of Puget Sound and will report to commanding officer coast defenses of Baltimore for duty.

Band Leader R. Resta, 8th Cav., Ft. Bliss, Tex., is transferred as of his present grade to the 15th Band, C. A. C., at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.

1st Lt. E. B. Bailey, M. R. C., from duty in Southern Dept, to his home and report to the Adj. Gen. of the army. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Capt. J. Matson, C. A. C., is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at the South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Brookings, S. D.

Navy.

Commander D. W. Wurtsbaugh, to the Texas as Executive Officer.

Lt. Commander L. J. Connelly, the Vestal, to works of Newport News Shipbuilding Co.

Lts. P. P. Blackburn, the Virginia, to Naval Academy, Sept. 27, and C. R. P. Rodgers, the Ammen, to the Virginia as Gunnery Officer.

Jr. Gr. Lts. S. S. Thurston, the Glacier to the Oregon; R. A. Hall, the Oregon to the St. Louis; A. J. Murphy, the Hopkins to San Francisco Training Station, Oct. 15; P. L. Carroll to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Sept. 28; S. M. Kraus, Bureau of Steam Engineering, to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Sept. 28, and H. S. Keep, the New Jersey, to South Wellfleet, Mass., as radio censor.

Ens. W. J. Forrestal and F. D. Kirkland, Naval Academy, to receiving ship at New York, Oct. 31; A. E. Fraser, commissioned from June 3; H. K. Fenn, Radio Station, Siasconset, Mass., to the Supply, via November transport.

Med. Dirs. J. D. Gatewood, from command of Naval Med. School, Washington, D. C., to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Dept., and E. R. Stitt to command Naval Medical School, Washington, Sept. 25.

Med. Insp. R. M. Kennedy, to command the Naval Hosp., Washington, D. C.

Asst. Surg. L. D. Arbuckle, M. R. C., Portsmouth, N. H., Yard, to Naval Med. School, Washington, D. C.

Act. Asst. Surg. W. M. Dunn, to Marine Recruiting Station, Atlanta, Ga.

Paymg. H. F. Mel, the North Dakota, Sept. 30, home wait orders, and C. R. O'Leary, the Rhode Island, Sept. 30, to Philadelphia Yard, Nov. 1, as Asst. to Supply Officer.

P. A. Paymg. T. Cochran, the Wisconsin, Sept. 30, to Philadelphia Yard, Nov. 1, as Asst. to Supply Officer; H. W. Rush, the Alabama, Sept. 30, to the Rhode Island and the Wisconsin, and O. W. Leidel, Puget Sound Yard, to the New Orleans.

Boatsn. P. Guy, Norfolk (Va.) Training Station, to the Hartford.

Chief Machs. G. L. Russell, the Milwaukee, home, wait orders; E. Evans, the Milwaukee, to San Diego Training Station, and F. F. Ingraham, San Fran. Training Station to the Milwaukee.

Machs. E. Smith, the South Dakota, to the Milwaukee; R. A. Newell, the Montana, to the Kearsarge, and H. H. Fowler, the Missouri, to the Montana.

Chief Carps. R. Morgan, the Oregon, to Puget Sound Yard, and F. Mackie, the Cheyenne, Oct. 1, to the Oregon.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED.—At Lynnhaven Roads—Balch, Baltimore, Cassin, Dubuque, Ericsson, Jacob Jones, Mayflower, McCall, Nicholson, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Vestal, Winslow, and the Wyoming. At Hampton Roads—Florida, O'Brien, and the Sampson; Cushing and Sioux at Boston; E-1 at New London; Michigan and South Carolina at Rappahannock Spit; Patuxent and Sonoma at Norfolk, and the Wheeling at Puerto Mexico.

SAILED.—Castine, Santo Domingo City for Barahona; Dolphin, Washington for Southern Drill Ground; Ozark, New York Yard for New London via Bridgeport; Jason, Newport for Norfolk; Maryland, Acapulco for Manzanillo; Pittsburgh, Acapulco for Salina Cruz; Smith, Hampton Roads for southern drill ground; Whipple, San Diego for San Pedro; Supply, Yokohama for Guam, and the Uncas, Lynnhaven Roads for Southern Drill Ground.

Business Opportunities

Fifty cents an agate line.

South American Bank Manager.—A growing financial institution in South America requires a practical man who has had experience in Latin-American banking as understudy to present manager; must understand the Latin character and be a good mixer with it; preferably one who speaks Spanish fluently, but will come with fair knowledge; accentable, provided other qualifications are satisfactory. Address, with full particulars, references, and expectations, Del Valle, D 256 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—Competent man of business ability with $10,000 for treasurer of company ready with established factory, equipment, and organization, to manufacture and supply an exceptional market; a real opportunity with salary and large interest for the man who wants interesting work and large profits. B 29 Times

33d St., near Penn. Station; another on 34th St.—Furnished room house for sale; 16 rooms, with store in basement; excellent renting neighborhood always filled; pays a profit of $83 a month; price $1,500. Apply 210 West 34th St.

Established aeroplane manufacturers incorporated for $50,000, operated by practical men, require additional capital; exceptional opportunity for one or two, participate in paying business. L 288 Times Downtown.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, Photo-Engraving, Motion-Picture Photography; earn $23 to $100 weekly; day, evening; easy terms. New York Institute of Photography, 22 West 23d.

To any honest, young, wholesale salesman or jobber who thinks he can make good, I will advance money and services; state particulars. B 145 Times.

Sample shoe shop for sale, Washington Heights; good location; rent reasonable; very little money; rare opportunity; well established. Classic Shoe Shop, 564 West 181st.

BOSTON FOOD FAIR, month of October; will lease half of my space or will exhibit a "good seller." Address Hatheway, 531 Old So. Bldg., Boston.

Successful manufacturing business desires active partner; investment required; references exchanged. X 307 Times Annex.

Partner wanted, $5,000, cigarette business. Poulianis, 124 West 48th.

Up to date woodturning plant for sale; sacrifice. C. P., 182 Times Downtown.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for office; office bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

For Sale—Pocket billiard parlor and cigar store, doing fine business, bargain to cash customer. Address Reason for Selling, 383 Main St., East Orange, N. J.

FLAT TOP DESK, $6; NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICES, $16 TO $35; TELEPHONE SERVICE, MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Full size Colonial mahogany bed; dresser; chiffonier, glass top; seen 10-1. 575 West End Av., Apt. 5A.

Mosler safe, one year old, good condition; list price $175; no dealers; interested principals only. L 306 Times Downtown.

Clothing.

Furs.

Men's Credit Tailor.—Suits, raincoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway, (enter 5 Cortlandt St.)

Pianos and Organs.

To sell, upright Weber piano, with Aeolian innerplayer, mahogany case, for cash. B 155 Times.

Purchase and Exchange.

Two single and one three-quarter bed, two chiffoniers, one 8x10 and four 3x6 rugs, library table, chairs, and odd furnishings. X 353 Times Annex.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-Visible, 4 months, $5. Visibles, 3 months, $7, initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC. 345 Broadway, at Leonard St. TEL. 956 Broadway, at 23d St. 3408
109 W. 42d St., at Times Square. FRA. KLIN
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 3593 Cortlandt.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A. 1916 WHITE "80" LANDAULET.
1916 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1916 WESTCOTT CABRIOLET.
1916 CHANDLER CABRIOLET.
1916 HUDSON 6-40 SEDAN.
1916 CADILLAC "8" LIMOUSINE.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
1916 OLDS "8" TOURING.
1915 OVERLAND BROUGHAM.
1915 PACKARD 3-38 COUPE.
1915 HUDSON 6-40 LIMOUSINE.
1915 FORD SEDAN.
1914 S. G. V. TOWN LANDAULET.
1913 MARMON TOWN.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

A.—1914 WINTON, $750.
Will sell high-class car; cost $3,253; has left-hand drive. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Abbott-Detroit Limousine, good condition; Rothschild body; bargain. Stern, 74 Times Downtown.

APPERSONS.—Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Diamond Appersons Motor Co., Broadway at 68th St.

Bargain for automobile owners; 500 army waterproof canvas covers; sizes 18x12; $15 each. Kane, 59 Ann St., N. Y. City.

CHANDLER 1916 touring, used 5 months; price $750. Owner, 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall Subway Station, Brooklyn.

Chalmers Coupelet 1915 six-cylinder model; excellent in both condition and appearance; has full equipment and many extras, including all new tires; $775. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Chalmers, five-passenger, practically new, $450; equipped with self starting and lighting systems, and $5 worth of extras; dealers invited. Jones, 52 E. 62d.

Chandler, 1917, seven-passenger touring; little used, fine condition, distinctive coloring, Victoria top; a snappy turnout; owner going abroad. Epstein, 75 Times Downtown.

Gentleman's roadster, 1915, at 52 East 62d St., luxuriously equipped, including starting, lighting systems; cost $2,000; sacrificed if sold immediately; $425. Ask for Rudolph.

HUDSON 1916 SUPER-SIX TOURING.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG.
HUDSON 1916 SEDAN.
HUDSON 1915 CABRIOLET.
CAD. "8" TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER AND JACOD.
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

Hupmobile 1914, 1915 and 1916 models, touring and roadsters; all have been thoroughly overhauled and newly painted and are guaranteed the same as new; they have full equipment and many extras. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Hupmobile 1916 Model Touring Car. Just like new in every respect; fully guaranteed; will accept any reasonable offer. J. Diuguid, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Landaulette body, capacity seven passengers; suitable any standard automobile; built by Brewster, now mounted on 1914 Packard; make offer. Owner's garage, 52 East 62d.

MARMON late model landaulet; Al condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1914 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1915 five-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1915, Model 41 speedster; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MAXWELL.—Practically new, late model; Maxwell Six, 5-passenger touring; absolutely mechanically perfect; luxuriously equipped, including Gray Davis electric starting, lighting system, Westinghouse shock absorbers; sacrifice; $375. Richards Automobile Inspected Terminal Garage, 133 St. Alexander Av., near 3d Av. L Station, Bronx.

MERCER 1914, 5-passenger touring; beautiful condition throughout; fully equipped; electric starter, light; private owner. 150 West 55th.

Mercer, late 1914, (five-passenger; starter, wire wheels, $1,000. Telephone 2820 Tremont.

MERCER 1915 six-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MERCER 1915 runabout; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MITCHELL, 1916, with Winter top; also Mitchell 1916, runabout; bargains. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway.

NATIONAL SPEEDWAY CHAMPION.—Roadster, smart appearance, fast, 14-15, V model; Gray-Davis electric starter; sacrifice for cash. Owner, 305 West 79th.

NATIONAL roadster, luxuriously equipped; electric lights, self-starter, slip covers, &c.; condition guaranteed, $625. 150 West 55th.

NATIONAL 1916 six-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

OVERLAND, 1916, light, four-cylinder touring car; economical, powerful; bargain. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD.—Leaving for Europe would sell my 1912 Packard, seven-passenger touring, electric self-starter; run only few thousand miles in Summer; painted and overhauled last Spring; $750. B 11 Times.

PACKARD (Twin Six) touring, 1-35.
PIERCE-ARROW (1915) runabout, 38 H. P.
S. G. V. (1914) Landaulet town car.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

PACKARD, 1916, landaulet; used very little; will sacrifice. Herman Karp, 3822 Columbus.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH roadster, 1916 model, slightly used, but cannot be told from new; has many extras; $575. J. S. Diuguid, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

S. G. V.—leaving for Europe would sell my 1911 S. G. V. landaulet, painted and overhauled lately; used only few Winters; kept always in best condition; no dealers; $750. E 10 Times.

STEARNS SILENT KNIGHT.—A great sacrifice; six-cylinder touring; cost $4,50; only used 10 months; fully equipped; price $750 cash. Owner, 2 Grace Court corner Hicks St., two blocks from Boro Hall Subway Sta., Brooklyn.

STUTZ roadster; run 500 miles; equipped with wire wheels, extra brand new tire; $200 worth of extras; price $1,800. 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

STUTZ, 1915 Bearcat; wire wheels; cowl dash; no dealers. Phone Morn. 1713.

WINTON 1915, overhauled and repainted, fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed; price $700. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

Motor Trucks.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Automobiles For Rent.

AUTOMOBILES.—RENAULT, $3, $4 per hour; special monthly rates. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2968.

CHALMERS.—Elegant 1916 seven-passenger; $2.50 hourly; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

Elegant landaulette Renault for hire, Lambert, Lincoln Square Garage. Phone Columbus 8848.

ISOTTA limousine automobile for hire; very fine six cylinder; everything furnished; $350 monthly. Thoms, 215 West 53d.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 45th St. Phone 4219-3500 Bryant.

PACKARD landaulet, 1916, twin sixes; month or yearly agreement. Karp, 3,822 Columbus.

Packard for hire, 1915, classy; hour trip, monthly; reasonable. Tel. 7452 Plaza.

Packard 7-passenger touring cars for hire, hour, day, week; reasonable. 3828 Schuyler.

PIERCE-ARROW 48 for rent; 7-passenger; high class car; reasonable rate; driven by owner well acquainted with country roads. Joseph Micker, Acon Garage. Phone 1160 Schuyler.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine or touring, $2.50 hourly; $300, $400 monthly. 417 Circle.

S. G. V. to hire; up-to-date town car; rates moderate. Phone Col. 398.

Automobile Bodies.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St.—Used touring and closed bodies, repair and storage depts. Circle 787.

BODY SALE!—Limousines $40, $50, $60; landaulets $35 up; coupes $50 up; also new bodies at half value! 303 West 59th.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobiles Wanted.

LIMOUSINE OR LANDAULET wanted; not older than 1915; must be standard make. Letter only, L Warren, 3,569 Broadway.

CADILLAC CAR wanted; 1915 or 1916; eight cylinders; first-class condition. Address X 339 Times Annex.

Limousine or cabriolet, good make, fairly new; Cadillac, Pierce, Stutz preferred; must be bargain. King, 76 Times Downtown.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 317 W. 57th St. 7050. Spec. classes for ladies.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATOR.—Long established, reliable Christian concern desires experienced operator possessing initiative for a permanent position; neatness, accuracy, and payroll sheet experience essential; state experience, references, and salary expected. G 135 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for a hospital; salary, $35 a month, board, and room. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

CHOCOLATE DIPPERS wanted. Call, American Druggist Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., Long Island City, near 34th St. Ferry and Queensboro Subway.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Must be well experienced, quick, and very accurate; only first-class operators need apply. state age, experience, and salary expected to Comptometer, P. O. Box V, Plainfield, N. J.

COOK.—Wanted, settled Swedish or Danish woman to cook and assist with laundry in Flushing, L. I. B 134 Times.

DANCING GIRLS.—Wanted immediately, fifty medium height Grecian dancing girls for touring purposes; graceful, classing features; good figure between 16 and 20; experience unnecessary. Apply 10 A. M., Room 1,005, Times Building.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR wanted at once by well-known silk firm; experienced. Address G 141 Times.

GIRLS,
STEADY
EMPLOYMENT.

Those having factory experience preferred; $7 to start; excellent opportunity to advance under piece-work arrangement.

LOOSE-WILES
BISCUIT CO.,
LONG ISLAND CITY,
OPPOSITE 59TH ST. BRIDGE.

GIRLS.—Bright girls wanted to take care of trimming room in cloak factory. Louis Moschkes, 37 West 28th St.

GIRL.—Experienced on neckwear stock book. Apply Blanchard & Price, 142 5th Av., New York.

MILLINERY.

R. H. MACY & CO.

require several clever saleswomen for their millinery salons. Requirements: Good personal appearance and at least five years' selling experience in the better class trade. Yearly position and a good salary to competent persons. Call at office of General Manager, Thursday, between 3 and 5 P. M.

HAIR DRESSER; also manicurist. Mme. Philomean, 215 West 103d, near Broadway.

HOUSEWORKER.—Woman to do work of small apartment; laundry, dinners; half time; $5 a week; references. D 248 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER.—Woman who likes children for general housework in suburbs; $30 month. Address J. E. Cullen, 203 Broadway.

MOTHER'S HELPER, two boys; light house duties; knowledge of cooking, mending; $20. F., Hastings-on-Hudson.

NURSE.—Infant's nurse, between 25 and 35 years of age, with infant hospital training, for private family in city; write for interview, stating in detail experience, age, and nationality; references; wages, $40 per month. 802 Hudson Terminal, New York.

OPERATING room supervisor, for moderate sized hospital; state age, experience, salary expected. Address Box 92, 2,121 3d Av.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSISTANT in finishing. Apply C. H. Packard, 1,416 Broadway.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman of refinement to fill lucrative, out-of-town position requiring more than ordinary tact and, repeated ability; salary and bonus. Room 710, 108 West 34th St.

SALES LADIES.—An exceptional opportunity for two bright, attractive young women in the selling department of the most favorably known house in the music business. Apply by letter, giving age and business experience; those having experience in phonograph record selling preferred. G 152 Times.

SALESLADIES.—Wages $6 a week and upward, according to sales. Call Weisbecker, 266 to 270 West 125th St.

SALESLADY or sale clerk experienced in fur line in store. Sam Licht, 220 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, young girl as stenographer in office of manufacturing firm; must be quick and neat in work and appearance; state salary expected and experience in own handwriting. Permanent, 151 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; young lady; must be capable of writing at least 60 letters per day; salary, $60 to $65 per month, according to experience; in replying state age, experience, references, and education. D 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High class, competent girl wanted in office of large publishing house; steady work; excellent chance for advancement. B 88 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT for registered training school for nurses; moderate sized hospital; state age, experience and salary expected. Address Box 100, 2,121 3d Av.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Willing to go abroad; well educated; American; excellent penman; $1,200 and expenses.
STENOGRAPHER, with automobile experience and knowledge of bookkeeping; $15; uptown.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST — Uptown; $12.
MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR AND TYPIST—good personality; $12.
Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., City.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY wanted, $25; other positions, $18, $15, $12, $10, $8; assistant bookkeepers and typists, $10; office assistants, $6; typists, $70; no registration. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4240.

STENOGRAPHERS and competent office help furnished. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St. Cortlandt 5051.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syllable Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 257 West 125th St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening and correspondence courses; demand for qualified exceeds supply. 27 E. 22d St. Madison Square Building.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A MANAGER
experienced in the sale of installment books to handle in a large territory a set of books just issued by the largest publishing house in the country at an expense of $100,000; must be a man who can build business when backed with ample capital. Replies will be considered confidential. Address, stating age and experience, Publishers, P. O. Box 5,161, Boston, Mass.

ATTENDANT and orderly for an institution 30 miles from New York City; pay $22.50 monthly. Call at 146 East 28th St. today at 12 o'clock for personal interview.

BILL CLERK.—Elliott Fisher, $15.00. Asst. Bookkeeper, $12.00. Boys, $6, $7. Order Clerk, $15. Stock Clerks, $6, $8. Hazlitt Mercantile Agency, 7 East 42d.

BOOKKEEPER. — First-class, wanted by manufacturing concern; answer, stating references, age and salary. G 151 Times.

BOYS.—We are looking for active boys, who must be over 16, for work in our office; there is plenty of opportunity for advancement and promotions; call 9:30 A. M. Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOY FOR GENERAL OFFICE AND CLERICAL POSITION IN LARGE MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENT; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR AMBITIOUS AND WIDE-AWAKE YOUTH. D 202 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY.—An opportunity for a bright, ambitious boy, with good education; neat appearance; willing to start at the bottom and work hard and conscientiously for advancement. X 357 Times Annex.

BOYS IN OFFICE OF MERCANTILE CONCERN TO COPY AND ENCLOSE MAIL AND MAKE THEMSELVES GENERALLY USEFUL; STATE AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS POST OFFICE BOX 27, MADISON SQ. STATION.

BOY.—We have an extra opening in the office of a large publishing house for a smart, competent boy, about 16 years old who is not afraid of work; fine opportunity for advancement. B 159 Times.

BOYS,
AGE 16-20 FOR VARIOUS POSITIONS;
CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL 9 A. M. AT STANDARD MAIL ORDER CO., 55TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.

BOY, bright, wanted (14 years old) in passenger office of large steamship company; must be good penman and accurate at figures. Address, with references, D 204 Times Downtown.

BOY for office; good opportunity and permanent position for bright, ambitious youth; state experience, if any, age, education, religion and salary expected. B 146 Times.

BOYS.—A large printing office requires few steady and intelligent boys, 16 years old, to work in the composing room. B 11 Times.

BOY, IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING CONCERN, OFFERING GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. L 307 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY, over 16, by importing house; good opportunity for ambitious and willing young man; $6 to start. P. O. Box 16, Sta. A, N. York.

BOYS.—Wholesale house wants strong boys making themselves generally useful; age to 19 years. D 241 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, to make himself generally useful in office and errands; $6 to start. 161 Times.

BOY, bright, active, wanted by wholesale dry goods house; good opportunity. B 46 Times.

BOY wanted, about 16 years, to assist in shipping room; steady job with advancement. D 252 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in

APPEAL TO MITCHEL IN PARALYSIS FIGHT

Parents of 18th School District Urge Him to Delay the Schools' Opening.

REBUFFED BY DR. EMERSON

Health Commissioner Is Certain Danger of Further Epidemic Is Past.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Tuesday.	Deaths. Yesterday.	New Cases. Tuesday.	New Cases. Yesterday.
Manhattan. ..	2	3	10	8
Brooklyn.	6	0	9	6
Bronx	2	4	10	3
Queens		1	4	1
Richmond		1	..	..
Total 10	10		33	18
Total deaths to date.....				2,209
Total cases to date.....				8,815

A direct ppeal to Mayor Mitchell to use his inflence to prevent the opening of the city's schools next Monday while there were still vestiges of poliomyelitis among the children in New York was determined on last night at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the League of Parents' Associations of the Eighteenth School District. A letter was read at the meeting and afterward sent to the Mayor, setting forth the reasons why the league believed in a postponement.

The letter was signed by David Rothchild, 8 West Ninety-first Street, and Dr. Irving Steinhardt, Frederick Klein, John H. Willets, I. F. Goldenhorn, and Charles H. Studin.

The sending of the appeal came after the league, which represents a school district in which are more than 16,000 elementary and high school pupils, had been rebuffed by the Board of Education and by Commissioner of Health Emerson, who told them last night that he would "bear full responsibility for anything that happened as a result of the opening of the schools on Sept. 25."

The Board of Education in a meeting yesterday decided that it could act only upon the Health Commissioner's declared beliefs, and so is determined to abide by its former decision to open the schools Monday. Several physicians addressed the board, pleading for a postponement, but they were referred to the Health Department.

Commissioner Emerson, in telling of his conviction that there was no danger in commencing school work next Monday, pointed out that the poliomyelitis epidemic had steadily waned since Aug. 3.

In answer to the commissioner members of the Parents' League pointed out that other communicable diseases could not be compared with poliomyelitis, which left its victims, even those who had recovered, in many cases in a worse state than did any other disease.

"Commissioner Emerson's own children," said a member of the league last night, "are at Southold, L. I., and I know that he doesn't intend to have them come to the city until Oct. 2 to go to school, but he tells us he believes it is safe for the 800,000 others to go."

The league had intended taking court action, but it was shown that there was so much uncertainty even among physicians regarding the true nature of poliomyelitis that it would be difficult to get enough affidavits which could not be answered by one on the other side.

Thirty-eight cases of infantile paralysis were reported to the New Jersey Health Department yesterday. They were:

Newark, 9; Trenton, 7; Woodridge Borough, Springfield Township, and Summit, 2 each; Bogota Borough, Delford Borough, Westwood Borough, Jersey City, Freehold Borough, Red Bank, Rumson Borough, Denveille Township, Dover, Rockaway Township, Roxbury Township, Paterson, Pompton Lakes Borough, Prospect Park Borough, North Plainfield Borough, and Quinton Township, 1 each.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—The number of cases of infantile paralysis reported to the Health Department outside New York City dropped today to forty-two from sixty-six yesterday. There was one death at Shandaken, Ulster County. The new cases were in the following counties: Suffolk, eleven; Nassau, seven; Jefferson, six; St. Lawrence, five; Tompkins, three; Cortland and Ulster, two each; Oneida, Orange, Oswego, Onondaga, Westchester and Otsego, one each. Totals for the epidemic now stand: Cases, 3,023; deaths, 549.

CHILD GIVES BLOOD IN VAIN.

Admiral Chester's Granddaughter Fails to Save O. B. Carrott's Son.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 20.—It was learned today that Virginia Chester, 8 years old, daughter of Colby M. Chester, jr., and grand-daughter of Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, had given her blood for serum to save the life of Arthur Williamson Carrott, son of O. B. Carrott, of Otter Rock Drive, Rellehaven, who fell on Sunay from poliomyelitis after two days' illness.

The boy was a grandson of Adolphus B. Green, President of the National Biscuit Company, who lived in Bellehaven, where the three younger children in the Carrott family are still under quarantine. The Chester child was stricken with the disease when three years of age, and, although partially paralyzed, she is now otherwise in perfect health.

BRACE FUND NEARS $40,000.

Health Commissioner Hopes It May Exceed This Amount.

Contributions to the Health Department's fund for braces for children crippled from infantile paralysis climbed further toward the $40,000 mark yesterday, according to the report issued last night by the Health Commissioner. It is hoped now that the fund will total $50,000. The day's contributors were:

R. C. Leffingwell, $79.23; THE NEW YORK TIMES, $25; John R. Delafield, $19.81; A. B. G., $10; $10; Mrs. N. Lasden, "Four Young Sisters," "A Sympathizer," and Children of the Soo-Nipi Park Lodge, Sunapee, N. H., $5 each; Eugene J. Koop and Ellis W. Leavenworth, $3.96 each; Mira Ginsberg and The New York Tribune, $1 each.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of persons who have died of the disease were made public by the Department of Health yesterday:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Aurora Cahino, 2,830 Bedford St.
James Flaherty, N. Y. Foundling Hospital.
Wila Hassener, 62 W. 98th St.
A. Ballrell, 135 W. 124th St.
Dora Haney, 163 E. 46th St.
Thomas Finn, 764 Columbus Av.
Anna Marks, 528 W. 131st St.
Frank Guibeleo, 341 E. 123d St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Angelo Marco, 415 W. 39th St.
Lillian Kann, 100 E. 84th St.
Robert Klein, 1,855 3d Av.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Charles Meinz, 2,091 Prospect Av.
—— Richards, 2,065 Crotona Av.
Mary Grant, 1,005 E. 233d St.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Joseph Heinrich, 371 E. 137th St.
Francis Shanley, 1,533 Castlehill Av.
Ruth Fellman, 897 Beck St.
Peter Solomon, 1,257 Brook Av.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Tony Memzoline, New York Av. and Lincoln Road.
Leroy Lent, 16 Monroe St.
Catherine McCarthy, 991 E. 93d St.
Gustave Kern, 1,257 Willoughby Av.
Mollie Rabinowitz, 133 New Lots Road.
Sidney Adler, 2,019 Bergen St.

NEW CASE—QUEENS.

Dorothy Miles, 2 Lawrence St., Astoria.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

George Morrison, 1,936 Palmetto St., Ridgewood.
Astell Bishop, 1,436 Woodhaven Av., Richmond Hill.

DEATH—RICHMOND.

William Smith, Camp Pratt, Woodland Av., Pleasant Plains.

FIND AUTO KILLED WORKMEN

Driver Arrested in New York Didn't Know Car Had Hit Veck.

The mangled body of Dominic Veck of 530 Fourth Avenue, Elizabeth, was found on Monday night in the middle of the road at the intersection of Frelinghuysen and Weston Avenues, in Newark. It was evident the man had been killed by either a trolley car or an automobile while on his way from the plant of the Weston Electrical Instrument Company, where he was employed.

Lieutenants Heller and Kuhn of Police Headquarters, who had been working on the case, had obtained a clue yesterday which satisfied them that it was an automobile that killed Veck. In New York they interviewed William Southard of Elizabeth in the place where he was employed. He admitted he had driven an automobile on Monday night by the place where Veck's body was found, but he said he did not know that he had hit anybody. He accompanied Lieutenant Heller to Newark yesterday afternoon, and was held for the Grand Jury on a technical charge of manslaughter."

GUARDS AGAINST BLOW-UP.

Stringent Ordinance Put Into Effect by Jersey City.

Railroads having terminals in Jersey City were notified yesterday by Director of Public Safety Frank Hague that a new ordinance to safeguard the city against the shipment of dangerous munitions and high explosives had gone into effect.

The new regulation requires that cars carrying munitions or explosives shall be labeled to distinguish them from other freight cars and that such freight shall be unloaded only in the daytime, shall be sidetracked on special tracks used for no other purpose, and shall be handled at once. The penalty for a violation of the ordinance is a fine of $250.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—The whipping post for wife-beaters was advocataed yesterday by Recorder William J. McCain, when John Batteson was arraigned for the second time within two months for beating his wife. Batteson had been sentenced to six months in the penitentiary, but his wife begged for his release, saying that she and her children would suffer for lack of food.

BAYONNE.—To check the sale of liquor here the City Commissioners have adopted an ordinance limiting the number of wholesale dealers to eight and bottlers to twenty until the city's population has reached 100,000, an increase of 30,000 over the present population.

NEWARK.—McKim, Mead & White have been chosen as the architects for a memorial building to be built here in commemoration of the city's 250th birthday. The building is to cost $1,500,000.

NEWARK.—The body of a man apparently about 50 years old was found on Tuesday night on the meadows near Hawkins Street, near the spur of the Central Railroad. He had been struck by a train.

PASSAIC.—"Grandpa" Benjamin Franklin Fell celebrated his 100th birthday here yesterday. Friend gave him a birthday cake on which were 100 small candles, and a purse of $200.

PATERSON.—Three of the workers in the Haskell powder plant of the du Pont company, who were injured on Tuesday in an explosion there, died yesterday in the emergency hospital at the plant. They were Harry Goldstein, 20, of 754 Beckman Street, New York; Godfrey Sheen, 21, of 67 New Street, Orange, and Peter Kranenburg, 19, of Haskell.

ROSEVILLE.—A Lackawanna express train bound from Summit to New York and filled with commuters broke in two while passing the station here at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The locomotive and two head cars went ahead, leaving five other cars stalled. A locomotive from Montclair arrived after much delay and took the stalled cars to Hoboken.

FREEHOLD.—Carl Rohrman, who shot Lelia Messler on July 7 because she broke an engagement to marry him when she found that he was already married, was sentenced to State's prison for from eighteen months to twelve years yesterday.

SEA GIRT.—The guardsmen in camp here will be allowed to participate in the primary election on Tuesday, according to a plan announced by Secretary of State Martin. They are to express their choice of candidates by affidavit.

DOVER.—More than 600 employes of the Richardson & Boynton Furnace and Range Company were thrown out of work yesterday when the plant was closed. This was the answer of Superintendent L. R. Lynd to an ultimatum demanding increased pay and shorter hours for the men.

MAY CALL VICTIMS OF BLACKMAIL GANG

Government Likely to Force Some of Them to Testify in the Prosecutions.

ONE CONGRESSMAN PAID

A Pennsylvania Representative Said to Have Lost $8,000 — Officials Plan Campaign Against Swindlers.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—While Government officials thus far have refused to reveal the names of the prominent persons who it is charged are involved in the operations of the alleged blackmailing gang, arrested in Chicago on Sunday, it has developed that should the cases against the prisoners and any others who may be caught later in the Federal net appear on the verge of breaking down, a number of these victims will be forced to testify.

Those who are unmarried or who are so situated that publicity will do them only temporary injury, will be called first and if their testimony proves sufficient, the names of the other persons involved will be kept secret.

John C. Knox, Special Assistant District Attorney; William Offley, superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, and Frank Garbarino, head of the local office, went to Washington this afternoon to attend a conference of all Federal officials engaged on the case.

Among those in this city and State who have been victimized by the gang, it is said, are a Pennsylvania Representative in Congress, who was swindled out of $8,000 at the Republican National Convention in Chicago last Summer; a Pennsylvania Judge, who lost $20,000; a Philadelphia broker, who paid $2,200, and a Baltimore woman, who paid a large sum, variously reported as from $10,000 to $30,000.

The importance of the complete set of counterfeit Government badges, seals and warrants seized in this city in the blackmail investigation is realized by the Federal officials, who hope that the discovery will lead to more arrests.

Secret Service agents are now trying to discover the whereabouts of a printing plant where the blackmailing syndicate had bogus warrants and Government papers printed. It is thought that the gang established the plant and maintained it.

The seized paraphernalia, contained in a large tin box, includes a conunterfeit United States seal, Secret Service and United States Marshals' badges, and stacks of bogus United States warrants, by means of which violators of the Mann White Slave act were intimidated into paying large sums of money for immunity from arrest.

Conference of Federal Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Interest in the nation-wide conspiracy to blackmail men and women through threatening to have them prosecuted under the Mann White Slave law, was transferred to Washington this afternoon, when a long conference on the subject was held at the Department of Justice. At this conference, which lasted far into the evening, all the evidence obtained by the agents of the department was carefully examined in the light of its practical value in a prosecution. The conference was not concluded and will continue probably for several days.

It was decided to bring the men and women who have been arrested as conspirators in the blackmailing ring to New York and Philadelphia for trial, and the prosecutions will be conducted in those cities.

There were present in the conference John C. Knox, Assistant District Attorney at New York; W. H. Clabaugh, representative of the Department of Justice at Chicago; W. M. Offley, the New York representative of the bureau; Frank Garbarino, the Philadelphia representative of the bureau, and A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief of the Bureau of Investigations.

Progress in the prosecution will await the result of the examination of the prsoners now held in Chicago accused of participation in the crimes of conspiracy and blackmail. Their examination will take place on Friday, and it is believed by those who took part in the conference that there is sufficient evidence to hold them for trial. One of the three persons released from custody in Chicago yesterday may be arrested again on additional evidence of criminal association with the principals in the blackmail charges.

None of the officials who attended the conference would make any detailed statement as to the nature of the evidence obtained or give the names of persons victimized by the gang. All the facts in the case have been laid before Attorney General Gregory, who has given the matter his personal attention for several days.

It is recognized by the Department of Justice as impracticable to expect to persuade persons who have been the victims of the blackmailing gang to become Government witnesses. In no case has any success followed efforts in this direction.

At the same time great satisfaction was expressed tonight by Department of Justice officials over the character of the evidence that has been obtained and the opinion was expressed that there was a very good chance of convictions.

The prosecutions will be made on several counts. One will be the crime of impersonating a government official. The legality of the statute making this a crime was sustained by the Supreme Court in the case of David Lamar, the "Wolf of Wall Street." Another will be conspiracy to commit a crime against the United States. The most important charge will be under Section 145 of the Criminal Code. This provides that whoever shall, under threat of informing, or as a consideration for not informing against any violation of any law of the United States, demand or receive money or any valuable thing, shall be fined not more than $2,000 or imprisoned two years, or both.

The blackmailers, in making use of the White Slave Act as a bludgeon, clearly violated this section of the Criminal Code. It was said that the evidence against the accused persons as to this method of operation was not only distinct but cumulative.

The cases have involved a vast amount of work, and it will be several days before the conference will conclude its examination. Several clues still remain to be worked out, and there is hope of getting further evidence, not only against the men and women now under arrest, but others who are known to have been associated with the gang.

Chicago Expects More Arrests.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—More arrests of alleged members of the blackmailing gang are expected here. A number of suspected persons are under surveillance.

William C. Woodward, wanted by the Government in connection with the alleged swindles, surrendered last night and was released on $2,500 bond.

FLAG SPREADS ON PACIFIC.

Recent Addition to American Merchant Fleet the Turning Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The recent purchase of three large ships by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company marked the turning point in the fortunes of American shipping on the Pacific, according to an official report made public tonight by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This purchase added 17,100 gross tons to the 5,000 tons that remained of American shipping on the Pacific.

Prior to the war the total American tonnage engaged in this trade was 80,000 gross tons. The war has cut down the total shippin of all nations engaged in trans-Pacific trade from 380,000 gross tons to 280,000.

Before the war American shipping comprised 21 per cent. of the total, British 39, and Japanese 33. Up to the time of the recent purchases American shipping had fallen off to 2 per cent., and British to 30, while Japanese had increased 55, and Dutch shipping from practically nothing to 13 per cent. English tonnage fell from 150,000 gross tons to 84,000, Japanese increased from 125,000 to 155,000, and Dutch to 35,000 tons.

Japanese shipyards are taxed to the limit. Orders for ships from abroad have been refused, as the yards have booked orders for Japanese ships that will keep them busy for the next two years. The builders, however, are handicapped by a lack of material, and one company is buying all of its material from this country.

The Chinese also are busy at their yards in Shanghai and Hong Kong, although badly handicapped by scarcity of materials. One Hong Kong company is at work on eight ocean freighters for Norwegian owners. Two more will be started as soon as facilities will permit, and there are additional contracts for five others.

Gradually the American flag is returning to the Pacific. The United States has more vessels under construction than any other country in the world.

The report is the work of Julean H. Arnold, American Commercial Attaché at Peking.

Opens Way for Alcohol Export.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Byron R. Newton, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, today approved regulations by which the legislation in the new General Revenue act to expediate the shipment of alcohol for export to the countries at war may be carried into effect. The regulations provide that alcohol or other distilled spirits of not less than 180 degrees propf may be drawn from receiving cisterns at any distillery or warehouse into tank cars for export.

Clerk Accused of Forgery.

Gomer E. Davis, a confidential clerk employed by Herman Behr & Co. of 61 Broadway, dealers in sandpaper, was arrested yesterday in the offices of the company charged with forgery. According to a member of the firm, Davis manipulated the books to cover a shortage of $1,000. Davis, who is 26 years old and lives at 470 East 161st Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Ivins and held in $500 bail.

DR. A. B. JUDSON DIES.

Son of Famous Missionary Was a Veteran New York Surgeon.

Dr. Adoniram Brown Judson, son of the famous Baptist missionary for whom the Judson Memorial Church was founded and a well-known New York physician for almost half a century, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 53 Washington Square, in his eightieth year.

He was born in Maulmain, Burma, and was graduated from Brown University in 1859. He received his medical diploma at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1865, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in 1868. While he was studying medicine at Jefferson College the civil war started and he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy on July 1, 1861, promoted to Surgeon Dec. 28, 1866, and resigned from the service on May 11, 1868.

After obtaining his degree in the College of Physicians and Surgeons the same year, Dr. Judson started in practice in this city and made a special study of orthopaedic surgery.

He was Inspector of the New York Board of Health from 1869 to 1877, pension examining surgeon 1877-84, medical examiner New York State Civil Service Commission 1901-09, and was the author of several treatises on surgery.

Dr. Judson was President of the American Orthopaedic Association 1891, member American Medical Association, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, American Academy of Medicine, and a member of Lafayette Post, G. A. R.

Dr. Judson was a widower and had no children.

BOOKS AS AN AID IN WAR.

German Publisher Thinks Vast Output of Literature Will Help.

Germany's vast output of books is bound to prove a decisive factor in helping the Kaiser to win the war, according to statements made by Arthur Seemann, President of the German Book Publishers' Association, in a speech at the recent dedication at Leipsic of a big building erected by the German publishers. As reported in the Berliner Tageblatt, Herr Seemann said, in part:

"Our toughest and most merciless foe boasts of possessing the mightiest fleet in the world, and claim the right, therefore, to rule the seas. But is it battleships and torpedo boats, after all, which will decide the still raging battle of the nations? Certainly not. Victory does not depend on the number of the combatants, or on their weapons, or on their money. We Germans may point with pride to the fact that the intellectual fleet, a nation's books and periodicals, grows on German soil more rapidly and strongly than anywhere else in the world. Numbers are of importance in this field, because the moral power of the people is indicated directly by the wealth of its literature."

The immense building at Leipsic is described as a "warehouse" for the product of German book presses.

FOOD HOARDING MADE RIOTS

Dr. MacElwee, Returning from Berlin, Thus Explains Disorder.

Dr. Roy S. MacElwee of the Department of Economics of Columbia University, who arrived in New York yesterday after a visit to Germany, told of the manner in which the German people received von Batocki's food dictatorship. He asserted that there had been no food riots in protest against the Government, and said that the reported demonstrations had been made against dealers who hoarded supplies.

Dr. MacElwee went abroad to study the methods adopted by the German Government to solve the food problem. He gave out his interview through the American Relief Committee, 13 Park Row, of which John D. Crimmins is the head and which was organized to further relief among the war sufferers in Germany.

"The German people have been on rations for so long," he said, "that they have grown accustomed to it. They are living now on a more slender allowance than they would have believed possible before the war. And there is no sign in their appearance or in their energy that they have yet begun to feel the actual pangs of hunger.

"If they had been put on their present allowance suddenly there doubtless would have been plenty of food riots. But the pinch has come gradually. Moreover, the temperament of the German people is such that they have an unqualified faith in leadership. They trust the food-dictatorship commission, which is an entirely representative body. Several women are members, and another is Dr. August Muller, one of the leaders of the Social-Democratic Party. Dr. Muller, before the war, in his capacity as purchaser for the Social-Democratic co-operative communities, spent sums reaching $30,000,000 a year, and probably knows more about the prices of food than any other man in the empire."

"How about the food riots which occasionally are reported in American papers?" Dr. MacElwee was asked.

"Food riots, as you intend the term, are unknown," he replied. "But the people are very insistent that the law regarding the hoarding of food be strictly obeyed. If they have reason to believe that some grocer or merchant is holding back food for the sake of a better price, he gets little mercy. His shop is usually wrecked. But there is never any complaint against the Government. The people trust absolutely in the wisdom of their leaders in the present emergency and are showing a splendid spirit of self-control and patience."

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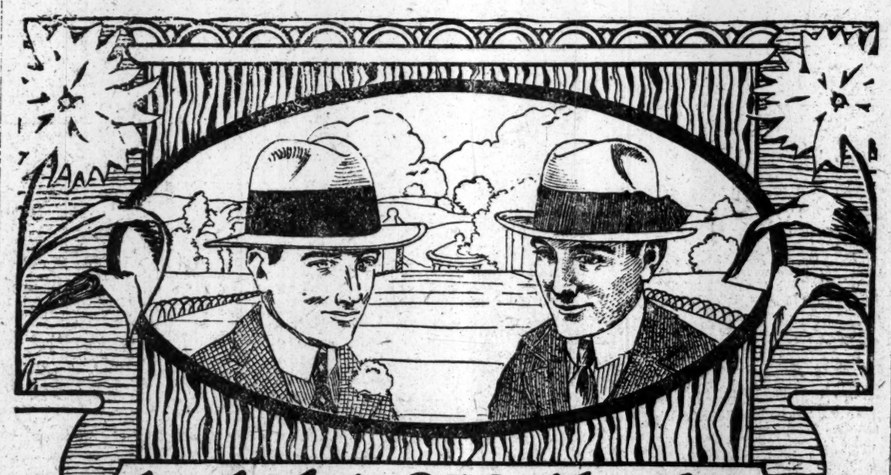

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